FTOS Command Line Reference Guide FTOS 8.4.2.6 E-Series TeraScale, C-Series, S-Series (S50/S25)

Notes, Cautions, and Warnings

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

CAUTION: A CAUTION indicates potential damage to hardware or loss of data if instructions are not followed.

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

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Command Index

1

Preface

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 Force10 systems supported by FTOS (C-Series C, E-Series E, and S-Series S).

This chapter includes:

- Objectives
- Audience
- Conventions
- Related Documents

Objectives

This document is intended as a reference guide for the FTOS command line interface (CLI) commands, with detailed syntax statements, along with usage information and sample output.

For details on when to use the commands, refer to the *FTOS Configuration Guide*. That guide contains an Appendix with a list of the RFCs and MIBs (management information base files) supported.

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
	Note	This symbol signals important operational information.
	Caution	This symbol signals information about situations that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.
	Warning	This symbol signals information about hardware handling that could result in injury.
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.

Related Documents

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

- *FTOS Configuration Guide*
- Installation and maintenance guides for your system
- *Release Notes* for your system and FTOS version

2

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
- Multiple Configuration Users
- Navigating the Command Line Interface
- Obtaining Help
- Using the Keyword No
- Filtering show Commands
- Command Modes

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:
Force10>
```

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

```
Force10#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 )

Force10(conf)#Force10#
```

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, “Force10” 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
Force10>	EXEC
Force10#	EXEC Privilege
Force10(conf)#	CONFIGURATION

Table 2-1. Command Prompt and Corresponding Command Mode

Prompt	CLI Command Mode
Force10(conf-if)# Force10(conf-if-gi-0/0)# Force10(conf-if-te-0/0)# Force10(conf-if-lo-0)# Force10(conf-if-nu-0)# Force10(conf-if-po-0)# Force10(conf-if-vl-0)# Force10(conf-if-so-0/0)# Force10(conf-if-ma-0/0)# Force10(conf-if-range)#	INTERFACE
Force10(config-ext-nacl)# Force10(config-std-nacl)#	IP ACCESS LIST
Force10(config-line-aux)# Force10(config-line-console)# Force10(config-line-vty)#	LINE
Force10(config-ext-macl)# Force10(config-std-macl)#	MAC ACCESS LIST
Force10(config-mon-sess)#	MONITOR SESSION
Force10(config-span)#	STP
Force10(config-mstp)#	MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE
Force10(config-pvst)#	Per-VLAN SPANNING TREE Plus
Force10(config-rstp)#	RAPID SPANNING TREE
Force10(config-gvrp)#	PROTOCOL GVRP
Force10(config-route-map)#	ROUTE-MAP
Force10(conf-nprefixl)#	PREFIX-LIST
Force10(conf-router_rip)#	ROUTER RIP
Force10(conf-redirect-list)#	REDIRECT
Force10(conf-router_bgp)#	ROUTER BGP
Force10(conf-router_ospf)#	ROUTER OSPF
Force10(conf-router_isis)#	ROUTER ISIS
Force10(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

```
Force10(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
Force10(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:
`Force10#`*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:

`Force10#`**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:

`Force10#` *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 “Force10” 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
Force10(conf-if)#	INTERFACE mode
Force10(conf-if-gi-0/0)#	Gigabit Ethernet interface followed by slot/port information
Force10(conf-if-te-0/0)#	Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface followed by slot/port information
Force10(conf-if-lo-0)#	Loopback interface number.

Table 2-3. Interface prompts

Prompt	Interface Type
Force10(conf-if-nu-0)#	Null Interface followed by zero
Force10(conf-if-po-0)#	Port-channel interface number
Force10(conf-if-vl-0)#	VLAN Interface followed by VLAN number (range 1 to 4094)
Force10(conf-if-so-0/0)#	SONET interface followed by slot/port information.
Force10(conf-if-ma-0/0)#	Management Ethernet interface followed by slot/port information
Force10(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 9, 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 9, 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 Chapter 40, Policy-based Routing (PBR).

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 59, 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 47, 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 51, 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 35, 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 21, 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 39, 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 49, 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 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 12, 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
- Upgrading the C-Series FPGA

Basic File Management Commands

The commands included in this chapter are:

- boot config
- boot host
- boot network
- boot system
- 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
- boot system
- show bootvar
- show file

- show file-systems
- show linecard
- show os-version
- show running-config
- show startup-config
- show version
- upgrade (E-Series version)
- upgrade (C-Series version)
- upgrade (S-Series management unit) on page 55
- upgrade fpga-image

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*}

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 Force10 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

```
Force10#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

```
Force10#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*

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*

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 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*

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 gateway

C E

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

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

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. FTOS supports IPv4 and IPv6 addressing for FTP, TFTP, and SCP (in the *hostip* field).

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* • To copy a file from an external USB drive, enter **usbflash://***filepath*

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Added IPv6 addressing support for FTP, TFTP, and SCP.
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:**

```
Force10#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? sburgess
Password to login remote host? dilling
```

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

```
Force10#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 Force10 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 8.4.1.0	Added IPv6 addressing support for FTP, TFTP, and SCP.
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.

FTOS supports IPv4 and IPv6 addressing for FTP, TFTP, and SCP.

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

copy running-config startup-config

C E

Copy running configuration to the startup configuration.

Syntax

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

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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 file system. 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 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

```
Force10#dir
Directory of flash:

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

flash: 64077824 bytes total (57454592 bytes free)
Force10#
```

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 file system. Once the file system 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.

logging coredump

C E

Enable coredump.

Syntax

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.

Defaults

The kernal 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 7.7.1.0	Restructured command to accommodate core dumps 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 core dumps 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 core dumps.

Syntax

logging coredump server {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*} **username** *name* **password** [*type*] *password*

Parameters

{*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*}	Enter the server IPv4 address (A.B.C.D) or IPv6 address (X:X:X:X::X).
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 8.4.1.0	Added support for IPv6.
Version 7.7.1.0	Restructured command to accommodate core dumps 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. Only a single coredump server can be configured. Configuration of a new coredump server will over-write any previously configured server.

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

Related Commands

logging coredump	Disable the kernel coredump

pwd

C E

Display the current working directory.

Syntax

pwd

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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

Example

Command Example: **pwd**

```
Force10#pwd
flash:
Force10#
```

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

show boot system

C E

Displays information about boot images currently configured on the system.

Syntax show boot system {all | linecard [*slot* | **all**] | rpm}

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 line card(s) on the system.
rpm	Enter this keyword to display boot image information for all RPMs on the system.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Example

```
Force10#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

C E Display the variable settings for the E-Series boot parameters.

Syntax **show bootvar**

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

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

Example Command Output example: **show bootvar**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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	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 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**

```
Force10#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 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**

```
Force10#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:
Force10#
```

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**

```
Force10#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    -
Force10#
```

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 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**

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

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

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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** for 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** for the current OSPF configuration
- **pim** for 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 f**or 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 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**

```
Force10#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**

```
Force10#show running-config status

running-config checksum 0xB4B9BF03
startup-config checksum 0x8803620F
Force10#
```

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 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

E-Series Example

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

```
Force10#show sfm

Switch Fabric State:  up

-- SFM card 0 --
Status         : active
Card Type      : SFM - Switch Fabric Module
Up Time        : 37 min, 24 sec
Temperature    : 49C
Power Status   : PEM0: absent or down    PEM1: up
Serial Number  : 0018102
Part Number    : 7520012900 Rev 02
Vendor Id      : 02
Date Code      : 06182004
Country Code   : 01
```

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.
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

Command output example: **show sfm all**

```
Force10#show sfm all

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
Force10#
```

show startup-config

C E S Display the startup configuration.

Syntax **show startup-config**

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

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**

```
Force10#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 Display the current FTOS version information on the system.

Syntax **show version**

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	

E-Series Example

Command output example on E-Series: **show version**

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

show version Command Fields

Lines beginning with	Description
Force10 Network...	Name of the operating system
Force10 Operating...	OS version number
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
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.

show version Command Fields

Lines beginning with	Description
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.

S-Series Example

Command output example on an S50V: **show version**

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

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	Upgrade the FPGA version in the specified E-Series SFM.
boot system	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 S-Series: 0-0
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	Upgrade the FPGA version in the specified E-Series SFM.
boot system	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:**} *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.

Defaults No configuration or default values

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

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.

```
Force10#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)
Force10#$pgrade system ftp://username:password@10.11.1.1/FTOS-SB-7.7.1.0.bin
!!!
```

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**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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.

Upgrading the C-Series FPGA

These commands are for upgrading the FPGA for C-Series RPMs and line cards.

- restore fpga-imagee
- upgrade fpga-image

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**

```
Force10#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.

upgrade fpga-image

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 linecard. Contact the Dell Force10 TAC before using this keyword.
link-fpga	(OPTIONAL) Enter link-fpga to upgrade only the link FPGA on a fiber linecard. Contact the Dell Force10 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**

```
Force10#conf
Force10(conf)# upgrade primary-fpga-flash rpm
Proceed to upgrade primary fpga flash for rpm 0 [confirm yes/no]: yes
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Force10#
```

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.

4

BOOT_USER Mode

Overview

All commands in this chapter are in the BOOT_USER mode except for **format**, which is in the BOOT_ADMIN mode. Command support on Dell Force10 platforms is indicated by the characters that appear below each command heading:

- C = C-Series
- E = E-Series
- S = S-Series

To access this mode in the C-Series and E-Series, enter a control break sequence (**Ctrl^**, which is **Ctrl Shift-6**) when the following line appears on the console during a system boot:

```
Send the Break Signal to stop Operating System auto-boot...
```

On the S-Series, the following is displayed twice. Press any key when the following line is displayed the second time:

```
Hit any key to break into BOOT_USER mode
```

Commands

- boot change
- boot messages
- boot selection
- boot zero
- default-gateway
- delete
- dir
- enable
- format
- ignore enable-password
- ignore startup-config
- interface management ethernet ip address
- interface management ethernet mac-address
- interface management ethernet port
- interface management port config
- reload
- rename
- restore factory-defaults

- save
- show boot selection
- show bootflash
- show bootvar
- show default-gateway
- show interface management ethernet

Note: You cannot use the Tab key to complete commands in this mode.

Note: The question mark (**?**) key to get help does not work in this mode. Instead, enter **help**.

boot change

C E S

Change the primary, secondary, or default FTOS boot configuration.

Syntax **boot change** {**primary** | **secondary** | **default**}

Parameters

primary	Enter the keyword **primary** to configure the boot parameters used in the first attempt to boot FTOS.
secondary	Enter the keyword **secondary** to configure boot parameters used if the primary operating system boot selection is not available.
default	Enter the keyword **default** 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.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes BOOT_USER

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information After entering the **boot change** keywords and selecting among parameters, above, press **Enter**. The software prompts you to enter the following:

- The boot device (ftp, tftp, flash, slot0) (**Note**: tftp and flash are the only options available for the S-Series), image file name, IP address of the server containing the image, username and password (only for FTP)

Note: When you enter a new parameter that extends beyond 80 characters, you cannot use the **Backspace** key to correct any mistakes. If you make a mistake, you must re-enter the parameter.

Note: The IP address of the designated download port must be set before you execute this command. Otherwise, an error message will alert you that the configuration cannot proceed. See the command interface management ethernet ip address.

Figure 4-1 shows the first field after you enter **boot change primary**. At this point:

- Press **Enter** to accept the information already configured, or

- Change that information. To do so, press the . (period) key and enter new information. After you enter the information, press **Enter**.

Figure 4-1. First Field in the boot change Command

```
BOOT_USER # boot change primary

'.' = clear field;  '-' = clear non-essential field

boot device                    : ftp
```

Figure 4-2 shows the completed command:

Figure 4-2. Completed boot change Command Example

```
BOOT_USER # boot change primary

'.' = clear field;  '-' = go to previous field

boot device                    : ftp
file name                      : tt/latestlabel
Server IP address              : 10.16.1.209
username                       : amsterdam
password                       : ******

BOOT_USER #
```

In the runtime CLI of C-Series and E-Series, use the **boot system** command to change the boot image file and location.

To view the current boot configuration, use the **show bootvar** command.

Related Commands

boot system	Set the location of FTOS image files.
boot zero	Remove the primary, secondary, or default boot image configuration.
show boot selection	Display the current Boot Flash image selected.
show bootvar	Display boot configuration information.

boot messages

C E

Limit the number of messages seen during system boot-up.

Syntax **boot messages** {**disable** | **enable**}

Parameters

disable	Enter the keyword **disable** to display fewer messages during boot-up.
enable	Enter the keyword **enable** to display all messages during boot-up.

Defaults enable (that is, all messages are displayed during boot up)

Command Modes BOOT_USER

boot selection

C E

Specify the boot flash partition in the internal Flash from which to boot the system.

Syntax **boot selection** [**a** | **b**]

Parameters

a	Enter the keyword **a** to select the boot code in partition A.
b	Enter the keyword **b** to select the boot code in partition B.

Defaults None.

Command Modes BOOT_USER

Usage Information To view the current boot flash image, enter the **show boot selection** command.

Related Commands

boot change	Change the primary, secondary or default boot image configuration
show boot selection	Display the current Boot Flash image selected.

boot zero

C E S

Erase the configured primary, secondary, or default boot image parameters. If all three parameters are erased, the S-Series switch will boot from its internal Flash.

Syntax **boot zero** {**primary** | **secondary** | **default**}

Parameters

primary	Enter the keyword **primary** to configure the boot parameters used in the first attempt to boot the system.
secondary	Enter the keyword **secondary** to configure boot parameters used if the primary operating system boot selection is not available.
default	Enter the keyword **default** to configure boot parameters used if the secondary operating system boot parameter selection is not available. The default parameters always reside on the internal flash device (flash:).

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes BOOT_USER

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information This command reverses changes made with the **boot change** command.

Figure 4-3. Completed boot zero Command Example

```
BOOT_USER # boot zero primary
BOOT_USER # boot zero secondary
BOOT_USER # boot zero default
BOOT_USER # show bootvar

PRIMARY OPERATING SYSTEM BOOT PARAMETERS:
========================================
No Operating System boot parameters specified!

SECONDARY OPERATING SYSTEM BOOT PARAMETERS:
==========================================
No Operating System boot parameters specified!

DEFAULT OPERATING SYSTEM BOOT PARAMETERS:
========================================
No Operating System boot parameters specified!

BOOT_USER #
```

Related Commands

boot change	Change the primary, secondary or default boot image configuration
show boot selection	Display the current Boot Flash image selected.

default-gateway

C E S

Assign an IP address as the default gateway for the system.

Syntax [**no**] **default-gateway** *ip-address*

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the gateway router in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes BOOT_USER

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information Use the **show default-gateway** command to view the current default gateway.

Related Commands

show default-gateway	Change the primary, secondary or default boot image configuration
show boot selection	Display the current Boot Flash image selected.

delete

C E

Erase a file on the internal or external Flash.

Syntax **delete** *file-url*

Parameters

file-url	Enter the location keywords and 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 BOOT_USER

dir

C E Display files in a directory

Syntax **dir** *file-url*

Parameters

file-url	Enter the location keywords and 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 BOOT_USER

Usage Information The maximum number of files allowed on an MMC card (internal or external flash) is 100 files.

Example

Figure 4-4. dir Command Example

```
BOOT_USER # dir flash:
Displaying files in flash:
  size          date       time       name
--------       ------     ------     --------
 8681647    MAR-21-2004  11:08:50   E1200-3.1.a3.78.bin
    4905    MAR-17-2004  18:16:34   nimule
 1182431    FEB-29-2004  22:08:14   dohuk
 8807825    MAR-30-2004  12:49:14   E1200-3.1.0.309.bin
 1182431    FEB-24-2004  22:52:00   t1
   14729    MAR-14-2004  17:55:26   erbil
 1182431    MAR-10-2004  10:57:30   vW
    6858    MAR-07-2004  09:52:58   RPM0CP1
 1182431    MAR-22-2004  12:17:34   tunis
 7819238    MAR-22-2004  12:23:14   E1200-3.1.0.316.bin
 8989646    MAR-17-2004  15:13:06   E1200-3.1.0.390.bin.dos2
   14517    MAR-30-2004  09:48:44   RPM0CPlog1
   14506    MAR-30-2004  09:49:34   RPM0CPlog2

BOOT_USER #
```

enable

C E Change the privilege level of user access to FTOS commands.

Syntax **enable** {**user** | **admin**}

Parameters

admin	Used only by Dell Force10 TAC personnel.
user	Used only by Dell Force10 TAC personnel.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes BOOT_USER

Usage Information Only Dell Force10 TAC staff use this command.

format

C E

Format the internal or external flash memory.

Syntax **format** *file-url*

Parameters

file-url	Enter the location keywords and 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 BOOT_ADMIN

Usage Information The maximum number of files allowed on an MMC card (internal or external flash) is 100 files.

Related Commands

format (C-Series and E-Series)	Erase all existing files and reformat a filesystem (EXEC Privilege mode).
show file	Display contents of a text file in the local filesystem.
show file-systems	Display information about the file systems on the system.

ignore enable-password

C E S

Reload the system software without the enable password configured. This command is hidden on the C-Series and E-Series, so it is not listed when you enter ? or **help** in this mode.

Syntax **ignore enable-password**

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes BOOT_USER

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information When you enter the **reload** command and the system reboots, you will not be prompted for a password to enter the EXEC Privilege mode (normally you are required to enter the enable command.)

If your console or Telnet session expires after you used the **ignore enable-password** command, you are prompted for an **enable** password when you re-establish the session.

Related Commands

reload	Exit from this mode and reload FTOS.
show running-config	Display the current configuration and the changes from the default values.

ignore startup-config

S

During a reload, do not load the startup-config file.

Syntax **ignore startup-config**

Defaults disabled

Command Modes BOOT_USER

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information This command might be used if a the user has authentication procedures in the startup-config other than the enable-password setting.

interface management ethernet ip address

C E S

Assign an IP address to the Management Ethernet interface.

Syntax **[no] interface management ethernet ip address** *ip-address mask*

To delete the IP address on the C-Series and E-Series (not on S-Series), enter **no interface management ethernet ip address**.

Parameters

ip-address mask	Enter the IP address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D) and the mask in /prefix-length format (/x).

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes BOOT_USER

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information In the runtime CLI of the C-Series and E-Series (not on S-Series), use the **ip address** command in the INTERFACE mode to change the Management interface's IP address.

If there is a mac address programmed in the eeprom, the **show interface management ethernet** command gets the mac address from there and displays it. If there is no mac address programmed, the following is used by default - 00:10:18:00:00:01.

To view the current IP address configured on the Management interface, enter the **show interfaces management ethernet** command.

Related Commands

ip address	Assign a primary and secondary IP address to the interface.
show default-gateway	Display the IP address configured for the default gateway.
show interface management ethernet	Display the IP address configured for the Management interface.

interface management ethernet mac-address

S Assign a MAC address to the Management Ethernet interface.

Syntax **interface management ethernet mac-address** *mac-address*

Parameters

mac-address	Enter a MAC address in standard format (xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx).

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes BOOT_USER

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information Use this command to assign a MAC address if FTOS cannot find a default MAC address.

Related Commands

show default-gateway	Display the IP address configured for the default gateway.
show interface management ethernet	Display the IP address configured for the Management interface.

interface management ethernet port

S Assign a port to be the Management Ethernet interface.

Syntax **interface management ethernet port** *portID*

Parameters

portID	Enter an S-Series port ID as an integer. Range: 1 to 48

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes BOOT_USER

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information Assign any copper port to be the Management Ethernet interface.

Related Commands

show interface management ethernet	Display the IP address configured for the Management interface.

interface management port config

C E Configure speed, duplex, and negotiation settings for the management interface.

Syntax **interface management port config** {**half-duplex** | **full-duplex** | **10m** | **100m** | **auto-negotiation** | **no auto-negotiation** | **show**}

Parameters

half-duplex	Enter the keyword **half-duplex** to set the Management interface to half-duplex mode.
full-duplex	Enter the keyword **full-duplex** to set the Management interface to full-duplex mode.
10m	Enter the keyword **10m** to set the speed on the Management interface to 10 Mb/s.
100m	Enter the keyword **100m** to set the speed of the Management interface to 100 Mb/s.
auto-negotiation	Enter the keyword **auto-negotiation** to enable negotiation on the Management interface.
no auto-negotiation	Enter the keyword **no auto-negotiation** to disable auto-negotiation on the Management interface.
show	Enter the keyword **show** to display the settings on the Management interface.

Defaults full duplex; auto-negotiation

Command Modes BOOT_USER

Usage Information This command is only available in Boot Flash version 2.0.0.21 and higher.

Related Commands

show default-gateway	Display the IP address configured for the default gateway.
show interface management ethernet	Display the IP address configured for the Management interface.

reload

C E S

Exit from this mode and reload FTOS.

Syntax **reload**

Command Modes BOOT_USER

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Related Commands

save	Save configurations created in BOOT_USER mode (BLI).

rename

C E

Rename a file.

Syntax **rename** *file-url*

Parameters

file-url	Enter the location keywords and 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 None.

Command Modes BOOT_USER

restore factory-defaults

S Erase all NVRAM sectors, EEPROM sectors, and user boot configurations.

Syntax **restore factory-defaults**

Command Modes BOOT_USER

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

save

S Save configurations created in BOOT_USER mode (BLI).

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information A basic difference between S-Series and other Dell Force10 platforms is that, on the S-Series, FTOS does not save configurations into NVRAM while the user enters them in the BLI. Instead, the configurations are saved in a software cache and are written into NVRAM only on the execution of this **save** command or of the **reload** command.

Related Commands

reload	Exit from this mode and reload FTOS.
write	Save the running configuration to the startup configuration file.

show boot selection

C E Display the current FTOS boot image.

Syntax **show boot selection**

Command Modes BOOT_USER

Example

Figure 4-5. show boot selection Command Example

```
BOOT_USER # show boot selection

ROM BOOTSTRAP SELECTOR PARMETERS:
================================
Current ROM bootstrap selection set to Bootflash partition B.

Last ROM bootstrap occurred from Bootflash partition B.

BOOT_USER #
```

Related Commands

boot change	Change the primary, secondary or default boot image configuration
boot selection	Change the boot flash image on the internal Flash.

show bootflash

C E

Display information on the boot flash.

Syntax **show bootflash**

Command Modes BOOT_USER

Example

Figure 4-6. show bootflash Command Example

```
BOOT_USER # show bootflash

GENERAL BOOTFLASH INFO
======================
Bootflash Partition A:
    Force10 Networks System Boot
    Copyright 1999-2004 Force10 Networks, Inc.
    ROM Header Version 1.0
    Engineering CP_IMG_BOOT, BSP Release 2.0.0.19, Checksum 0x39303030
    Created Mon Mar 20 10:56:53 US/Pacific 2004 by xxx on Unknown host

Bootflash Partition B:
    Force10 Networks System Boot
    Copyright 1999-2004 Force10 Networks, Inc.
    ROM Header Version 1.0
    Engineering CP_IMG_BOOT, BSP Release 2.0.0.19, Checksum 0x36313031
    Created Mon Mar 6 18:15:10 2004 by xxx on hostname

Boot Selector Partition:
    Force10 Networks System Boot
    Copyright 1999-2004 Force10 Networks, Inc.
    ROM Header Version 1.0
    Official CP_IMG_BOOT_SELECTOR, BSP Release 2.0.0.15, Checksum 0x30314348
    Created Mon Jan 21 17:15:47 US/Pacific 2004 by xxx on Unknown host

BOOT_USER #
```

show bootvar

C E S

Display boot configuration information.

Syntax **show bootvar**

Command Modes BOOT_USER

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

Figure 4-7. show bootvar Command Example

```
BOOT_USER # show bootvar

PRIMARY OPERATING SYSTEM BOOT PARAMETERS:
========================================
boot device                     : ftp
file name                       : tt/latestlabel
Management Ethernet IP address : 10.16.1.181/24
Server IP address               : 10.16.1.209
username                        : amsterdam
password                        : ******

SECONDARY OPERATING SYSTEM BOOT PARAMETERS:
==========================================
boot device                     : flash
file name                       : /E1200-3.1.1.3.bin

DEFAULT OPERATING SYSTEM BOOT PARAMETERS:
========================================
boot device                     : flash
file name                       : /E1200-3.1.1.2.bin

BOOT_USER #
```

Related Commands

boot change	Change the primary, secondary or default boot image configuration.
boot zero	Erase the configured primary, secondary, or default boot image parameters.

show default-gateway

C E S

Display the IP address configured for the default gateway.

Syntax

show default-gateway

Command Mode

BOOT_USER

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

Figure 4-8. show default-gateway Command Example

```
BOOT_USER # show default-gateway

Gateway IP address: 10.1.1.1

BOOT_USER #
```

Related Commands

default-gateway	Configure the IP address for the default gateway.
interface management ethernet ip address	Assign an IP address to the Management Ethernet interface.

show interface management ethernet

C E S

Display the IP address configured for the Management interface.

Syntax

show interface management ethernet

Command Modes

BOOT_USER

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

Figure 4-9. show interface management ethernet Command Example

```
BOOT_USER # show interfaces management ethernet

Management ethernet IP address: 10.16.1.181/24

BOOT_USER #
```

On the S-Series, the output of this command includes the MAC address and port number of the assigned management port.

Example

Figure 4-10. show interface management ethernet Command Example

```
BOOT_USER # show interface management ethernet

Management ethernet IP address: 10.16.1.181/24
Management ethernet MAC address: 00:01:e8:43:13:16
Management ethernet port number: 1

BOOT_USER #
```

Related Commands

interface management ethernet ip address	Assign an IP address to the Management Ethernet interface.
interface management port config	Configure speed, duplex, and negotiation settings for the management interface.

5

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

ip ftp source-interface	show switch links
ip ftp username	show system (S-Series)
ip telnet server enable	show tech-support (C-Series and E-Series)
ip telnet source-interface	show tech-support (S-Series)
ip tftp source-interface	ssh-peer-rpm
line	telnet
linecard	telnet-peer-rpm
module power-off	terminal length
motd-banner	terminal xml
ping	traceroute
power-off	undebug all
power-on	upload trace-log
reload	virtual-ip
reset	write
rpm <slot> location-led	

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*

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 8.1.1.0	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

```
Force10(conf)#banner exec ?
LINE                    c banner-text c, where 'c' is a delimiting character
Force10(conf)#banner exec %
Enter TEXT message.  End with the character '%'.
This is the banner%
Force10(conf)#end
Force10#exit
4d21h5m: %RPM0-P:CP %SEC-5-LOGOUT: Exec session is terminated for user on line
console

This is the banner

Force10 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
Force10>
```

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*]

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 5-1, 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 5-1, 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 8.2.1.0	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 5-1. Command Example: banner login

```
Force10(conf)#banner login ?
keyboard-interactive    Press enter key to get prompt
LINE                    c banner-text c, where 'c' is a delimiting character
Force10(conf)#no banner login ?
keyboard-interactive    Prompt will be displayed by default
<cr>
Force10(conf)#banner login keyboard-interactive

Enter TEXT message.  End with the character '%'.
This is the banner%
Force10(conf)#end
Force10#exit

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

This is the banner

Force10 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
Force10>
```

banner motd

C E S

Set a Message of the Day (MOTD) banner.

Syntax

banner motd *c line c*

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 8.1.1.0	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*

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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 5-2. Command Example: configure

```
Force10#configure
Force10(conf)#
```

debug cpu-traffic-stats

C E S

Enable the collection of CPU traffic statistics.

Syntax **debug cpu-traffic-stats**

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

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 Force10 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**

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	

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 8.1.1.0	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 5-3. Command Example: do

```
Force10(conf-if-te-5/0)#do clear counters
Clear counters on all interfaces [confirm]
Force10(conf-if-te-5/0)#
Force10(conf-if-te-5/0)#do clear logging
Clear logging buffer [confirm]
Force10(conf-if-te-5/0)#
Force10(conf-if-te-5/0)#do reload
System configuration has been modified. Save? [yes/no]: n
Proceed with reload [confirm yes/no]: n
Force10(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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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**}

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 line rate. Additionally, the 2.4 setting has a lower latency.

When using 9 SFMs in an ExaScale chassis, the 10.4 setting is line rate; the 2.4 setting reduces throughput. Dell Force10 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**

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

Command Modes LINE

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	

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 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 5-4. FTOS time-out display

```
Force10 con0 is now available

Press RETURN to get started.
Force10>
```

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 8.1.1.0	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**

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

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	

Example

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

```
morpheus% ftp 10.31.1.111
Connected to 10.31.1.111.
220 Force10 (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*

Parameters

directory	Enter the directory path.

Defaults The internal flash is the default directory.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

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	

Usage Information After you enable FTP server functions with the ftp-server enable command, Dell Force10 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*

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 8.1.1.0	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*

Parameters

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

Defaults

Force10

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

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	

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*

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 8.1.1.0	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*

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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 8.2.1.0	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*

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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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*

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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 8.2.1.0	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*

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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 8.2.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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*

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 5-6. Command Example: show linecard on Empty C300 Slot

```
Force10#show linecard 3

--  Line card 11 --
Status        : not present

Force10#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)
Force10#linecard 3 EX4PB
Force10#show linecard 3

--  Line card 11 --
Status        : not present
Required Type : EX4PB - 4-port 10GE LAN PHY line card with XFP optics (CB)
Force10#
```

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*

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**

Defaults Enabled on all lines.

Command Modes LINE

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	

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	Enter the IPv4 or IPv6 source ip address or the source interface. For IPv6 addresses, you may enter global addresses only. • 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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 8.4.1.0	IPv6 pinging available on management interface.
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 , for information on the ICMP message codes that return from a ping command.

Figure 5-7. Command Example: ping (IPv4)

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

Figure 5-8. Command Example: ping (IPv6)

```
Force10#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)
Force10#
```

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 to 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 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.

Related Commands

reset	Reset a line card, RPM, a standby SFM (EtherScale only), or a failed SFM (TeraScale and ExaScale).
reset stack-unit	Reset any designated stack member except the management unit

reset

C E

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

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

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 standby	Enter the keyword **sfm standby** to reset the standby SFM. Note: This option is supported on E-Series EtherScale only.
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 8.1.1.0	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**]

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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 5-9. Command Example: show alarms on E-Series

```
Force10# 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

Force10#
```

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 5-10. Command Example: show chassis brief on E-Series

```
Force10#Force10#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
```

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 8.1.1.0	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 Force10 TAC to help identify the root cause of an RPM failover.

Example

Figure 5-11. Command Example: show command-history

```
Force10#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 Force10]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 Force10]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
Force10#
```

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 8.2.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information Reload the system to reset the command-tree counters.

Example

```
Force10#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 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 5-12. Command Example: show cpu-traffic-stats on the E-Series

```
Force10#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.
Force10#
```

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 8.1.1.0	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 5-13. Command Example: show debugging

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 5-10, Figure 5-11, and Figure 5-12 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

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Added temperature information for C-Series fans (Figure 5-16)
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 5-14. Command Example: show environment for the E1200

```
Force10#show environment

--  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
--  Power Entry Modules  --
Bay   Status
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   absent or down
  1   up

--  Line Card Environment Status  --
Slot  Status        Temp   PEM0  PEM1   Voltage
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  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   booting       53C    down  up     ok
 12   not present
 13   not present

--  RPM Environment Status  --
Slot  Status        Temp   PEM0  PEM1   Voltage
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   active        48C    down  up     ok
  1   not present

--  SFM Environment Status  --
Slot  Status        Temp   PEM0  PEM1
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   active        49C    up    up
  1   active        47C    up    up
  2   active        46C    up    up
  3   active        48C    up    up
  4   active        52C    up    up
  5   active        50C    up    up
  6   active        47C    up    up
  7   active        48C    up    up
  8   active        47C    up    up
Force10#
```

Figure 5-15. Command Example: show environment fan on the E600

```
Force10#show environment fan

--  Fan Status  --
Status  Temp   Fan1      Fan2      Fan3     Serial Num    Version
-----------------------------------------------------------------
  up    29C   6000 RPM  7500 RPM  7500 RPM                0.0

Force10#
```

Figure 5-16. Command Example: show environment fan on the C300

```
Force10#show env fan

--  Fan Status  --
------------------------------------------------------------------
Tray   0
------------------------------------------------------------------
FanNumber    Speed    Status
      0      4170      up
      1      4140      up
      2      3870      up
      3      4140      up
      4      3870      up
      5      3810      up
Force10#
```

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**]

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. Range: 0 to 1.
pem	Enter the keyword **pem** to view only information on power entry modules.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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.

Usage Information

Figure 5-17 shows the output of the **show environment fan** command as it appears prior to FTOS 7.8.1.0.

Example **Figure 5-17. Command Example: show environment all on the S-Series**

```
Force10#show environment all

--  Fan  Status  --
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Unit   TrayStatus  Fan0    Fan1    Fan2    Fan3    Fan4    Fan5

 0     up          up      up      up      up      up      up


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

 -- Unit Environment Status  --
Unit  Status        Temp   Voltage
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0*   online        50C    ok

 * Management Unit
--  Fan Status  --
Unit  Status   Speed Fan1   Fan2  Fan3 Fan4 Fan5 Fan6    Serial Num    Version

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1      up        high up     up    up   up    up   up        1234          1
```

Example **Figure 5-18. Command Example: show environment fan on the S-Series**

```
Force10#show environment fan

--  Fan  Status  --
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Unit   TrayStatus  Fan0    Fan1    Fan2    Fan3    Fan4    Fan5

 0     up          up      up      up      up      up      up
```

Example **Figure 5-19. Command Example: show environment pem on the S-Series**

```
Force10#show environment pem

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

Example **Figure 5-20. Command Example: show environment stack-unit on the S-Series**

```
Force10#show environment stack-unit 0

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

 * Management Unit
```

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 8.1.1.0	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 5-23. 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 5-21. Example output of show inventory for C300 (C-Series)

```
Force10# 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

Force10#
```

E-Series Example

Figure 5-22. Example output of show inventory for E-Series

```
Force10# show inventory
Chassis Type     : E300
Chassis Mode     : TeraScale
Software Version : FTOS-EF-7.5.1.0

Slot Item               Serial Number  Part Number  Revision
--------------------------------------------------------------
     E300               0015259        7520009601   02
  1  LC-EF3-10GE-2P     0017259        7520012501   01
  2  LC-EF3-GE-48T      0017269        7520009702   01
  3  LC-EF3-1GE-24P     0031151        7520014206   04
  4  LC-EF3-1GE-24P     0017291        7520014202   02
  0  LC-EF3-RPM         0031177        7520013808   05
  0  CC-E-SFM           0019071        7520003706   A
  1  CC-E-SFM           0019120        7520003706   A
  1  CC-E300-PWR-DC     TDX0524-00031  7520015400   A
  0  CC-E300-FAN        N/A            N/A          N/A

 * - standby


Software Protocol Configured
--------------------------------------------------------------
  BFD
  BGP
  ISIS
  OSPF
  RIP
  OSPFV3

Force10#
```

Example

Figure 5-23. Example output of show inventory media slot (partial)

```
Force10#show inventory media 3
Slot Port Type Media                Serial Number    F10Qualified
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
...
   3   11 SFP  1000BASE-SX            U9600L0          Yes
...
```

Example

Figure 5-24. Example Output of show inventory media

```
Force10#show inventory media
Slot Port Type Media              Serial Number    F10Qualified
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
   1    0 SFP  1000BASE-SX         P11BWXZ          Yes
   1    1 SFP  1000BASE-LX         H833612          Yes
   1    2 SFP  1000BASE-SX         B342232075       Yes
   1    3 SFP  1000BASE-SX         P6F02U2          Yes
   1    4 SFP  1000BASE-SX         AMGX367          Yes
   1    5 SFP  1000BASE-SX         B320210155       Yes
   1    6 SFP  1000BASE-SX         B342232168       Yes
   1    7 SFP  1000BASE-SX         H11VJ8F          Yes
   1    8 SFP  1000BASE-SX         AJUR367          Yes
   1    9 SFP  1000BASE-SX         AJLH367          Yes
   1   10      Media not present or accessible
   1   11      Media not present or accessible
   1   12 SFP  1000BASE-SX         P11DCP3          Yes
!----------------- output truncated -----------------!
```

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 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 5-25. Example output of show inventory for S-Series

```
Force10#show inventory

System Name            : S50v
system Mode            : 1.0
Software Version       : 7.6.1.0a

Unit Type               Serial Number  Part Number  Revision
--------------------------------------------------------------------
  0  *S50-01-GE-48T-V   DL267050013    7590003600   B
  0  S50-01-10GE-2C     N/A            N/A          N/A
  0  S50-PWR-AC         N/A            N/A          N/A
  0  S50-FAN            N/A            N/A          N/A

 * - Management Unit


Software Protocol Configured
--------------------------------------------------------------------
  IGMP
  PVST
  RSTP
  SNMP
Force10#
```

Example 2

Figure 5-26. Example Output of show inventory media (S-Series)

```
S50V_7.7#show inventory media ?
<0-7>                  Slot number
|                      Pipe through a command
<cr>
S50V_7.7#show inventory media
Slot     Port     Type     Media               Serial Number    F10Qualified
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
   0       49              Media not present or accessible
   0       50     XFP      10GBASE-SR          C707XS0MD        Yes
   0       45              Media not present or accessible
   0       46              Media not present or accessible
   0       47              Media not present or accessible
   0       48              Media not present or accessible
   0       51              Media not present or accessible
   0       52              Media not present or accessible

S50V_7.7#
```

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

E-Series Example

Figure 5-27. Command Example: show linecard on E-Series

```
Force10#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  :
Force10#
```

C-Series Example

Figure 5-28. Command Example: show linecard on C-Series

```
Force10#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  :
Force10#
```

Table 5-1 list the definitions of the fields shown in Figure 5-27.

Table 5-1. 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. This field does not state whether the chassis is operating in EtherScale or TeraScale mode.
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 5-29. Command Example: show linecard brief

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 6.5.1.4	Introduced on E-Series

Example **Figure 5-30. Command Example: show linecard boot-information**

```
Force10#show linecard boot-information

-- Line cards --
                    Serial   Booted       Next       Cache                    Boot
# Status  CurType   number   from         boot       boot                     flash
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0 online  EXW4PF    012345   B: 6.5.1.4   6.5.1.4    A: invalid  B: 6.5.1.4   A: 2.3.0.8 [b] B: invalid

1    -

2 online  E48TF     0031318  6.5.1.4      6.5.1.4    A: invalid  B: 6.5.1.4   A: 2.3.0.6  B: 2.3.0.8 [b]

3    -

4    -

5    -

6    -
Force10#
```

Table 5-2 defines the fields in Figure 5-30.

Table 5-2. 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 5-31. Command Example: show memory on E-Series

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 5-3 defines the fields displayed in Figure 5-31.

Table 5-3. 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** *0-7*]

Parameters

stack-unit *0-7*	(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.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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 5-32. Command Example: show memory on S-Series

```
Force10#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 5-33. Command Example: show processes cpu (Partial)

```
Force10#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 5-34. Command Example: show processes cpu rp1**

```
Force10#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 5-35. Command Example: show processes cpu rp2**

```
Force10#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 5-33 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** *0-7* **| summary | ipc | memory [stack-unit** *0-7***]**]

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 *0-7*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **stack-unit** followed by the stack member ID (Range 0 to 7). 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.
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 7.7.1.0	Modified: Added management-unit [details] keywords.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series

Example 1

Figure 5-36. Command Example: show processes cpu summary on S-Series

```
Force10#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 5-37. Command Example: show processes cpu management-unit on S-Series**

```
Force10#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 -------------!
```

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Example 3 **Figure 5-38. Command Example: show processes cpu stack-unit on S-Series**

```
Force10#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            swapper
```

Example 4

Figure 5-39. Command Example: show processes memory on S-Series

```
Force10#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             0
 62 bcmCNTR.1  140410880          0          0          0          0          0             0
 61 bcmRX          140410880          0          0          0          0          0             0
 60 bcmLINK.0   140410880          0          0          0          0          0             0
      59 bcmXGS3AsyncTX   140410880          0          0          0          0          0             0
58 bcmTX           140410880          0          0          0          0          0             0
57 bcmCNTR.0   140410880          0          0          0          0          0             0
55 bcmDPC         140410880          0          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 5-40. Command Example: show processes memory stack-unit on S-Series

```
Force10#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 5-45.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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

Example 1 **Figure 5-41. Command Example: show processes ipc flow-control from C-Series**

```
Force10# 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 5-42. Command Example: show processes ipc flow-control rp from E-Series**

```
Force10# 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 5-4 list the definitions of the fields shown in Figure 5-41 and Figure 5-42.

Table 5-4. 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 5-43. Command Example: show processes ipc flow-control rp**

```
Force10# 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
Force10#
```

Example 3 **Figure 5-44. Command Example: show processes ipc flow-control lp**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example 4 **Figure 5-45. Command Example: show processes ipc flow-control on S-Series**

```
Force10#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 5-45, 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 5-47 and Figure 5-48.

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 5-46. Command Example: show processes memory (partial)**

```
Force10#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 5-47. Command Example: show processes memory rp1**

```
Force10#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
```

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Example **Figure 5-48. Command Example: show processes memory rp2**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 5-5 defines the fields that appear in the **show processes memory** output.

Table 5-5. 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 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 5-49. Command Example: show processes memory on S-Series**

```
Force10#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
```

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Example **Figure 5-50. Command Example: show processes memory management-unit**

```
Force10#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 5-6 defines the fields that appear in the **show processes memory** output.

Table 5-6. 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 5-51. Command Example: show processes switch-utilization

```
Force10#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 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

E-Series Example

Figure 5-52. Command Example: show rpm on E-Series

```
Force10#show RPM 0

-- RPM card 0 --
Status        : active
Next Boot     : online
Card Type     : RPM - Route Processor Module (LC-EF-RPM)
Hardware Rev  : 2.0
Num Ports     : 1
Up Time       : 36 min, 51 sec
Last Restart  : reset
FTOS Version  : 6.2.1.0
Jumbo Capable : yes
CP Boot Flash : A: 2.4.0.6              B: 2.4.0.7 [booted]
RP1 Boot Flash: A: 2.4.0.7 [booted]   B: 2.4.0.5
RP2 Boot Flash: A: 2.4.0.7 [booted]   B: 2.4.0.5
CP Mem Size   : 536870912 bytes
RP1 Mem Size  : 0 bytes
RP2 Mem Size  : 0 bytes
Temperature   : 49C
Power Status  : PEM0: absent or down    PEM1: up
Voltage       : ok
Serial Number : 0016788
Part Number   : 7520013800 Rev 01
Vendor Id     : 01
Date Code     : 06182004
Country Code  : 01
Force10#
```

Table 5-7 defines the fields displayed in Figure 5-52.

Table 5-7. 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)
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.

Table 5-7. Descriptions of show rpm output

Field	Description
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** 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 and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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 to 4094, 1 to 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. Range: 0 to 1 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 7.6.1.0	Introduced for C-Series and S-Series

S-Series Example

Figure 5-53. Command Example: show software ifm clients summary on S-Series

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

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 5-54. Command Example: show switch links backplane

```
Force10# 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
Force10#
```

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*]

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. Range: 0 to 7.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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 5-55 shows the output from the **show system brief** command.
Figure 5-56 shows the output from the **show system stack-unit** command.

Example

Figure 5-55. Command Example: show system brief

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

Example

Figure 5-56. Command Example: show system stack-unit

```
Force10#show system stack-unit 0

--  Unit 0 --
Unit Type        : Management Unit
Status           : online
Next Boot        : online
Required Type    : S50V - 48-port E/FE/GE with POE (SB)
Current Type     : S50V - 48-port E/FE/GE with POE (SB)
Master Priority  : 4
Hardware Rev     : 2.0
Num Ports        : 52
Up Time          : 3 hr, 17 min
FTOS Version     : 7.6.1.0a
Jumbo Capable    : yes
POE Capable      : no
Boot Flash       : Present
Memory Size      : 254701568 bytes
Temperature      : 43C
Voltage          : ok
Serial Number    : DZ267160000
Part Number      : 7590003600 Rev B
Vendor Id        : 07
Date Code        : 12172007
Country Code     : 01
Burned In MAC    : 00:01:e8:cc:cc:cc
No Of MACs       : 3

--Module 0--
Status        : online
Module Type   : S50-01-10GE-2P    - 2-port 10GE XFP (SB)
Num Ports     : 2
Hot Pluggable : no

--  Module 1 -
Status        : online
Module Type   : S50-01-10GE-2C    - 2-port 10GE CX4 (SB)
Num Ports     : 2
Hot Pluggable : no

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

--  Fan  Status  --
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Unit   TrayStatus  Fan0    Fan1    Fan2    Fan3    Fan4    Fan5

 0     up          up      up      up      up      up      up
Force10#
```

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 Force10 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 5-57. Command Example: show tech-support (partial) on C-Series

```
Force10#show tech-support page

---------------------------------- show version -------------------------------
Force10 Networks Real Time Operating System Software
Force10 Operating System Version: 1.0
Force10 Application Software Version: FTOS 7.5.1.0
Copyright (c) 1999-2007 by Force10 Networks, Inc.
Build Time: Tue Sep 12 15:39:17 IST 2006
Build Path: /sites/maa/work/sw//C-SERIES/SW/SRC
Force10 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 5-58. Command Example: show tech-support save (partial) on E-Series

```
Force10#show tech-support ?
linecard                Line card
page                    Page through output
|                       Pipe through a command
<cr>

Force10#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

Force10#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) )

Force10#show tech-support linecard 3 | save flash://LauraSave
Start saving show command report .......

Force10#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)
Force10#
```

Usage Information

Without the **linecard** or **page** 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: Force10#*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 Force10technical 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.* Range: 0 to 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 7.8.1.0	Introduced save to file options
Version 7.6.1.0	Expanded to support S-Series switches

S-Series Examples

Figure 5-59. Command Example: show tech-support save (partial) on S-Series

```
Force10#show tech-support ?
page                   Page through output
stack-unit             Unit Number
|                      Pipe through a command
<cr>
Force10#show tech-support stack-unit 1 ?
|                      Pipe through a command
<cr>
Force10#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

Force10#show tech-support stack-unit 1 | save ?
flash:                Save to local file system (flash://filename (max 20 chars) )

Force10#show tech-support stack-unit 1 | save flash://LauraSave
Start saving show command report .......
Force10#

Force10#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)
Force10#
```

Figure 5-60. Command Example: show tech-support (partial) on S-Series

```
Force10#show tech-support stack-unit 0

---------------------------------- show version -------------------------------
Force10 Networks Real Time Operating System Software
Force10 Operating System Version: 1.0
Force10 Application Software Version: FTOS 7.6.1.0
Copyright (c) 1999-2007 by Force10 Networks, Inc.
Build Time: Tue Sep 12 15:39:17 IST 2006
Build Path: /sites/maa/work/sw/purushothaman/cser-latest/depot/main/Dev/Cyclone/
Force10 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 Force10
!
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: Force10#*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.

telnet

C E S

Connect through Telnet to a server. The Telnet client and server in FTOS support IPv4 and IPv6 connections. You can establish a Telnet session directly to the router, or a connection can be initiated from the router.

Syntax **telnet** {*host* | *ip-address* | *ipv6-address prefix-length* | **vrf** *vrf instance name*} [*I* **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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 Not configured.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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

Usage Information

Telnet to link-local addresses is not supported.

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.

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 8.1.1.0	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 8.4.1.0	IPv6 trace routing available on management interface.
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 the source IP address option, you may enter IPv6 global addresses only (link-local addresses are not supported).

For IPv6, you are prompted for a minimum hop count (default is 1) and a maximum hop count (default is 64).

Example **Figure 5-61. Command Example: traceroute (IPv4)**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Figure 5-62 contains examples of the IPv6 **traceroute** command with both a compressed IPv6 address and uncompressed address.

Example **Figure 5-62. Command Example: traceroute (IPv6)**

```
Force10#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

Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 8.1.1.0	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

virtual-ip

C E

Configure a virtual IP address for the active management interface. Virtual addresses can be configured both for IPv4 and IPv6 independently.

Syntax **virtual-ip** {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*}

Parameters

{*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*}	Enter the IPv4 address (A.B.C.D) or IPv6 address (X:X:X:X::) of the active management interface.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Added support for IPv6 addressing.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information Both IPv4 and IPv6 virtual address can be configured simultaneously, but only one of each. Each time this command is issued it will replace the previously configured address of the same family, IPv4 or IPv6. The **no virtual-ip** command now takes an address/prefix-length argument, so that the desired address only is removed. If **no virtual-ip** is entered without any specified address, then both IPv4 and IPv6 virtual addresses are removed.

Example

Figure 5-63. Command Example: virtual ip (IPv4 and IPv6)

```
Force10#virtual-ip 10.11.197.99/16
Force10#virtual-ip fdaa:bbbb:cccc:1004::60/64
```

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 8.1.1.0	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	

www.dell.com | support.dell.com

Related Commands

save	Save configurations created in BOOT_USER mode (BLI).

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.

6

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 mipbd
- 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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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 Force10 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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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** *m a-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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

```
Force10# 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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

```
Force10#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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

```
Force10#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: Force10
MEP Interface status: Up
MEP Port status: Forwarding
Receive RDI: FALSE
MP Status: Active
```

show ethernet cfm mipbd

S Display the MIP Database.

Syntax **show ethernet cfm mipdb**

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

```
Force10#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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

```
Force10#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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

```
Force10#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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
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 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

7

802.3ah

Overview

802.3ah is available only on platform: S

Commands

This chapter contains the following commands:

- clear ethernet oam statistics
- ethernet oam (enable/disable)
- ethernet oam (parameters)
- ethernet oam event-log size
- ethernet oam link-monitor frame
- ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds
- ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold action
- ethernet oam link-monitor on
- ethernet oam link-monitor supported
- ethernet oam link-monitor symbol-period
- ethernet oam mode
- ethernet oam remote-failure
- ethernet oam remote-loopback
- ethernet oam remote-loopback (interface)
- ethernet oam timeout
- show ethernet oam discovery
- show ethernet oam status
- show ethernet oam statistics
- show ethernet oam summary

clear ethernet oam statistics

S Clear Link Layer OAM statistics.

Syntax **clear ethernet oam statistics interface** *interface*

Parameters

interface	Enter the interface for which you want to clear statistics, for example **gig 0/1**.

Parameters None

Defaults None

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet oam (enable/disable)

S Enable Ethernet OAM.

Syntax **ethernet oam**

Parameters None

Defaults Disabled

Command Mode INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet oam (parameters)

S Specify a the maximum or minimum number of OAMPDUs to be sent per second.

Syntax **ethernet oam** {**max-rate** *value* | **min-rate** *value*}

Parameters

max-rate *value* | **min-rate** *value*	Enter a maximum or minimum rate in OAMPDU/second. Range: 1-10

Defaults 10

Command Mode INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet oam event-log size

S Specify the size of the event log.

Syntax **ethernet oam event-log size** *entries*

Parameters

entries	Enter the number of entries for the log size. Range: 0 to 200. Default: 50.

Defaults 50

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet oam link-monitor frame

S Set the frame error thresholds and window.

Syntax **ethernet oam link-monitor frame threshold** {**high** {*frames* | **none**} | **low** *frames* | **window** *frames*}

Parameters

high {*frames* | **none**}	Specify the high threshold value for frame errors, or disable the high threshold. Range: 1-65535 Default: None
low *frames*	Specify the low threshold for frame errors. Range: 0-65535 Default: 1
window *frames*	Specify the time period for frame errors per millisecond condition. Range: 10-600 milliseconds Default: 100 milliseconds

Defaults As above

Command Mode INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds

S Set the frame-error seconds per time period thresholds and window.

Syntax **ethernet oam link-monitor frame-seconds threshold** {**high** {*milliseconds* | **none**} | **low** *milliseconds* | **window** *milliseconds*}

Parameters

high {*milliseconds* | **none**}	Specify the high threshold value for frame error seconds per time period, or disable the high threshold. Range: 1-900 Default: None
low *milliseconds*	Specify the low threshold for frame error seconds per time period. Range: 1-900 Default: 1
window *milliseconds*	Specify the time period for error second per time period condition. Range: 100-900, in multiples of 100 Default: 1000 milliseconds

Defaults As above

Command Mode INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold action

S Disable an interface when the high threshold is exceeded for any of the monitored error conditions.

Syntax **ethernet oam link-monitor high-threshold action error-disable-interface**

Defaults Enabled

Command Mode INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet oam link-monitor on

S Start link performance monitoring on an interface. To stop link monitoring, enter the **no ethernet oam link-monitor on** command.

Link monitoring is started on an interface by default when you enable Ethernet OAM with the **ethernet oam** command.

Syntax **ethernet oam link-monitor on**

Defaults Enabled

Command Mode INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet oam link-monitor supported

S Enable support for link performance monitoring on an interface. To disable support for link monitoring, enter the **no ethernet oam link-monitor supported** command.

Support for link monitoring is enabled on an interface by default when you enable Ethernet OAM with the **ethernet oam** command.

Syntax **ethernet oam link-monitor supported**

Defaults Enabled

Command Mode INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet oam link-monitor symbol-period

S Set the symbol error thresholds and window.

Syntax **ethernet oam link-monitor symbol-period threshold** {**high** {*symbols* | **none**} | **low** *symbols* | **window** *symbols*}

Parameters

high {*symbols* | **none**}	Specify the high threshold value for symbol errors, or disable the high threshold. Range: 1-65535 Default: None
low *symbols*	Specify the low threshold for symbol errors. Range: 0-65535 Default: 10
window *symbols*	Specify the time period for symbol errors per second condition. Range: 1-65535 (times 1,000,000 symbols) Default: 10 (10,000,000 symbols)

Defaults As above

Command Mode INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet oam mode

S Set the transmission mode to active or passive.

Syntax **ethernet oam mode** {**active** | **passive**}

Parameters

active | passive	Choose either active or passive mode for the interface.

Defaults Active

Command Mode INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet oam remote-failure

S Block or disable an interface when a particular critical link event occurs.

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

Parameters

critical-event	An unspecified critical event occurred.
dying-gasp	An unrecoverable local failure condition occurred.
link-fault	A fault occurred in the receive direction of the local peer.
error-block-interface	Block the interface if the specified fault occurs.
error-disable-interface	Disable the interface if the specified fault occurs.

Defaults Disabled

Command Mode INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet oam remote-loopback

S Start or stop loopback operation on a local interface with a remote peer.

Syntax **ethernet oam remote-loopback** {**start** | **stop**} **interface** *interface*

Parameters

start | **stop**	Start or stop a loopback operation with a remote peer.
interface *interface*	Specify the interface on which remote-loopback starts/stops, for example **gigabitethernet 0/1**.

Defaults Enabled

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet oam remote-loopback (interface)

S Enable support for OAM loopback on an interface and configure a timeout value.

Syntax **ethernet oam remote-loopback** {**supported** | **timeout** *seconds*}

Parameters

supported	Start or stop a loopback operation on a peer.
timeout *seconds*	Specify the number of seconds that the local peer waits to receive a returned frame before considering a remote peer to be non-operational. Valid values are from 1 to 10.

Defaults None

Command Mode INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet oam timeout

S Specify the amount of time that the system waits to receive an OAMPDU from a peer before considering it non-operational.

Syntax **ethernet oam timeout** *value*

Parameters

value	Enter a timeout value in seconds. Range: 2-30 seconds

Defaults 5 seconds

Command Mode INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

show ethernet oam discovery

S Display the OAM discovery status.

Syntax **show ethernet oam discovery interface** *interface*

Parameters

interface	Enter the interface for which you want to display status, for example **gig 0/1**.

Defaults None

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

```
Force10# show ethernet oam discovery interface <interface-name>

Local client
____________
  Administrative configurations:
  Mode:active
  Unidirection:not supported
  Link monitor:supported (on)
  Remote loopback:not supported
      MIB retrieval:not supported
  Mtu size:1500
  Operational status:
Port status:operational
Loopback status:no loopback
PDU permission:any
PDU revision:1

Remote client
_____________
MAC address:0030.88fe.87de
Vendor(OUI):0x00 0x00 0x0C

Administrative configurations:
  Mode:active
  Unidirection:not supported
  Link monitor:supported
  Remote loopback:not supported
      MIB retrieval:not supported
  Mtu size:1500
```

show ethernet oam statistics

(S) Display Link Layer OAM statistics per interface.

Syntax **show ethernet oam statistics interface** *interface*

Parameters

interface	Enter the interface for which you want to display statistics, for example **gig 0/1**.

Defaults None

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

```
Force10# show ethernet oam statistics interface <interface-name>

<interface-name>
Counters:
_________
Information OAMPDU Tx: 3439489
Information OAMPDU Rx: 9489
Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Tx: 0
Unique Event Notification OAMPDU x: 0
Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU Tx: 0
Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU Rx: 0
Loopback Control OAMPDU Tx: 0
Loopback Control OAMPDU Rx: 2
Variable Request OAMPDU Tx: 0
Variable Request OAMPDU Rx: 0
Variable Response OAMPDU Tx: 0
Variable Response OAMPDU Rx: 0
Force10 OAMPDU Tx:: 10
Force10 OAMPDU Rx:: 21
Unsupported OAMPDU Tx:: 0
Unsupported OAMPDU Rx:0
Frame Lost due to OAM:0

Local Faults:
0 Link Fault Records
0 Dying Gasp Records
Total dying Gasps:: 2
Time Stamp: 00:40:23
Total dying Gasps:: 1
Time Stamp: 00:41:23
0 Critical Event Records

Remote Faults:
_________
0 Link Fault Records
0 Dying Gasp Records
0 Critical Event Records

Local Event Logs:
_____________
0 Errored Symbol Period Records
0 Errored Frame Records
0 Errored Frame Period Records
0 Errored Frame Second Records

Remote Event Logs:
______________
0 Errored Symbol Period Records
0 Errored Frame Records
0 Errored Frame Period Records
0 Errored Frame Second Records
```

show ethernet oam status

S Display Link Layer OAM status per interface.

Syntax **show ethernet oam status interface** *interface*

Parameters

interface	Enter the interface for which you want to display status, for example **gig 0/1**.

Defaults None

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

```
Force10# show ethernet oam status interface <interface-name>

Output Format :

<interface-name>

General
_______
Mode:active
PDU max rate:10 packets per second
PDU min rate:1 packet per second
Link timeout:5 seconds
High threshold action:no action

Link Monitoring
_______________
Status supported (on)

Symbol Period Error
  Window:1 million symbols
  Low threshold:1 error symbol(s)
  High threshold:none
Frame Error
  Window:1 million symbols
  Low threshold:1 error symbol(s)
  High threshold:none
Frame Period Error
  Window:1 x 100,000 frames
  Low threshold:1 error symbol(s)
  High threshold:none
Frame Seconds Error
  Window:600 x 100 milliseconds
  Low threshold:1 error second(s)
  High threshold:none
```

show ethernet oam summary

S Display Link Layer OAM sessions.

Syntax **show ethernet oam summary**

Defaults None

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

```
Force10# show ethernet oam summary

Output format :

Symbols:* - Master Loopback State, # - Slave Loopback State
Capability codes:L - Link Monitor, R - Remote Loopback
U - Unidirection,V - Variable Retrieval

  LocalRemote
InterfaceMAC AddressOUIModeCapability
 Gi6/1/10023.84ac.b8000000DactiveL R
```

8

802.1X

The 802.1X Port Authentication commands are:

- debug dot1x
- dot1x auth-type mab-only
- dot1x authentication (Interface)
- dot1x auth-fail-vlan
- dot1x auth-server
- dot1x guest-vlan
- dot1x host-mode
- dot1x mac-auth-bypass
- dot1x max-eap-req
- dot1x max-supplicants
- dot1x port-control
- dot1x quiet-period
- dot1x reauthentication
- dot1x reauth-max
- dot1x server-timeout
- dot1x supplicant-timeout
- dot1x tx-period
- show dot1x cos-mapping interface
- 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.

debug dot1x

C S Display 802.1X debugging information.

Syntax **debug dot1x** [**all | errors | packets | state-machine**] [**interface** *interface*]

Parameters

all	Enable all 802.1X debug messages.
errors	Display information about all 802.1X errors.
packets	Display information about all 802.1X packets.
state-machine	Display information about all 802.1X packets.
interface *interface*	Restricts the debugging information to an interface.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

dot1x auth-type mab-only

C S

Use only the host MAC address to authenticate a device with MAC authentication bypass (MAB).

Syntax

dot1x auth-type mab-only

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the C-Series and S-Series

Usage Information

The prerequisites for enabling MAB-only authentication on a port are:

- 802.1X authentication must be enabled globally on the switch and on the port (**dot1x authentication** command).
- MAC authentication bypass must be enabled on the port (**dot1x mac-auth-bypass** command).

In MAB-only authentication mode, a port authenticates using the host MAC address even though 802.1xauthentication is enabled. If the MAB-only authentication fails, the host is placed in the guest VLAN (if configured).

To disable MAB-only authentication on a port, enter the **no dot1x auth-type mab-only** command.

Related Commands

dot1x mac-auth-bypass

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 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)

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 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)

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 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
dot1x guest-vlan
show dot1x 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 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 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
dot1x reauthentication
show dot1x interface

dot1x host-mode

C E T S

Enable single-host or multi-host authentication.

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

Parameters

single-host	Enable single-host authentication.
multi-host	Enable multi-host authentication.
multi-auth	Enable multi-supplicant authentication.

Defaults single-host

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	The **multi-auth** option was introduced on the C-Series and S-Series.
Version 8.3.2.0	The **single-host** and **multi-host** options were introduced on the C-Series, E-Series TeraScale, and S-Series

Usage Information

- Single-host mode authenticates only one host per authenticator port, and drops all other traffic on the port.
- Multi-host mode authenticates the first host to respond to an Identity Request, and then permits all other traffic on the port.
- Multi-supplicant mode authenticates every device attempting to connect to the network on through the authenticator port.

Related Commands

show dot1x interface

dot1x mac-auth-bypass

C S

Enable MAC authentication bypass. If 802.1X times out because the host did not respond to the Identity Request frame, FTOS attempts to authenticate the host based on its MAC address.

Syntax **dot1x mac-auth-bypass**

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Usage Information To disable MAC authentication bypass on a port, enter the **no dot1x mac-auth-bypass** command.

Related Commands

dot1x auth-type
mab-only

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 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

dot1x max-supplicants

C E T S

Restrict the number of supplicants that can be authenticated and permitted to access the network through the port. This configuration is only takes effect in multi-auth mode.

Syntax **dot1x max-supplicants** *number*

Parameters

number	Enter the number of supplicants that can be authenticated on a single port in multi-auth mode. Range: 1-128 Default: 128

Defaults 128 hosts can be authenticated on a single authenticator port.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Related Commands

dot1x host-mode

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 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 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 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

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 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

When you configure the **dot1x server-timeout** value, you must take into account the communication medium used to communicate with an authentication server and the number of RADIUS servers configured. Ideally, the **dot1x server-timeout** value (in seconds) is based on the configured RADIUS-server timeout and retransmit values and calculated according to the following formula: **dot1x server-timeout** *seconds* > (radius-server retransmit *seconds* + 1) * radius-server timeout *seconds*

Where the default values are as follows: **dot1x server-timeout** (30 seconds), radius-server retransmit (3 seconds), and radius-server timeout (5 seconds).

For example:

```
Force10(conf)#radius-server host 10.11.197.105 timeout 6
Force10(conf)#radius-server host 10.11.197.105 retransmit 4
Force10(conf)#interface gigabitethernet 2/23
Force10(conf-if-gi-2/23)#dot1x server-timeout 40
```

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 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 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

show dot1x cos-mapping interface

C S

Display the CoS priority-mapping table provided by the RADIUS server and applied to authenticated supplicants on an 802.1X-enabled port.

Syntax

show dot1x cos-mapping interface *interface* [**mac-address** *mac-address*]

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.
mac-address	(Optional) MAC address of an 802.1X-authenticated supplicant.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the C-Series and S-Series

Usage Information

Enter a supplicant's MAC address using the **mac-address** option to display CoS mapping information only for the specified supplicant.

You can display the CoS mapping information applied to traffic from authenticated supplicants on 802.1X-enabled ports that are in single-host, multi-host, and multi-supplicant authentication modes.

Example

Figure 8-1. show dot1x cos-mapping interface Command Example

```
Force10#show dot1x cos-mapping interface gigabitehternet 2/21

 802.1p CoS re-map table on Gi 2/21:
 ---------------------------------
 Dot1p        Remapped Dot1p
 0              7
 1              6
 2              5
 3              4
 4              3
 5              2
 6              1
 7              0

Force10#show dot1x cos-mapping int g 2/21 mac-address 00:00:01:00:07:00

802.1p CoS re-map table on Gi 2/21:
---------------------------------

802.1p CoS re-map table for Supplicant: 00:00:01:00:07:00

Dot1p        Remapped Dot1p
0            7
1            6
2            5
3            4
4            3
5            2
6            1
7            0
```

show dot1x interface

C E S Display the 802.1X configuration of an interface.

Syntax **show dot1x interface** *interface* [**mac-address** *mac-address*]

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.
mac-address	(Optional) MAC address of a supplicant.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced **mac-address** option on the C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series, E-Series, and S-Series

Usage Information **C-Series and S-Series only**: Enter a supplicant's MAC address using the **mac-address** option to display information only on the 802.1X-enabled port to which the supplicant is connected.

If 802.1X multi-supplicant authentication is enabled on a port, additional 802.1X configuration details (port authentication status, untagged VLAN ID, authentication PAE state, and backend state) are displayed for each supplicant as shown in Figure 8-4.

Example

Figure 8-2. show dot1x interface Command Example

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

Figure 8-3. show dot1x interface mac-address Command Example

```
Force10#show dot1x interface gig 2/21 mac-address 00:00:01:00:07:00

802.1x information on Gi 2/21:
------------------------------
Dot1x Status:              Enable
Port Control:              AUTO
Re-Authentication:         Disable
Guest VLAN:                Disable
Guest VLAN id:             NONE
Auth-Fail VLAN:            Disable
Auth-Fail VLAN id:         NONE
Auth-Fail Max-Attempts:    NONE
Mac-Auth-Bypass:           Enable
Mac-Auth-Bypass Only:      Disable
Tx Period:                 5 seconds
Quiet Period:              60 seconds
ReAuth Max:                1
Supplicant Timeout:        30 seconds
Server Timeout:            30 seconds
Re-Auth Interval:          60 seconds
Max-EAP-Req:               2
Host Mode:                 MULTI_AUTH
Max-Supplicants:           128

Port status and State info for Supplicant: 00:00:01:00:07:00

Port Auth Status:          AUTHORIZED(MAC-AUTH-BYPASS)
Untagged VLAN id:          4094
Auth PAE State:            Authenticated
Backend State:             Idle
Force10#
```

Figure 8-4. show dot1x interface (with Multi-Supplicant Authentication enabled) Example

```
Force10#show dot1x interface g 0/21

802.1x information on Gi 0/21:
------------------------------
Dot1x Status:              Enable
Port Control:              AUTO
Re-Authentication:         Disable
Guest VLAN:                Enable
Guest VLAN id:             100
Auth-Fail VLAN:            Disable
Auth-Fail VLAN id:         NONE
Auth-Fail Max-Attempts:    NONE
Mac-Auth-Bypass:           Disable
Mac-Auth-Bypass Only:      Disable
Tx Period:                 30 seconds
Quiet Period:              60 seconds
ReAuth Max:                3
Supplicant Timeout:        30 seconds
Server Timeout:            30 seconds
Re-Auth Interval:          60 seconds
Max-EAP-Req:               2
Host Mode:                 MULTI_AUTH
Max-Supplicants:           128

Port status and State info for Supplicant: 00:00:00:00:00:10

Port Auth Status:          AUTHORIZED
Untagged VLAN id:          400
Auth PAE State:            Authenticated
Backend State:             Idle

Port status and State info for Supplicant: 00:00:00:00:00:11

Port Auth Status:          AUTHORIZED
Untagged VLAN id:          300
Auth PAE State:            Authenticated
Backend State:             Idle

Port status and State info for Supplicant: 00:00:00:00:00:15

Port Auth Status:          AUTHORIZED(GUEST-VLAN)
Untagged VLAN id:          100
Auth PAE State:            Authenticated
Backend State:             Idle
```

9

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 ACL commands used in the Trace function, see the section Trace List Commands in the chapter Security.

Note: For IPv6 ACL commands, see Chapter 26, 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*

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 8.1.1.0	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*]

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 8.1.1.0	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 9-1. Command Example: remark

```
Force10(config-std-nacl)#remark 10 Deny rest of the traffic
Force10(config-std-nacl)#remark 5 Permit traffic from XYZ Inc.
Force10(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
Force10(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 8.1.1.0	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 9-2. Command Example: show config

```
Force10(config-ext-nacl)#show conf
!
ip access-list extended patches
Force10(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 platforms support Ingress IP ACLs only.

The following commands allow you to clear, display, and assign IP ACL configurations.

- access-class
- clear counters ip access-group
- ip access-group
- show ip access-lists
- 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*

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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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*]

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 8.1.1.0	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.

show ip access-lists

C E S

Display all of the IP ACLs configured in the system, whether or not they are applied to an interface, and the count of matches/mismatches against each ACL entry displayed.

Syntax **show ip access-lists** [*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 1 - 512 for 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 on ingress or egress side.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 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 9-3. Command Example: show ip accounting access-lists

```
Force10#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 9-1 defines the information in Figure 9-3.

Table 9-1. 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 support Ingress IP ACLs only.

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 8.3.1.0	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 45, 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*

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 8.1.1.0	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 9-4. Command Example: ip access-list standard

```
Force10(conf)#ip access-list standard TestList
Force10(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 **dscp** to match to the IP DSCP 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 8.3.1.0	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 45, 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 8.2.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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]**

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 8.3.1.0	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 45, 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 support Ingress IP ACLs only.

- 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 8.3.1.0	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 45, 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 45, 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 45, 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 9-2). 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 45, 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 9-2 lists the keywords displayed in the CLI help and their corresponding ICMP Message Type Name.

Table 9-2. 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
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

Table 9-2. ICMP Message Type Keywords

Keyword	ICMP Message Type Name
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 unreachables

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 8.3.1.0	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 45, 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 bit mask 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 8.3.1.0	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 45, 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 bit mask 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 8.1.1.0	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 9-5. Command Example: ip access-list extended

```
Force10(conf)#ip access-list extended TESTListEXTEND
Force10(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 DSCP 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 8.3.1.0	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 45, 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 45, 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: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: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 45, 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 9-2). 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 45, 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 8.3.1.0	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 45, 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 bit mask 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 8.3.1.0	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 45, 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 bit mask 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 8.1.1.0	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 45, 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**]

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 to 2094 for ExaScale (can used IDs 1 to 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 to 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 45, 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]**

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 9-2). 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 8.3.1.0	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 45, 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 support Ingress MAC ACLs only.

The following commands allow you to clear, display and assign MAC ACL configurations.

- clear counters mac access-group
- mac access-group
- show mac access-lists
- 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 8.1.1.0	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**}

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 to 2094 for ExaScale (can used IDs 1 to 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 8.1.1.0	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 access-lists

C E S

Display all of the Layer 2 ACLs configured in the system, whether or not they are applied to an interface, and the count of matches/mismatches against each ACL entry displayed.

Syntax **show mac access-lists** [*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 to 128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 on ingress or egress side.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

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 to 128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 8.1.1.0	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 9-6. Command Example: show mac accounting access-list

```
Force10#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)
Force10#
```

Usage Information

The ACL hit counters in this command increment the counters for each matching rule, not just the first matching rule.

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 support Ingress MAC ACLs only.

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 8.1.1.0	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*

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 8.1.1.0	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 9-7. Command Example: mac-access-list standard

```
Force10(conf)#mac-access-list access-list standard TestMAC
Force10(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 8.1.1.0	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**]

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 8.1.1.0	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 support Ingress MAC ACLs only.

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 8.1.1.0	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*

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 8.1.1.0	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 9-8. Command Example: mac-access-list extended

```
Force10(conf)#mac-access-list access-list extended TestMATExt
Force10(config-ext-macl)#remark 5 IPv4
Force10(config-ext-macl)#seq 10 permit any any  ev2 eq 800 count bytes
Force10(config-ext-macl)#remark 15 ARP
Force10(config-ext-macl)#seq 20 permit any any  ev2 eq 806 count bytes
Force10(config-ext-macl)#remark 25 IPv6
Force10(config-ext-macl)#seq 30 permit any any  ev2 eq 86dd count bytes
Force10(config-ext-macl)#seq 40 permit any any count bytes
Force10(config-ext-macl)#exit
Force10(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 8.1.1.0	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**]

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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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*]

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 8.1.1.0	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*

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 8.1.1.0	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 49, Router Information Protocol (RIP). For related OSPF commands supported on all three platforms, see Chapter 39, 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*]

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 8.1.1.0	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*]

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 bit mask number in dotted decimal format.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

PREFIX-LIST

Command History

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 bit mask 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 8.1.1.0	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 9-9. Command Example: show config

```
Force10(conf-nprefixl)#show config
!
ip prefix-list snickers
Force10(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 8.1.1.0	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 9-10. Command Example: show ip prefix-list detail

```
Force10#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)
Force10#
```

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 8.1.1.0	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 9-11. Command Example: show ip prefix-list summary

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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*]

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 8.1.1.0	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 prepended.

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*}

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 8.1.1.0	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*

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 8.1.1.0	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**]

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 8.1.1.0	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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 8.1.1.0	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*

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 8.1.1.0	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*}

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 8.1.1.0	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*}

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 8.1.1.0	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*

Parameters

metric-value	Enter a value to match. Range: zero (0) to 4294967295.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTE-MAP

Command History

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**}

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 8.1.1.0	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**}

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 8.1.1.0	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*

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 8.1.1.0	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*]

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 8.1.1.0	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 9-12. Command Example: route-map

```
Force10(conf)#route-map dempsey
Force10(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*]

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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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**

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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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**}

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 8.1.1.0	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*

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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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**}

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 8.3.1.0	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*

Parameters

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

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

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**}

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 8.1.1.0	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*

Parameters

tag-value	Enter a number as the tag. Range: zero (0) to 4294967295.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	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*

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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 9-13. Command Example: show config

```
Force10(config-route-map)#show config
!
route-map hopper permit 10
Force10(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 8.1.1.0	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 9-14. Command Example: show route-map

```
Force10#show route-map
route-map firpo, permit, sequence 10
 Match clauses:
 Set clauses:
  tag  34
Force10#
```

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*

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*

Parameters

as-path-name	Enter the access-list name, up to 140 characters.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Example

Figure 9-15. Command Example: ip as-path access-list

```
Force10(conf)#ip as-path access-list TestPath
Force10(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*

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 9-16. Command Example: show config (AS-PATH ACL)**

```
Force10(config-as-path)#show config
!
ip as-path access-list snickers
 deny .3
Force10(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 9-17. Command Example: show ip as-path-access-lists**

```
Force10#show ip as-path-access-lists
ip as-path access-list 1
 permit ^$
 permit ^\(.*\)$
 deny .*
ip as-path access-list 91
 permit ^$
 deny .*
 permit ^\(.*\)$
Force10#
```

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*}

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 9-18. Command Example: ip community-list

```
Force10(conf)#ip community-list TestComList
Force10(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*}

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 9-19. Command Example: show config (COMMUNITY-LIST

```
Force10(config-std-community-list)#show config
!
ip community-list standard patches
 deny 45:1
 permit no-export
Force10(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 9-20. Command Example: show ip community-lists

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

10

ACL VLAN Group

Overview

The ACL VLAN Group feature is available only on the E-Series, as indicated by this symbol under each command heading: E

Since VLAN ACLs exist as multiple ACLs in the CAM, the size of the ACLs can be limited in the CAM. The ACL VLAN Group feature permits you to group VLANs and apply ACLs to the group so that ACLs exist as a single ACL in the CAM.

Note: This feature is supported on IPv4 only and can only be used with the ipv4-egacl-16k CAM Profile with the acl-group microcode. See Chapter 14, Content Addressable Memory (CAM).

Commands

The ACL VLAN Group commands are:

- acl-vlan-group
- description
- ip access-group
- member vlan
- show acl-vlan-group
- show config
- show running config acl-vlan-group

See other VLAN commands in Chapter 9, Access Control Lists (ACL).

acl-vlan-group

E Create an ACL VLAN group

Syntax **acl-vlan-group** {*group name*}

Parameters

group name	Specify the name of the ACL VLAN group (maximum 140 characters).

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

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 6.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information You can have up to 8 different ACL VLAN groups at any given time.

Related Commands

show acl-vlan-group	Display the ACL VLAN groups

description

E Add a description to the ACL VLAN group.

Syntax **description** *description*

Parameters

description	Enter a description to identify the ACL VLAN group (80 characters maximum).

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-acl-vl-grp)

Command History

Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

show acl-vlan-group	Display the ACL VLAN groups

ip access-group

E Apply an egress IP ACL to the ACL VLAN group.

Syntax **ip access-group** {*group name*} **out implicit-permit**

Parameters

group name	Enter the name of the ACL VLAN group where you want the egress IP ACLs applied, up to 140 characters.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-acl-vl-grp)

Command History

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 6.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information **Note:** Only an egress IP ACL can be applied on an ACL VLAN group.

Related Commands

acl-vlan-group	Create an ACL VLAN Group and name

member vlan

E Add VLAN member(s) to an ACL VLAN group.

Syntax **member vlan** {*VLAN-range*}

Parameters

VLAN-range	Enter the comma separated VLAN ID set. For example, 1-10,400-410,500

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-acl-vl-grp)

Command History

Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information At a maximum, there can be only 32 VLAN members in all ACL VLAN groups. A VLAN can belong to only one group at any given time.

Related Commands

show acl-vlan-group	Display the ACL VLAN Groups

show acl-vlan-group

E Display all the ACL VLAN Groups or display a specific ACL VLAN Group, identified by name.

Syntax **show acl-vlan-group** {*group name* | *detail*}

Parameters

group name	(Optional) Display only the ACL VLAN Group that is specified, up to 140 characters.
detail	Display information in a line-by-line format to display the names in their entirety. **Note:** Without the detail option, the output is displayed in a table style and information may be truncated.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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 6.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Notes When an ACL-VLAN-Group name or the Access List Group Name contains more than 30 characters, the name will be truncated in the **show acl-vlan-group** command output.

Examples Figure 10-1 shows the table style display used with the **show acl-vlan-group** command. Note that some group names and some access list names are truncated.

Figure 10-1. Command Example: show acl-vlan-group

```
Force10#show acl-vlan-group
Group Name                  Egress IP Acl               Vlan Members
TestGroupSeventeenTwenty    SpecialAccessOnlyExperts    100,200,300
CustomerNumberIdentifica    AnyEmployeeCustomerEleve    2-10,99
HostGroup                   Group5                      1,1000

Force10#
          Truncated Group and Access List Names
```

Figure 10-2 shows the table style display when using the **show acl-vlan-group** *group-name* option. Note that the access list name is truncated.

Figure 10-2. Command Example: show acl-vlan-group *group-name*

```
Force10#show acl-vlan-group TestGroupSeventeenTwenty
Group Name                  Egress IP Acl               Vlan Members
TestGroupSeventeenTwenty    SpecialAccessOnlyExperts    100,200,300

Force10#
                        Truncated Access List Name
```

Figure 10-2 shows the line-by-line style display when using the **show acl-vlan-group detail** option. Note that no group or access list names are truncated

Figure 10-3. Command Example: show acl-vlan-group detail

```
Force10#show acl-vlan-group detail

Group Name :
  TestGroupSeventeenTwenty
Egress IP Acl :
  SpecialAccessOnlyExpertsAllowed
Vlan Members :
  100,200,300

Group Name :
  CustomerNumberIdentificationEleven
Egress IP Acl :
  AnyEmployeeCustomerElevenGrantedAccess
Vlan Members :
  2-10,99

Group Name :
  HostGroup
Egress IP Acl :
  Group5
Vlan Members :
  1,1000
Force10#
```

show acl-vlan-group detail

E Display all the ACL VLAN Groups or display a specific ACL VLAN Group by name. The output is show in a line-by-line format to display the names in their entirety.

Syntax **show acl-vlan-group detail**

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Notes The output for this command is shown in a line-by-line format. This allows the ACL-VLAN-Group names (or the Access List Group Names) to display in their entirety.

Example

Figure 10-4. Command Example: show acl-clan-group

```
Force10(conf-acl-vl-grp)#show config
!
acl-vlan-group group1
 description Acl Vlan Group1
 member vlan 1-10,400-410,500
 ip access-group acl1 out implicit-permit
Force10#
```

show config

E Display the current configuration of the ACL VLAN group.

Syntax **show config**

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 10-5. show config Command Example

```
Force10(conf-acl-vl-grp)#show config
!
acl-vlan-group group1
 description Acl Vlan Group1
 member vlan 1-10,400-410,500
 ip access-group acl1 out implicit-permit
Force10#
```

show running config acl-vlan-group

E Display the running configuration of all or a given ACL VLAN Group.

Syntax **show running config acl-vlan-group** *group name*

Parameters

group name	Display only the ACL VLAN Group that is specified. The group name can be up to 140 characters

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

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Command History

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 6.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 10-6. show running-config acl-vlan-group Command Example Output

```
Force10#show running-config acl-vlan-group
!
acl-vlan-group group1
 description Acl Vlan Group1
 member vlan 1-10,400-410,500
 ip access-group acl1 out implicit-permit
!
acl-vlan-group group2
 member vlan 20
 ip access-group acl2 out
Force10#

Force10#show running-config acl-vlan-group group1
!
acl-vlan-group group1
 description Acl Vlan Group1
 member vlan 1-10,400-410,500
 ip access-group acl1 out implicit-permit

Force10#
```

11

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)

Overview

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) is a detection protocol that provides fast forwarding path failure detection. The FTOS implementation is based on the standards specified in the IETF Draft draft-ietf-bfd-base-03 and supports BFD on all Layer 3 physical interfaces including VLAN interfaces and port-channels.

BFD is supported on the C-Series and E-Series, where indicated by the C and E characters under command headings.

BFD is supported on E-Series ExaScale E X with FTOS 8.2.1.0 and later.

Commands

- bfd all-neighbors
- bfd disable
- bfd enable (Configuration)
- bfd enable (Interface)
- bfd interval
- bfd neighbor
- bfd protocol-liveness
- clear bfd counters
- debug bfd
- ip route bfd
- isis bfd all-neighbors
- neighbor bfd
- neighbor bfd disable
- show bfd counters
- show bfd neighbors
- vrrp bfd

bfd all-neighbors

C E S4810

Enable BFD sessions with all neighbors discovered by Layer 3 protocols IS-IS, OSPF, or BGP on router interfaces, and (optionally) reconfigure the default timer values.

Syntax

bfd all-neighbors [**interval** *interval* **min_rx** *min_rx* **multiplier** *value* **role** {**active** | **passive**}]

Parameters

interval *milliseconds*	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword to specify non-default BFD session parameters beginning with the transmission interval. Range:50-1000 Default:100
min_rx *milliseconds*	Enter this keyword to specify the minimum rate at which the local system would like to receive control packets from the remote system. Range:50-100 Default:100
multiplier *value*	Enter this keyword to specify the number of packets that must be missed in order to declare a session down. Range:3-50 Default:3
role [**active**	**passive**]	Enter the role that the local system assumes: • Active—The active system initiates the BFD session. Both systems can be active for the same session. • Passive—The passive system does not initiate a session. It only responds to a request for session initialization from the active system. Default: Active

Defaults

See Parameters

Command Modes

ROUTER OSPF

ROUTER BGP

ROUTER ISIS (Not available on C-Series)

Command History

Version 8.4.2.5	BFD for BGP was introduced on the C-Series and E-Series TeraScale.
Version 8.3.8.0	BFD for BGP was introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.4.1.3	BFD for BGP was introduced on the E-Series ExaScale.
Version 8.2.1.0	BFD for OSPF and ISIS introduced on the E-Series ExaScale.
Version 7.6.1.0	BFD for OSPF introduced on the C-Series.
Version 7.5.1.0	BFD for ISIS introduced on the E-Series.
Version 7.4.1.0	BFD for OSPF introduced on the E-Series.

Usage Information

All neighbors inherit the timer values configured with the bfd all-neighbors command except in the following cases:

- Timer values configured with the isis bfd all-neighbors command in INTERFACE mode override timer values configured with the bfd all-neighbors command. Likewise, using the no bfd all-neighbors command does not disable BFD on an interface if BFD is explicitly enabled using the command isis bfd all-neighbors.

- Neighbors that have been explicitly enabled or disabled for a BFD session with the bfd neighbor or neighbor bfd disable commands in ROUTER BGP mode do not inherit the global BFD enable/disable values configured with the bfd all-neighbors command or configured for the peer group to which a neighbor belongs. The neighbors inherit only the global timer values (configured with the bfd all-neighbors command).

Related Commands

show bfd neighbors	Display BFD neighbor information on all interfaces or a specified interface.
bfd neighbor	Explicitly enable a BFD session with a BGP neighbor or a BGP peer group.
neighbor bfd disable	Explicitly disable a BFD session with a BGP neighbor or a BGP peer group.

bfd disable

C E

Disable BFD on all interfaces.

Syntax **bfd disable**

Re-enable BFD using the command **no bfd disable**.

Defaults BFD is disabled by default.

Command Modes INTERFACE VRRP

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

bfd enable (Configuration)

C E

Enable BFD on all interfaces.

Syntax **bfd enable**

Disable BFD using the **no bfd enable** command.

Defaults BFD is disabled by default.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

bfd enable (Interface)

C E

Enable BFD on an interface.

Syntax **bfd enable**

Defaults BFD is enabled on all interfaces when you enable BFD from CONFIGURATION mode.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

bfd interval

C E

Specify non-default BFD session parameters beginning with the transmission interval.

Syntax **bfd interval** *interval* **min_rx** *min_rx* **multiplier** *value* **role** {**active** | **passive**}

Parameters

interval *milliseconds*	Enter this keyword to specify non-default BFD session parameters beginning with the transmission interval. Range:50-1000 Default:100
min_rx *milliseconds*	Enter this keyword to specify the minimum rate at which the local system would like to receive control packets from the remote system. Range:50-100 Default:100
multiplier *value*	Enter this keyword to specify the number of packets that must be missed in order to declare a session down. Range:3-50 Default:3
role [**active** | **passive**]	Enter the role that the local system assumes: • Active—The active system initiates the BFD session. Both systems can be active for the same session. • Passive—The passive system does not initiate a session. It only responds to a request for session initialization from the active system. Default: Active

Defaults See Parameters

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 11-1. bfd interval Command Example

```
Force10(conf-if-gi-0/3)#bfd interval 250 min_rx 300 multiplier 4 role passive
Force10(conf-if-gi-0/3)#
```

bfd neighbor

C E

Establish a BFD session with a neighbor.

Syntax **bfd neighbor** *ip-address*

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).

Defaults None

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for VLAN and port-channel interfaces on E-Series.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

show bfd neighbors	Display BFD neighbor information on all interfaces or a specified interface.

bfd protocol-liveness

E

Enable the BFD protocol liveness feature.

Syntax **bfd protocol-liveness**

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Protocol Liveness is a feature that notifies the BFD Manager when a client protocol (e.g OSPF, ISIS) is disabled. When a client is disabled, all BFD sessions for that protocol are torn down. Neighbors on the remote system receive an Admin Down control packet and are placed in the Down state. Peer routers might take corrective action by choosing alternative paths for the routes that originally pointed to this router.

clear bfd counters

C E

Clear all BFD counters, or counters for a particular interface.

Syntax

clear bfd counters [*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 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. • 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, and 1 to 512 for ExaScale • For VLAN interfaces, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094. For ExaScale VLAN interfaces, the range is 1-2730 (VLAN IDs can be 0-4093).

Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for VLAN and port-channel interfaces on E-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

show bfd counters	Display BFD counter information.

debug bfd

C E

Enable BFD debugging.

Syntax

debug bfd {**detail** | **event** | **packet**} {**all** | *interface*} [**mode**] [**count** *number*]

Parameters

detail	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword to display detailed information about BFD packets.
event	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword to display information about BFD state. The **mode** option is not available with this option.
packet	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **packet** to display brief information about control packets.
all	Enter this keyword to enable debugging on all interfaces. The **count** option is not available with this option.
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. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** 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, and 1 to 512 for ExaScale • For VLAN interfaces, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094. For ExaScale VLAN interfaces, the range is 1-2730 (VLAN IDs can be 0-4093).
mode	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following debug transmission modes: • Enter the keyword **both** to display information for both received and sent packets. • Enter the keyword **rx** to display information for received packets. • Enter the keyword **tx** to display information for sent packets. Default: **both**
count *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword followed by the number of debug messages to display. Range: 1-65534 Default: Infinite—that is, if a count number is not specified an infinite number of debug messages will display.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for VLAN and port-channel interfaces on E-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Since BFD can potentially transmit 20 packets per interface, debugging information should be restricted.

ip route bfd

C E

Enable BFD for all neighbors configured through static routes.

Syntax

ip route bfd [**interval** *interval* **min_rx** *min_rx* **multiplier** *value* **role** {**active** | **passive**}]

Parameters

interval *milliseconds*	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword to specify non-default BFD session parameters beginning with the transmission interval. Range:50-1000 Default:100
min_rx *milliseconds*	Enter this keyword to specify the minimum rate at which the local system would like to receive control packets from the remote system. Range:50-100 Default:100
multiplier *value*	Enter this keyword to specify the number of packets that must be missed in order to declare a session down. Range:3-50 Default:3
role [**active** | **passive**]	Enter the role that the local system assumes: • Active—The active system initiates the BFD session. Both systems can be active for the same session. • Passive—The passive system does not initiate a session. It only responds to a request for session initialization from the active system. Default: Active

Defaults

See Parameters

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

show bfd neighbors	Display BFD neighbor information on all interfaces or a specified interface.

isis bfd all-neighbors

E

Enable BFD on all IS-IS neighbors discovered on an interface.

Syntax

isis bfd all-neighbors [**disable** | [**interval** *interval* **min_rx** *min_rx* **multiplier** *value* **role** {**active** | **passive**}]]

Parameters

disable	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **disable** to disable BFD on this interface.
interval *milliseconds*	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword to specify non-default BFD session parameters beginning with the transmission interval. Range:50-1000 Default:100

min_rx *milliseconds*	Enter this keyword to specify the minimum rate at which the local system would like to receive control packets from the remote system. Range:50-100 Default:100
multiplier *value*	Enter this keyword to specify the number of packets that must be missed in order to declare a session down. Range:3-50 Default:3
role [**active** | **passive**]	Enter the role that the local system assumes: • Active—The active system initiates the BFD session. Both systems can be active for the same session. • Passive—The passive system does not initiate a session. It only responds to a request for session initialization from the active system. Default: Active

Defaults See Parameters

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information This command provides the flexibility to fine tune the timer values based on individual interface needs when ISIS BFD is configured in CONFIGURATION mode. Any timer values specified with this command override timers set using the command bfd all-neighbors. Using the *no* form of this command will not disable BFD if BFD is configured in CONFIGURATION mode.

Use the keyword **disable** to disable BFD on a specific interface while BFD is configured in from CONFIGURATION mode.

neighbor bfd

C E S4810

Explicitly enable a BFD session with a BGP neighbor or a BGP peer group.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **bfd**

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the BGP neighbor that you want to explicitly enable for BFD sessions in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group that you want to explicitly enable for BFD sessions.

Defaults None

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.4.2.5	Introduced on the C-Series and E-Series TeraScale.
Version 8.3.8.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.4.1.3	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale.

Usage Information

When you enable a BFD session with a specified BGP neighbor or peer group using the bfd neighbor command, the default BFD session parameters are used (interval: 100 milliseconds, min_rx: 100 milliseconds, multiplier: 3 packets, and role: active) if no parameters have been specified with the bfd all-neighbors command.

When you explicitly enable a BGP neighbor for a BFD session with the bfd neighbor command:

- The neighbor does not inherit the global BFD enable values configured with the bfd all-neighbors command or configured for the peer group to which the neighbor belongs.
- The neighbor only inherits the global timer values configured with the bfd all-neighbors command: interval, min_rx, and multiplier.

Related Commands

bfd all-neighbors	Enable BFD sessions with all neighbors discovered by Layer 3 protocols.
neighbor bfd disable	Explicitly disable a BFD session with a BGP neighbor or a BGP peer group.
show bfd neighbors	Display BFD neighbor information on all interfaces or a specified interface.

neighbor bfd disable

C E S4810

Explicitly disable a BFD session with a BGP neighbor or a BGP peer group.

Syntax

neighbor {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **bfd disable**

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the BGP neighbor that you want to explicitly disable for BFD sessions in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group that you want to explicitly disable for BFD sessions.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.4.2.5	Introduced on the C-Series and E-Series TeraScale.
Version 8.3.8.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.4.1.3	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale.

Usage Information

When you explicitly disable a BGP neighbor for a BFD session with the neighbor bfd disable command, the neighbor does not inherit the global BFD values configured with the bfd all-neighbors command or configured for the peer group to which the neighbor belongs.

When you remove the disabled state of a BFD for BGP session with a specified neighbor by entering the no neighbor bfd disable command, the BGP neighbor uses the BFD session parameters globally configured with the bfd all-neighbors command or configured for the peer group to which the neighbor belongs.

Related Commands

bfd all-neighbors	Enable BFD sessions with all neighbors discovered by Layer 3 protocols.
bfd neighbor	Explicitly enable a BFD session with a BGP neighbor or a BGP peer group.
show bfd neighbors	Display BFD neighbor information on all interfaces or a specified interface.

show bfd counters

C E S4810

Display BFD counter information.

Syntax

show bfd counters [**bgp | isis | ospf | vrrp | static-route**] [*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. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** 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, and 1 to 512 for ExaScale • For VLAN interfaces, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094. For ExaScale VLAN interfaces, the range is 1-2730 (VLAN IDs can be 0-4093).
bgp	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword to display counter information for BFD sessions established with BGP neighbors.
isis	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword to display counter information for BFD sessions established with ISIS neighbors. This option is not available on C-Series.
ospf	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword to display counter information for BFD sessions established with OSPF neighbors.
static-route	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword to display counter information for BFD sessions established with ISIS neighbors.
vrrp	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword to display counter information for BFD sessions established with VRRP neighbors.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.5	Added support for BFD for BGP on the C-Series and E-Series TeraScale.
Version 8.3.7.0	Added support for BFD for BGP on the S4810.
Version 8.3.8.0	Added support for BFD for BGP on the S4810.
Version 8.4.1.3	Added support for BFD for BGP on the E-Series ExaScale.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for BFD for VLAN and port-channel interfaces, ISIS, and VRRP on E-Series.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced BFD on physical ports, static routes, and OSPF on E-Series.

Example

Figure 11-2. show bfd counters Command Example

```
Force10#show bfd counters

Interface                Tx          Rx
GigabitEthernet 1/3      522         625
Force10#
```

show bfd neighbors

C E S4810

Display BFD neighbor information on all interfaces or a specified interface.

Syntax **show bfd neighbors** *interface* [**detail**]

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. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** 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, and 1 to 512 for ExaScale • For VLAN interfaces, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094. For ExaScale VLAN interfaces, the range is 1-2730 (VLAN IDs can be 0-4093).
detail	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **detail** to view detailed information about BFD neighbors.

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.5	Added support for BFD for BGP on the C-Series and E-Series TeraScale.
Version 8.3.7.0	Added support for BFD for BGP on the S4810.
Version 8.3.8.0	Added support for BFD for BGP on the S4810.
Version 8.4.1.3	Added support for BFD for BGP on the E-Series ExaScale.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added BFD on VLAN and port-channel interfaces on E-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced BFD on physical ports on E-Series

Example

Figure 11-3. show bfd neighbors Command

```
Force10#show bfd neighbors

*       - Active session role
Ad Dn   - Admin Down
C       - CLI
I       - ISIS
O       - OSPF
R       - Static Route (RTM)

  LocalAddr       RemoteAddr      Interface State Rx-int Tx-int Mult Clients
* 10.1.3.2        10.1.3.1        Gi 1/3    Up    300    250    3    C
Force10#
```

Example

Figure 11-4. show bfd neighbors detail Command Example

```
Force10#show bfd neighbors detail

Session Discriminator: 1
Neighbor Discriminator: 1
Local Addr: 10.1.3.2
Local MAC Addr: 00:01:e8:02:15:0e
Remote Addr: 10.1.3.1
Remote MAC Addr: 00:01:e8:27:2b:f1
Int: GigabitEthernet 1/3
State: Up
Configured parameters:
 TX:  100ms, RX:  100ms, Multiplier: 3
Neighbor parameters:
 TX:  250ms, RX:  300ms, Multiplier: 4
Actual parameters:
 TX:  300ms, RX:  250ms, Multiplier: 3
Role: Active
Delete session on Down: False
Client Registered: CLI
Uptime: 00:02:04
Statistics:
 Number of packets received from neighbor: 376
 Number of packets sent to neighbor: 314
 Number of state changes: 2
 Number of messages from IFA about port state change: 0
 Number of messages communicated b/w Manager and Agent: 6
Force10#
```

Related Commands

bfd neighbor	Establish a BFD session with a neighbor.
bfd all-neighbors	Establish BFD sessions with all neighbors discovered by the IS-IS protocol or OSPF protocol out of all interfaces.

vrrp bfd

C E

Establish a VRRP BFD session.

Syntax

vrrp bfd {**all-neighbors** | **neighbor** *ip-address*} [**interval** *interval* **min_rx** *min_rx* **multiplier** *value* **role** {**active** | **passive**}]

Parameters

all-neighbors	Establish BFD sessions with all BFD neighbors on an interface.
neighbor *ip-address*	Enter the IP address of the BFD neighbor.
interval *milliseconds*	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword to specify non-default BFD session parameters beginning with the transmission interval. Range:50-1000 Default:100
min_rx *milliseconds*	Enter this keyword to specify the minimum rate at which the local system would like to receive control packets from the remote system. Range:50-100 Default:100
multiplier	Enter this keyword to specify the number of packets that must be missed in order to declare a session down. Range:3-50 Default:3
role [**active** | **passive**]	Enter the role that the local system assumes: • Active—The active system initiates the BFD session. Both systems can be active for the same session. • Passive—The passive system does not initiate a session. It only responds to a request for session initialization from the active system. Default: Active

Defaults

See Parameters.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

12

Border Gateway Protocol IPv4 (BGPv4)

Overview

BGPv4 is supported as shown in the following table.

FTOS version	Platform support	
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
- MBGP Commands
- BGP Extended Communities (RFC 4360)

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 retain-ibgp-nexthop
- bgp router-id
- bgp soft-reconfig-backup
- capture bgp-pdu neighbor
- capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size
- clear ip bgp ipv4 unicast soft
- 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 ipv4 unicast 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 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 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 ipv4 unicast soft * command to recompute the best path.

Command History

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-octet-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 8.3.1.0	Introduced Dynamic Application of AS Notation changes
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 12-1. Dynamic changes of the bgp asnotation command in the running config

```
(conf)#router bgp 1
(conf-router_bgp)#bgp asnotation asdot
(conf-router_bgp)#ex
(conf)#do show run | grep bgp

router bgp 1
 bgp four-octet-as-support
 bgp asnotation asdot


(conf)#router bgp 1
(conf-router_bgp)#bgp asnotation asdot+
(conf-router_bgp)#ex

(conf)#do show run | grep bgp
router bgp 1
 bgp four-octet-as-support
 bgp asnotation asdot+


(conf)#router bgp 1
(conf-router_bgp)#bgp asnotation asplain
(conf-router_bgp)#ex
(conf)#do show run |grep bgp
router bgp 1
 bgp four-octet-as-support

(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 ipv4 unicast soft * command to recompute the best path.

Command History

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 ipv4 unicast soft * command to recompute the best path.

Command History

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 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 the session is subsequently reset, the oldest received path will be chosen as the best-path.

Command History

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 ipv4 unicast soft command to clear existing paths.

Command History

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 ipv4 unicast soft	Clear and reapply policies for IPv4 routes without resetting the TCP connection; that is, perform BGP soft reconfiguration.

Command History

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 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 12-2. Command Example: no bgp regex-eval-optz-disable

```
(conf-router_bgp)#no bgp regex-eval-optz-disable
(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

(conf-router_bgp)#
```

bgp retain-ibgp-nexthop

C E S

BGP does not update the NEXT_HOP attribute if it is a Route-Reflector. Use this command to retain the NEXT_HOP attribute when advertising to internal BGP peer.

Syntax **bgp retain-ibgp-nexthop**

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale, C-Series, and S-Series.
Version 8.3.1.2	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale.

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 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 between peers to avoid having a peer resend BGP updates.

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.

Related Commands

clear ip bgp ipv4 unicast soft in	Activate inbound policies for IPv4 routes without resetting the BGP TCP session.

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Added support for IPv4 multicast and IPv6 unicast address families
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 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 (ipv6)	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 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 ipv4 unicast soft

C E S

Clear and reapply policies for IPv4 routes without resetting the TCP connection; that is, perform BGP soft reconfiguration.

Syntax **clear ip bgp** {***** | *as-number* | *ipv4-neighbor-addr* | *ipv6-neighbor-addr* | **peer-group** *name*} [**ipv4 unicast**] **soft** [**in** | **out**]

Parameters

*****	Clear and reapply policies for all BGP sessions.
as-number	Clear and reapply policies for all neighbors belonging to the AS. Range: 0-65535 (2-Byte) *or* 1-4294967295 (4-Byte) *or* 0.1-65535.65535 (Dotted format)
ipv4-neighbor-addr **|** *ipv6-neighbor-addr*	Clear and reapply policies for a neighbor.
peer-group *name*	Clear and reapply policies for all BGP routers in the specified peer group.
ipv4 unicast	Clear and reapply policies for all IPv4 unicast routes.

in	Reapply only inbound policies. **Note:** If you enter **soft**, without an **in** or **out** option, both inbound and outbound policies are reset.
out	Reapply only outbound policies. **Note:** If you enter **soft**, without an **in** or **out** option, both inbound and outbound policies are reset.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Added BGP Soft Reconfiguration support for IPv4 unicast and IPv6 routes
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

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

debug ip bgp ipv4 unicast soft-reconfiguration

C E S

Enable soft-reconfiguration debugging for IPv4 unicast routes.

Syntax **debug ip bgp** [*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*] **ipv4 unicast soft-reconfiguration**

To disable debugging, use the **no debug ip bgp** [*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*] **ipv4 unicast soft-reconfiguration** command.

Parameters

ipv4-address | *ipv6-address*	Enter the IP address of the neighbor on which you want to enable soft-reconfiguration debugging.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group on which you want to enable soft-reconfiguration debugging.
ipv4 unicast	Debug soft reconfiguration for IPv4 unicast routes.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Usage Information This command turns on BGP soft-reconfiguration inbound debugging for IPv4 unicast routes. If no neighbor is specified, debug is turned on for all neighbors.

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced support for IPv4 multicast and IPv6 unicast routes
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 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 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 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 Force10 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

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 ipv4 unicast soft * command to recompute the best path.

Command History

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 ipv4 unicast soft 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 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 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 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 ipv4 unicast soft	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 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 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** [**match-af**]

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.
match-af	(Optional) Enter the keyword **match-af** to require that the address family of a peer matches the address family of the subnet assigned to the specified peer group before the peer's adjacency is brought up.

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.

Use the keyword **match-af** to restrict the peer adjacency established with a passive peer group. Entering **match-af** requires that a peer's address family matches the address family of the subnet assigned to the peer group before the peer's adjacency is brought up. For example, if the address family of the peer group's subnet is IPv6, only IPv6 neighbors in the subnet can be brought up in a peering session.

You can only specify the **match-af** option when you first enter the **neighbor peer-group passive** command to configure passive peering for a BGP group. An error message is displayed if you later try to add this option to an existing passive peer group by re-entering the command.

Related Commands

neighbor soft-reconfiguration inbound	Assign a subnet to a dynamically-configured BGP neighbor.

Command History

Version 8.4.2.0	Added support for the **match-af** keyword
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 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 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 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 the router as a route reflector and the specified neighbors as members of the cluster.

Syntax

neighbor {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **route-reflector-client**

To remove one or more neighbors from a cluster, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **route-reflector-client** command. If you delete all members of a cluster, you also delete the route-reflector configuration on the router.

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

A route reflector reflects routes to the neighbors assigned to the cluster. Neighbors in the cluster do not need not be fully meshed. By default, when no route reflector is used, internal BGP (IBGP) speakers in the network must be fully meshed.

The first time you enter this command the router is configured as a route reflector and the specified BGP neighbors are configured as clients in the route-reflector cluster.

When you remove all clients of a route reflector using the **no neighbor route-reflector-client** command, the router no longer functions as a route reflector.

If the clients of a route reflector are fully meshed, you can configure the route reflector to not reflect routes to specified clients by using the **no bgp client-to-client reflection** command.

Related Commands

bgp client-to-client reflection	Enable route reflection between route reflector and clients.

Command History

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 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 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 a BGP soft-reconfiguration and start storing inbound route updates.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **soft-reconfiguration inbound**

Parameters

ipv4-address | *ipv6-address*	Enter the IP address of the neighbor for which you want to start storing inbound routing updates.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group for which you want to start storing inbound routing updates.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information This command enables soft-reconfiguration for the specified BGP neighbor. BGP will store all updates for inbound IPv4 routes 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.

Related Commands

show ip bgp neighbors	Display routes received on a neighbor

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Added support for IPv4 multicast and IPv4 unicast address families
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 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 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 ipv4 unicast soft * 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 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 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 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 8.3.1.0	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 12-3. Command Example: redistribute isis

```
(conf)#router bgp 1
(conf-router_bgp)#redistribute isis level-1 metric 44 route-map rmap-is2bgp
(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 8.3.1.0	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 12-4. Command Example: router bgp

```
(conf)#router bgp 3
(conf-router_bgp)#
```

Command History

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 12-5. Command Example: show capture bgp-pdu neighbor

```
(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
 [. . .]
#
```

Related Commands

capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size	Specify a size for the capture buffer.

Command History

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 12-6. show config Command Example

```
(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
(conf-router_bgp)#
```

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

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 12-7. show ip bgp Command Example (Partial)**

```
>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 12-1 defines the information displayed in Figure 12-7

Table 12-1. show ip bgp Command Example 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.

Related Commands

show ip bgp community	View BGP communities.
neighbor maximum-prefix	Control number of network prefixes received.

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 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 12-8. Command Example: show ip bgp cluster-list (Partial)

```
#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 12-2 defines the information displayed in Figure 12-8.

Table 12-2. 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 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 12-9. show ip bgp community Command Example (Partial)**

```
>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 12-3. 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 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 12-10. Command Example: show ip bgp community-list

```
#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
#
```

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 12-4. show ip bgp community-list Command Example 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 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 12-11. Command Example: show ip bgp dampened-paths**

```
>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
>
```

Table 12-5 defines the information displayed in Figure 12-11.

Table 12-5. show ip bgp dampened-paths Command Example

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 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 12-12. 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 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 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 12-13. Command Example: show ip bgp filter-list

```
#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 ?
#
```

Table 12-6 defines the information displayed in Figure 12-13.

Table 12-6. 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 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 12-14. Command Example: show ip bgp flap-statistics**

```
>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
>
```

Table 12-7 defines the information displayed in Figure 12-14.

Table 12-7. show ip bgp flap-statistics Command Example Fields

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 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 12-15. Command Example: show ip bgp inconsistent-as (Partial)**

```
>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 12-8. show ip bgp inconsistent-as Command Example Fields

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 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

Displays routing information exchanged by BGP neighbors.

Syntax

show ip bgp [**ipv4 unicast**] **neighbors** [*ipv4-neighbor-addr* | *ipv6-neighbor-addr*] [**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.
ipv4-neighbor-addr | *ipv6-neighbor-addr*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the neighbor to view only BGP route 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 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 12-16. Command Example: show ip bgp neighbors (Partial)

```
#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
```

Example 2 **Figure 12-17. Command Example: show ip bgp neighbors advertised-routes**

```
>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 12-18. Command Example: show ip bgp neighbors received-routes**

```
#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 ?
#
```

Example 4 **Figure 12-19. Command Example: show ip bgp neighbors denied-routes**

```
#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 ?
#
```

Table 12-9. 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 12-9. 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 12-20. Command Example: show ip bgp next-hop**

```
>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
>
```

Table 12-10. 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 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 12-21. Command Example: show ip bgp paths (Partial)

```
#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
#
```

Table 12-11. 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 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 12-22. Command Example: show ip bgp paths as-path (Partial)

```
#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
#
```

Table 12-12. 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 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 12-23. 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 12-13. 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 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 12-24. Command Example: show ip bgp peer-group (Partial)

```
#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 12-14. 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 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 12-25. Command Example: show ip bgp regexp (Partial)**

```
#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 12-15. 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 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 12-26. Command Example: show ip bgp summary

```
#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
#
```

Table 12-16. 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 12-16. 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 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 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 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 2828.

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 supports 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
- bgp soft-reconfig-backup
- clear ip bgp dampening
- clear ip bgp flap-statistics
- clear ip bgp ipv4 multicast soft
- debug ip bgp dampening
- debug ip bgp dampening
- debug ip bgp dampening
- debug ip bgp peer-group updates
- debug ip bgp ipv4 unicast soft-reconfiguration
- 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
- neighbor soft-reconfiguration inbound
- 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
- 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

bgp soft-reconfig-backup

C E S

Use this command *only* when route-refresh is *not* negotiated between peers to avoid having a peer resend BGP updates.

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 ADDRESS FAMILY (conf-router_bgp_af)

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.

Related Commands

clear ip bgp ipv4 multicast soft in	Activate inbound policies without resetting the BGP TCP session.

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Added support for IPv4 multicast and IPv6 unicast address families
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

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

clear ip bgp ipv4 multicast soft

C E T S

Clear and reapply policies for IPv4 multicast routes without resetting the TCP connection; that is, perform BGP soft reconfiguration.

Syntax **clear ip bgp** {***** | *as-number* | *ipv4-neighbor-addr* | *ipv6-neighbor-addr* | **peer-group** *name* } **ipv4 multicast soft** [**in** | **out**]

Parameters

*****	Clear and reapply policies for all BGP sessions.
as-number	Clear and reapply policies for all neighbors belonging to the AS. Range: 0-65535 (2-Byte) *or* 1-4294967295 (4-Byte) *or* 0.1-65535.65535 (Dotted format)
ipv4-neighbor-addr **|** *ipv6-neighbor-addr*	Clear and reapply policies for a neighbor.
peer-group *name*	Clear and reapply policies for all BGP routers in the specified peer group.
ipv4 multicast	Clear and reapply policies for all IPv4 multicast routes.
in	Reapply only inbound policies. **Note:** If you enter **soft**, without an **in** or **out** option, both inbound and outbound policies are reset.
out	Reapply only outbound policies. **Note:** If you enter **soft**, without an **in** or **out** option, both inbound and outbound policies are reset.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Added BGP Soft Reconfiguration support for IPv4 unicast and IPv6 routes
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 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 ipv4 multicast soft-reconfiguration

C E S

Enable soft-reconfiguration debugging for IPv4 multicast routes.

Syntax **debug ip bgp** [*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*] **ipv4 multicast soft-reconfiguration**

To disable debugging, use the **no debug ip bgp** [*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*] **ipv4 multicast soft-reconfiguration** command.

Parameters

ipv4-address | *ipv6-address*	Enter the IP address of the neighbor on which you want to enable soft-reconfiguration debugging.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group on which you want to enable soft-reconfiguration debugging.
ipv4 multicast	Debug soft reconfiguration for IPv4 multicast routes.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Usage Information This command turns on BGP soft-reconfiguration inbound debugging for IPv4 multicast routes. If no neighbor is specified, debug is turned on for all neighbors.

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced support for IPv4 multicast and IPv6 unicast routes
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 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 Force10 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

neighbor soft-reconfiguration inbound

C E S

Enable a BGP soft-reconfiguration and start storing updates for inbound IPv4 multicast routes.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **soft-reconfiguration inbound**

Parameters

ipv4-address | *ipv6-address*	Enter the IP address of the neighbor for which you want to start storing inbound routing updates.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group for which you want to start storing inbound routing updates.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes ROUTER BGP ADDRESS FAMILY (conf-router_bgp_af)

Usage Information This command enables soft-reconfiguration for the specified BGP neighbor. BGP will store all updates for inbound IPv4 multicast routes 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.

Related Commands

show ip bgp neighbors	Display routes received on a neighbor

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Added support for IPv4 multicast and IPv4 unicast address families
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

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 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

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 12-27. show ip bgp Command Example**

```
#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
#
```

Table 12-17. show ip bgp Command Example 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.

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 ipv4 multicast neighbors

C E T S

Displays information on IPv4 multicast routes exchanged by BGP neighbors.

Syntax

show ip bgp ipv4 multicast neighbors [*ipv4-neighbor-addr* | *ipv6-neighbor-addr*] [**advertised-routes** | **dampened-routes** | **detail** | **flap-statistics** | **routes | received-routes** [*network* [*network-mask*]] **| denied-routes** [*network* [*network-mask*]]]

Parameters

ipv4 multicast	Enter the **ipv4 multicast** keywords to view information only related to IPv4 multicast routes.
ipv4-neighbor-addr **|** *ipv6-neighbor-addr*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the neighbor to view only BGP route 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 8.4.1.0	Added support for the display of configured IPv4 multicast address families
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 12-28. Command Example: show ip bgp ipv4 multicast neighbors

```
#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
```

Table 12-18. 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 12-18. 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.
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 Multicast as the address family.
BGP table version	Displays the which version of the primary BGP routing table the router and the neighbor are using.
Prefixes accepted	Displays the number of network prefixes accepted by the router and the amount of memory used to process those prefixes.
Prefixes 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 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 12-29. Command Example: show ip bgp ipv4 multicast summary

```
#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
#
```

Table 12-19. 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.

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Table 12-19. Command Example fields: show ip bgp ipv4 multicast summary

Field	Description
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 8.4.1.0	Added support for the display of configured IPv4 multicast address families
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
- deny regex
- description
- ip extcommunity-list
- match extcommunity
- permit
- permit regex
- set extcommunity rt
- set extcommunity soo
- show ip bgp ipv4 extcommunity-list
- show ip bgp paths extcommunity
- show ip extcommunity-list
- show running-config extcommunity-list

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 12-30. Commands Example: deny regexp

```
(conf-ext-community-list)#deny regexp 123
(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 12-31. Command Example: ip extcommunity-list

```
(conf)#ip extcommunity-list test
(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 12-32. Command Example: match extcommunity

```
(config-route-map)#match extcommunity Freedombird
(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 12-33. Command Example: permit regexp

```
(conf-ext-community-list)#permit regexp 123
(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 12-34. Command Example: show ip bgp ipv4 multicast extcommunity-list

```
#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*

#
```

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 12-35. Command Example: show ip bgp paths community (Partial)

```
#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
#
```

Table 12-20. 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 12-36. Command Example: show ip extcommunity-list

```
#show ip extcommunity-list test
ip extcommunity-list test
 deny RT:1234:12
 permit regexp 123
 deny regexp 234
 deny regexp 123
#
```

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 12-37. Command Example: show running-config extcommunity-list

```
#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_)$
#
```

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

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13

Content Addressable Memory (CAM) for ExaScale

Overview

This chapter discusses CAM commands for the E-Series ExaScale E X platform. Refer to Chapter 14, Content Addressable Memory (CAM) for information on the commands for the E-Series TeraScale platform

⚠ **Warning:** If you are using these features for the first time, contact the Dell Force10 Technical Assistance Center (TAC) for guidance. For information on contacting Dell Force10 TAC, visit the Dell Force10 website at www.force10networks.com/support

Commands

This chapter includes the following commands:

- cam-profile template [10M-CAM]
- enable
- flow
- layer-2
- layer-3
- microcode
- show cam-profile
- test cam-profile

Important Points to Remember

- The Default CAM-profile is supported on E-Series ExaScale with FTOS version 8.1.1.0 and later.
- The recommended, pre-defined CAM-profile templates are supported on E-Series ExaScale with FTOS version 8.2.1.0 and later.
- The CAM-profile template is applied to entire system. You must save the running-configuration to enable the change. Saving the running-configuration also ensures that the CAM-profile selected remains in the case of a reboot.
- All components in the chassis must have the same CAM-profile and microcode. The profile and microcode loaded on the primary RPM determines the profile that is required on all other chassis components.
- If a newly installed line card has a profile different from the primary RPM, the card reboots so that it can load the proper profile.
- If the standby RPM has a profile different from the primary RPM, the RPM reboots so that it can load the proper profile.
- Enabling a CAM-profile immediately replaces the existing CAM-profile. You will be prompted to save the running-configuration and reload the system to implement the new CAM-profile.

The CAM-profile commands are:

cam-profile *template* [10M-CAM]

E X

Select a pre-defined CAM-profile template or create a new CAM-profile template.

Syntax **cam-profile** *template* {10M-CAM}

Parameters

template	Choose one of the following CAM profiles: • **10M L2** to support IPv4 Layer 2 switching on line cards with 10M CAM. • **10M L2 IPv6 Switching** to support IPv6 Layer 2 switching on line cards with 10M CAM. • **40M L2 IPv6-IPv4** to support IPv4 and IPv6 Layer 2 routing on line cards with 40M CAM. • **40M L2 IPv4Only** to support IPv4 Layer 2 routing on line cards with 40M CAM. • **VRF** to support Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF). • **MAX-IPv4-FIB** to allocate the maximum space supported for IPv4 FIB support. • Enter a 16 character string used as a template name to create a new template.

Defaults Default

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Usage Information

CAM profile changes take effect after the next chassis reboot.

CAM-profile template region allocations are not automatically configured when you select a template. Us e the allocations shown in the **Content Addressable Memory for ExaScale** chapter in the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for detailed values supported in each CAM/SRAM region.

enable

Enable CAM-profile template.

Syntax **enable**

Defaults **cam-profile default microcode default**

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-CAM-profile-*template*

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Usage Information

You must save the running configuration using the command **copy running-config startup-config** after changing the CAM-profile. CAM-profile template changes take effect after the next chassis reboot.

flow

Configure the Flow region for a CAM-profile template

Syntax **flow [ipv4 | ipv6]** *multicast-fib {value} pbr {value} qos {value} system-flow {value}*

Defaults None

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-CAM-profile-*template*

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Usage Information

You do not need to enter every parameter for a region. You can enter only the ones you need.

User configured CAM-profiles are automatically validated.

Refer to Chapter 11, Content Addressable Memory for ExaScale in the FTOS Configuration Guide for detailed values supported in each CAM/SRAM region.

layer-2

E X

Configure the Layer 2 region for a CAM-profile template

Syntax **layer-2 eg-acl** *{value} fib {value} frrp {value} ing-acl {value} learn {value} l2pt {value} qos {value} system-flow {value}*

Defaults None

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-CAM-profile-*template*

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Usage Information You do not need to enter every parameter for a region. You can enter only the ones you need.

User configured CAM-profiles are automatically validated.

Refer to Chapter 11, Content Addressable Memory for ExaScale in the FTOS Configuration Guide for detailed values supported in each CAM/SRAM region.

layer-3

E X

Configure the Layer 3 region for a CAM-profile template

Syntax **layer-3** *[ipv4 | ipv6] eg-acl {value} fib {value} ing-acl {value}*

Defaults None

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-CAM-profile-*template*

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Usage Information You do not need to enter every parameter for a region. You can enter only the ones you need.

User configured CAM-profiles are automatically validated.

Refer to Chapter 11, Content Addressable Memory for ExaScale in the FTOS Configuration Guide for detailed values supported in each CAM/SRAM region.

microcode

E X

Assign the microcode to the created CAM-profile template

Syntax **microcode** {default | ipv6-switched | lag-hash-align | vrf}

Parameters

default	Distributes CAM space for a typical deployment. • Applies to the Default CAM-profile and the recommended CAM-profile templates. • Recommended for any user-defined CAM-profiles.
vrf	Distributes space to best manage IPv4 and IPv6 VRF packet forwarding • Applies to the VRF CAm-profile tEmplate only.
lag-hash-align	
ipv6-switched	

Defaults None

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-CAM-profile-*template*

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Usage Information You must assign a microcode to a CAM-profile template.

IPv6 is not supported with VRF microcode on ExaScale.

show cam-profile

EX

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:
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword to view a summary listing of the CAM-profile and on the chassis and all line cards.

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Example

Figure 13-1. Command Output: show cam-profile summary

```
Force10#show cam-profile summary

-- Chassis CAM Profile --
CamSize         : 40-Meg
                : Current Settings
Profile Name    : default
Microcode Name  : Default

-- Line card 2 - per Port Pipe --
CamSize         : 40-Meg
                : Current Settings
Profile Name    : default
Microcode Name  : Default

Force10
```

Example 2 **Figure 13-2. Command Output: show cam-profile**

```
Force10#show cam-profile
-- Chassis CAM Profile --
CamSize          : 40-Meg
                 : Current Settings
Profile Name     : default
Microcode Name   : Default
L2FIB            : 15K entries
  Learn          : 1K entries
L2ACL            : 5K entries
  System Flow    : 102 entries
  Qos            : 500 entries
  Frrp           : 102 entries
  L2pt           : 266 entries
IPv4FIB          : 512K entries
IPv4ACL          : 16K entries
IPv4Flow         : 24K entries
  Mcast Fib/Acl  : 9K entries
  Pbr            : 1K entries
  Qos            : 10K entries
  System Flow    : 4K entries
EgL2ACL          : 2K entries
EgIpv4ACL        : 4K entries
Mpls             : 60K entries
IPv6FIB          : 12K entries
IPv6ACL          : 6K entries
IPv6Flow         : 6K entries
  Mcast Fib/Acl  : 3K entries
  Pbr            : 0K entries
  Qos            : 1K entries
  System Flow    : 2K entries
EgIpv6ACL        : 1K entries
GenEgACL         : 0.5K entries
IPv4FHOP         : 4K entries
IPv6FHOP         : 4K entries
IPv4/IPv6NHOP    : 12K entries
MPLS LSP Count   : 0K entries
EoMPLS Encap     : 0K entries
EoMPLS Decap     : 0K entries

-- Line card 2 - per Port Pipe --
CamSize          : 40-Meg
                 : Current Settings
Profile Name     : default
Microcode Name   : Default
L2FIB            : 15K entries
  Learn          : 1K entries
L2ACL            : 5K entries
  System Flow    : 102 entries
  Qos            : 500 entries
  Frrp           : 102 entries
  L2pt           : 266 entries
IPv4FIB          : 512K entries
IPv4ACL          : 16K entries
IPv4Flow         : 24K entries
  Mcast Fib/Acl  : 9K entries
  Pbr            : 1K entries
  Qos            : 10K entries
  System Flow    : 4K entries

------------output truncated------------------
Force10#
```

test cam-profile

EX Validate a user-defined CAM-profile template.

Syntax **test cam-profile** *template*

Parameters

template	Enter the name of the CAM-profile template to validate.

Defaults None

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-CAM-profile-*template*

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Example

```
Force10#test cam-profile test
cam-profile 'test' can be applied to the system.
Force10#test cam-profile Customer002
% Error: 'test cam-profile Customer002 failed. Please check all profile parameters.
Force10
```

14

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 13, 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 the Dell Force10 Technical Assistance Center (TAC) for guidance. For information on contacting Dell Force10 TAC, visit the Dell Force10 website at www.force10networks.com/support

This chapter includes the following sections:

- CAM Profile Commands
- CAM IPv4flow Commands
- CAM Layer 2 ACL 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. Refer to Chapter 13, Content Addressable Memory (CAM) for ExaScale for information on the commands for the E-Series ExaScale platform.
- 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 (Configuration)
- cam-acl (EXEC Privilege)
- cam-optimization
- cam-profile (Config)
- show cam-acl
- show cam-profile
- show cam-usage
- test cam-usage

cam-acl (Configuration)

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 8.3.1.0	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 (EXEC Privilege)

C S Adjust line card CAM setting to match chassis settings.

This command is deprecated as of FTOS 8.3.1.0

Syntax cam-acl {chassis |linecard}

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	COMMAND DEPRECATED
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series

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 8.2.1.0	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 (Config)

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 for IPv4 and IPv6 VRF applications. • E-Series TeraScale only: Select **l2-switched-pbr** microcode if you apply a PBR redirect list to a VLAN interface and want to prevent Layer 2 traffic from being redirected and dropped. **l2-switched-pbr** (IPv4-LDA) microcode allows only Layer 3 traffic to be redirected while Layer 2 traffic is switched within the VLAN.

Defaults **cam-profile default microcode default**

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Added support for l2-switched-pbr microcode.
Version 8.2.1.0	Added support for the 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 14-1. Command Output: show cam-acl (default)

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

Figure 14-2. Command Output: show cam-acl (non-default)

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

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 14-3. Command Output: show cam-profile summary

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example 2

Figure 14-4. Command Output: show cam-profile

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 14-5. Command Example: show cam-usage

```
Force10#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 14-6. Command Example: show cam-usage acl

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

Example

Figure 14-7. Command Example: show cam-usage router

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

Example

Figure 14-8. Command Example: show cam-usage switch

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

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, 0-7 for S-Series

Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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 14-9. Command Example: test cam-usage (C-Series)

```
Force10#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
Force10#


Force10#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
Force10#


Force100#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
Force10#
```

Table 14-1. 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 14-10. Command Example: test cam-usage (S-Series)

```
Force10#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
Force10#
!
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 14-2. 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

CAM IPv4flow Commands

IPv4Flow sub-partitions are supported on E-Series TeraScale platform E T

The 18-megabit user configurable CAM is divided into multiple regions such as Layer 2 FIB, Layer 3 FIB, IPv4Flow, IPv4 Ingress ACL, etc. The IPv4Flow region is further sub-divided into 5 regions: System Flow, QoS, PBR, Trace-lists, Multicast FIB & ACL.

You can change the amount of CAM space allocated to each sub-region. You can configure the IPv4Flow region in both EtherScale and TeraScale. In EtherScale, these commands allocate CAM space for IPv4Flow sub-regions and the IPv4 ACL region.

Like CAM profiles, you can configure the IPv4Flow region from EXEC Privilege and CONFIGURATION mode.

The CAM IPv4flow commands are:

- cam ipv4flow (EXEC Privilege)
- cam-ipv4flow (CONFIGURATION)
- show cam-ipv4flow

cam ipv4flow (EXEC Privilege)

E T

Configure the amount of CAM space in IPv4flow sub-regions.

This command is deprecated as of FTOS 8.3.1.0

Syntax **cam ipv4flow** {**chassis all | linecard** *number*} {**default** | **acl** *value* **multicast-fib** *value* **pbr** *value* **qos** *value* **system-flow** *value* **trace-list** *value*}

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	COMMAND DEPRECATED
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

cam-ipv4flow (CONFIGURATION)

E T

Configure the amount of CAM space in IPv4flow sub-regions.

Syntax **cam-ipv4flow** {**default** | **multicast-fib** *value* **pbr** *value* **qos** *value* **system-flow** *value* **trace-list** *value*}

Parameters

default	Enter the keyword **default** to reset the IPV4Flow CAM region to its default setting.
multicast-fib *value*	Enter the keyword **multicast-fib** followed by the number of entries for the multicast FIB sub-region in 1K increments. Range: 1 to 32 KB Default: 9 KB
pbr *value*	Enter the keyword **pbr** followed by the number of entries for the PBR sub-region in 1K increments. Range: 1 to 32 KB Default: 1 KB
qos *value*	Enter the keyword **qos** followed by the number of entries for the QoS sub-region in 1K increments. Range: 1 to 32 KB Default: 8 KB
system-flow *value*	Enter the keyword **system-flow** followed by the number of entries for the system-flow sub-region in 1K increments. Range: 4 to 32 KB Default: 5 KB
trace-list *value*	Enter the keyword **trace-list** followed by the number of entries for the trace-list sub-region in 1K increments. Range: 1 to 32 KB Default: 1 KB

Defaults See Parameters

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

CAM profile changes take effect after the next chassis reboot.

Related Commands

copy	Save the running configuration.
show cam-ipv4flow	Display the CAM IPv4flow entries.

show cam-ipv4flow

E T

Display details about the IPv4Flow sub-regions.

Syntax **show cam-ipv4flow**

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 14-11. Command Example: show cam-ipv4flow

```
Force10#show cam-ipv4flow

-- Chassis Cam Ipv4Flow --
                    Current Settings   Next Boot
Acl                 :   8K                 5K
Multicast Fib/Acl   :   9K                12K
Pbr                 :   1K                 1K
Qos                 :   8K                 8K
System Flow         :   5K                 5K
Trace Lists         :   1K                 1K

-- Line card 2 --
                    Current Settings   Next Boot
Acl                 :   5K                 0K
Multicast Fib/Acl   :   9K                12K
Pbr                 :   1K                 1K
Qos                 :   8K                 8K
System Flow         :   5K                 5K
Trace Lists         :   1K                 1K

-- Line card 8 --
                    Current Settings   Next Boot
Acl                 :   5K                 0K
Multicast Fib/Acl   :   9K                12K
Pbr                 :   1K                 1K
Qos                 :   8K                 8K
System Flow         :   5K                 5K
Trace Lists         :   1K                 1K

-- Line card 13 --
                    Current Settings   Next Boot
Acl                 :   5K                 0K
Multicast Fib/Acl   :   9K                12K
Pbr                 :   1K                 1K
Qos                 :   8K                 8K
System Flow         :   5K                 5K
Trace Lists         :   1K                 1K
Force10#
```

Usage Information

If the IPv4Flow sub-region has been changed, this command displays the current IPv4Flow configuration in one column and in the other column displays the IPv4Flow configuration that will be loaded *after the next reboot*.

Related Commands		
	cam-ipv4flow (CONFIGURATION)	Configure the amount of CAM space in IPv4flow sub-regions.

CAM Layer 2 ACL Commands

IPv4Flow sub-partitions are supported on the E-Series TeraScale platform E T

The CAM Layer 2 ACL commands are:

- cam l2acl (EXEC Privilege)
- cam-l2acl (CONFIGURATION)
- show cam-l2acl

The 18-megabit user configurable CAM is divided into multiple regions such as Layer 2 FIB, Layer 3 FIB, IPv4Flow, IPv4 Ingress ACL, etc. The Layer 2 ACL region is further sub-divided into 6 regions: Sysflow, L2ACL, PVST, QoS, L2PT, FRRP.

You can change the amount of CAM space, in percentage, allocated to each sub-region. The amount of space that you can distribute to the sub-partitions is equal to the amount of CAM space that the selected CAM profile allocates to the Layer 2 ACL partition. FTOS requires that you specify the amount of CAM space for all sub-partitions and that the sum of all sub-partitions is 100%.

Like CAM profiles, you can configure the Layer 2 ACL partition from EXEC Privilege mode or CONFIGURATION mode.

cam l2acl (EXEC Privilege)

E T Re-allocate the amount of space, in percentage, for each Layer 2 ACL CAM sub-partition.

This command is deprecated as of FTOS 8.3.1.0

Syntax **cam l2acl** {**chassis all | linecard** *number*} {**default | system-flow** *percentage* **l2acl** *percentage* **pvst** *percentage* **qos** *percentage* **l2pt** *percentage* **frrp** *percentage*}

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	COMMAND DEPRECATED
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

cam-l2acl (CONFIGURATION)

E T Re-allocate the amount of space, in percentage, for each Layer 2 ACL CAM sub-partition.

Syntax **cam-l2acl** {**default | system-flow** *percentage* **l2acl** *percentage* **pvst** *percentage* **qos** *percentage* **l2pt** *percentage* **frrp** *percentage*}

Parameters

default	Enter this keyword to reset the Layer 2 ACL CAM sub-partition space allocations to the default values (Sysflow: 6, L2ACL: 14, PVST: 50, QoS: 12, L2PT: 13, FRRP: 5).
system-flow *percentage*	Allocate a percentage of the Layer 2 ACL CAM space for system flow entries. Enter the keyword **system-flow**, and specify the percentage. Range: 5 to 100
l2acl *percentage*	Allocate a percentage of the Layer 2 ACL CAM space for Layer 2 ACL entries. Enter the keyword **l2acl**, and specify the percentage. Range: 5 to 95
pvst *percentage*	Allocate a percentage of the Layer 2 ACL CAM space for PVST+ entries. Enter the keyword **pvst** and specify the percentage. Range: 5 to 95
qos *percentage*	Allocate a percentage of the Layer 2 ACL CAM space for QoS entries. Enter the keyword **qos**, and specify the percentage. Range: 5 to 95
l2pt *percentage*	Allocate a percentage of the Layer 2 ACL CAM space for L2PT entries. Enter the keyword **l2pt**, and specify the percentage. Range: 5 to 95
frrp *percentage*	Allocate a percentage of the Layer 2 ACL CAM space for FRRP entries. Enter the keyword **frrp**, and specify a percentage. Range: 5 to 95

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information The PVST sub-partition requires a minimum number of entries when employing PVST+. See the CAM chapter of the FTOS Configuration Guide for the E-Series.

Related Commands

show cam-l2acl	Display the percentage of the Layer 2 ACL CAM partition that is allocated to each Layer 2 ACL CAM sub-partition.

show cam-l2acl

E T

Display the percentage of the Layer 2 ACL CAM partition that is allocated to each Layer 2 ACL CAM sub-partition. If configuration has changed, the command displays the current configuration and the configuration that FTOS will write to the CAM after the next chassis reboot.

Syntax **show cam-l2acl**

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 14-12. Command Example: show cam-l2acl

```
Force10#show cam-l2acl

-- Chassis Cam L2-ACL --
              Current Settings(in percent)
Sysflow  :          6
L2Acl    :         14
Pvst     :         50
Qos      :         12
L2pt     :         13
Frrp     :          5

-- Line card 1 --
            Current Settings(in percent)
Sysflow  :          6
L2Acl    :         14
Pvst     :         50
Qos      :         12
L2pt     :         13
Frrp     :          5

-- Line card 5 --
            Current Settings(in percent)
Sysflow  :          6
L2Acl    :         14
--More--
```

Related Commands

cam-l2acl (CONFIGURATION)	Re-allocate the amount of space, in percentage, for each Layer 2 ACL CAM sub-partition.

15

Configuration Rollback

Overview

The Configuration Rollback feature is enabled on the C-Series [C] and E-Series [E]. Configuration Rollback enables you to archive your running configurations for future use. This feature also enables you to replace your running configuration with an archived running configuration without rebooting the chassis. Once you load an archived configuration, you have the option to confirm the replacement or revert (roll back) to your previous configuration. This rollback feature enables you to view and test a configuration before completing the configuration change.

Note: Archive files are stored on the internal flash in a hidden directory named CFGARCH. You may have to reboot the chassis when rolling back to a feature that explicitly requires it, like CAM profiles.

Commands

The Configuration Rollback commands are:

- archive
- archive backup
- archive config
- archive delete
- configure confirm
- configure replace
- configure terminal
- configuration mode exclusive
- debug rollback
- maximum number
- show archive
- show config
- show configuration lock
- show run diff
- time-period

archive

C E Enter the CONFIGURATION ARCHIVE mode.

Syntax **archive**

To exit the CONFIGURATION ARCHIVE mode, use the **exit** command at the CONFIGURATION ARCHIVE mode prompt (conf-archive).

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION ARCHIVE (conf-archive)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series.

Example

```
Force10#conf
Force10(conf)#archive
Force10(conf-archive)#
Force10#
```

archive backup

C E Copy an archive file to another location.

Syntax **archive backup** {**flash://CFGARCH_DIR**/*filename*} {**flash://***filepath* | **ftp://***userid:password@hostip/filepath*}

Parameters

flash://CFGARCH_DIR/*filename*	Enter the path directory **flash://CFGARCH_DIR**/ followed by the name of the file.
flash://*filepath*	Enter the path **flash://** followed by the file path of the local file system to copy your file to the local location.
ftp://*userid:password@hostip/filepath*	Enter the path **ftp://** followed by the FTP remote file system to copy your file to the remote location.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

show archive	Display the archive

archive config

C E Archive a running configuration.

Syntax **archive config** [**comment** *comment*]

Parameters

comment *comment*	Describe the configuration that you are archiving using up to 30 characters.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Comment option added
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information Archive files are stored on flash in a hidden directory named CFGARCH. This directory name is a acronym for **C**on**fig**ure **Arch**ive. A maximum of 15 archive files can be stored in this directory.

Example

Figure 15-1. archive config Command Example

```
R4_C300#archive config comment 30 characters
3d2h5m: %RPM0-P:CP %CFGARCHIVE-5-RUNNING_CFG_ARCHIVED: Archived
running-config as archive_0
configuration archived as archive_0
R4_C300#
```

archive delete

C E

Delete an archived configuration.

Syntax **archive delete** {*number* | **all**}

Parameters

number	Specify the which archived configuration you want to delete.
all	Enter this keyword to delete all archived configurations.

Defaults None

Command Modes CONFIG ARCHIVE

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Example

Figure 15-2. archive delete Command Example

```
Force10#archive delete all
Please confirm if you want to proceed [yes/no]:yes
all archives have been removed.
Force10#
```

configure confirm

C E

Confirm the replacement of the running configuration when **time** option is used with the **configure replace** command.

Syntax **configure confirm**

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

show archive	Display the archive

configure replace

C E

Replace the running configuration with a specified file.

Syntax **configure replace** {**flash://***filepath* | **startup-config** [**force** | **time** *seconds*]}

Parameters

flash://*filepath*	Enter the path **flash://** followed by the file path of the local file system to copy your file to the local location.
startup-config force	Enter the keyword **startup-config** to replace with the startup configuration and force the replacement without confirmation.
force	Enter the keyword **force** to replace the startup configuration without confirmation.
time *seconds*	Enter the keyword **time** to replace with the startup configuration and designate the time with which you have to confirm the replacement of the running configuration. Range: 60 to 1800 seconds

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

configure terminal

C E

Enter the exclusive configuration mode when the confutation mode is set to manual.

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

To undo the lock, use the **exit** command.

Parameters

lock	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lock** to lock the confirmation in an exclusive mode.

Defaults Unlocked

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Usage Information Archiving/replacing a configuration automatically locks CONFIGURATION mode. Use this command when you want exclusive control of CONFIGURATION mode when making configuration changes.

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands		
	configuration mode exclusive	Enable exclusive configuration.

configuration mode exclusive

C E Enable exclusive configuration mode.

Syntax **configuration mode exclusive** {**auto** | **manual**}

To negate the configuration, use the **no configuration mode exclusive** {**auto** | **manual**} command.

Parameters

auto	Enter **auto** to set the exclusive mode to auto.
manual	Enter **manual** to set the exclusive mode to manual (the default).

Defaults CONFIGURATION mode does not lock by default.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information If you choose the **manual** option, you must enter set the lock each time before entering CONFIGURATION mode.

If you choose the **auto** option, you can exit to EXEC Privilege mode and re-enter CONFIGURATION mode without setting the lock again.

If another user attempts to enter the CONFIGURATION mode while a lock is in place, the following message is generated:

```
% Error: User "" on line console0 is in exclusive configuration mode
```

If a user is already in CONFIGURATION mode when a lock is executed, the following message is generated:

```
% Error: Can't lock configuration mode exclusively since the following users
are currently configuring the system:

User "admin" on line vty1 ( 10.1.1.1 )
```

Note: The CONFIGURATION mode lock corresponds to a VTY session, not to a user. If you set a lock and then exit the CONFIGURATION mode and another user enters CONFIGURATION mode, you will be denied access when you attempt to re-enter CONFIGURATION mode.

Example

```
Force10(conf)#configuration mode exclusive auto
Force10(conf)#exit
3d23h35m: %RPM0-P:CP %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Force10#config! Locks configuration mode exclusively.
Force10(conf)#
```

Note: When your session times out and you return to EXEC mode, the lock is no longer set.

Related Commands

configure terminal	When configuration is set to manual, use this command to set the exclusive mode.

debug rollback

C E

Enable debugging for the configuration replace and rollback feature.

Syntax **debug rollback**

Disable debugging using the command **undebug all**.

Defaults Debugging is disabled for all features by default.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

undebug all	Disable all debug operations on the system.

maximum number

C E

Set the maximum number of archives.

Syntax **maximum** {*number*}

To return to the default, use the **no maximum** {*number*} command.

Parameters

number	Enter the maximum number of files to archive. Range: 2 to 15 Default: 10

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-archive)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

show archive	Display the archive

show archive

C E Display the content of the archive.

Syntax **show archive**

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Example

Figure 15-3. show archive Command Output

```
Force10#show archive
Archive directory: flash:/CFGARCH_DIR

#    Archive        Date        Time      Size        Comment
0    -
1    -
2    -
3    -
4    -
5    -
6    -                                               Deleted
7   *archive_7      12/13/2007  20:51:24  5640        Archived
8    archive_8      12/13/2007  20:51:44  5645        Archived
9    archive_9      12/16/2007  21:43:44  5677        Most recently archived
10   -
11   -                                               Deleted
12   -                                               Deleted
13   -                                               Deleted
14   -
Force10#
```

Usage Information The most recent archived configuration is marked with an asterisk in the output of this command.

show config

C E Display the contents of the archive configuration.

Syntax **show config**

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-archive)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Example

```
Force10#(conf-archive)#show config
!
archive
 maximum 3
Force10#(conf-archive)#
```

show configuration lock

C E Show the configuration lock status.

Syntax **show configuration lock**

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Example

Figure 15-4. show configuration lock Command Output

```
Force10# show configuration lock

Configure exclusively locked by the following line:

Line              :  vty 0
Line number       :  2
User              :  admin
Type              :  AUTO
State             :  LOCKED
Ip address        :  10.11.9.97
```

Usage Information The type may be auto, manual, or rollback. When set to auto, FTOS automatically denies access to CONFIGURATION mode to all other users every time the user on the listed VTY line enters CONFIGURATION mode. When set to manual, the user on the listed VTY line must explicitly set the lock each time before entering CONFIGURATION mode. Rollback indicates that FTOS is in a rollback process. The line number shown in the output can be used to send the messages to that session or release a lock on a VTY line.

Related Commands

clear line	Reset a terminal line.
configuration mode exclusive	Enable exclusive configuration mode.
send	Send messages to one or all terminal line users.

show run diff

C E Display the difference between an archived file and a file.

Syntax **show run diff** {**flash:** | **startup-config**}

Parameters

flash:	Enter the archive configuration file using the path [flash://]filename
startup-config	Enter the keywords **startup-config** to compare the contents of the startup configuration.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Example

Figure 15-5. show run diff archive Command Example

```
Force10#show run diff archive_7
running-config
-------
< policy-map-input test

running-config
-------
< archive

<  maximum 3

flash:/CFGARCH_DIR/archive_7
-------
> archive

Force10#
```

time-period

C E

Set a time period to automatically save an archive file.

Syntax

time-period {*minutes*}

To stop the auto-save, use the **no time-period** {*minutes*} command.

Parameters

minutes	Enter the time, in minutes to automatically save an archive file. Range: 5 to 1440 minutes

Defaults

Disabled, that is no automatically saving is configured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-archive)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

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16

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
- Commands to Configure Secure DHCP

Commands to Configure the System to be a DHCP Server

- clear ip dhcp
- client-identifier
- debug ip dhcp server
- default-router
- disable
- dns-server
- domain-name
- excluded-address
- hardware-address
- host
- ip dhcp bootp
- ip dhcp relay information
- disable
- lease
- netbios-name-server
- netbios-node-type
- network
- pool
- show ip dhcp binding
- show ip dhcp configuration
- show ip dhcp conflict
- show ip dhcp database
- show ip 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.
conflicts	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 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

Usage Information Entering <CR> after **clear ip dhcp binding**, clears all the IPs from the binding table.

client-identifier

C S Identify the Microsoft clients using a special identifier rather than the hardware address.

Syntax **client-identifier** *unique-identifier*

Parameters

unique-identifier	Enter the client identifier for a Microsoft.

Command Mode DHCP

Default None

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

Usage Information Microsoft clients require a client identifier instead of a hardware addresses. The client identifier is formed by concatenating the media type and the MAC address of the client. Refer to the “Address Resolution Protocol Parameters” section of RFC 1700—Assigned Numbers, for a list of media type codes.

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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 CONFIGURATION

Default Disabled

Command History

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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

ip dhcp bootp

C S Allow the DHCP server to respond to BOOTP messages, or direct the server to ignore them.

Syntax **ip dhcp bootp [automatic | ignore]**

Parameters

automatic	Enter this keyword to instruct the server to respond to BOOTP messages.
ignore	Enter this keyword to instruct the server to ignore all BOOTP messages.

Command Mode DHCP

Default automatic

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

ip dhcp relay information

C S

Syntax **ip dhcp relay information [check | option | policy]**

Parameters

check	

option	
policy	

Command Mode

Default

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

netbios-node-type

C S

Specify the NetBIOS node type for a Microsoft DHCP client. Dell Force10 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 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

network

C S

Specify the range of addresses in an address pool.

Syntax **network** *network Iprefix-length*

Parameters

network/ prefix-length	Specify a range of addresses. Prefix-length Range: 17-31

Command Mode DHCP <POOL>

Default None

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

show ip dhcp database

C S Display the DHCP database.

Syntax **show ip dhcp database**

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Default None

Command History

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 8.2.1.0	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 8.3.1.0	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 8.3.1.0	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 8.3.1.0	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 8.3.1.0	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 8.3.1.0	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` *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 8.3.1.0	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 8.3.1.0	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 8.3.1.0	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 8.3.1.0	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 8.3.1.0	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 8.3.1.0	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 8.3.1.0	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 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

17

Equal Cost Multi-Path

Overview

The characters that appear below command headings indicate support for the associated Dell Force10 platform, as follows:

- C-Series: C
- E-Series: E
- S-Series: S

Commands

The ECMP commands are:

- hash-algorithm
- hash-algorithm ecmp
- hash-algorithm seed
- ip ecmp-deterministic
- ipv6 ecmp-deterministic

hash-algorithm

E Change the hash algorithm used to distribute traffic flows across a Port Channel. The ECMP, LAG, and line card options are supported only on the E-Series TeraScale and ExaScale chassis.

Syntax hash-**algorithm** {*algorithm-number* | {ecmp {checksum| crc | xor} [*number*] lag {checksum| crc | xor} [*number*] nh-ecmp {checksum| crc | xor} [*number*] linecard *number* ip-sa-mask *value* ip-da-mask *value*}

To return to the default hash algorithm, use the no hash-algorithm command.

To return to the default the Equal-cost Multipath Routing (ECMP) hash algorithm, use the no hash-algorithm ecmp *algorithm-value* command.

To remove the hash algorithm on a particular line card, use the no hash-algorithm linecard *number* command.

Parameters

algorithm-number	Enter the algorithm number. Range: 0 to 47 **Note:** For EtherScale, range 0 to 15 is valid; 16 to 47 will be considered as 15.
ecmp *hash algorithm value*	TeraScale and ExaScale Only: Enter the keyword ecmp followed by the ECMP hash algorithm value. Range: 0 to 47
lag *hash algorithm value*	TeraScale and ExaScale Only: Enter the keyword lag followed by the LAG hash algorithm value. Range: 0 to 47
nh-ecmp *hash algorithm value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword nh-ecmp followed by the ECMP hash algorithm value.
linecard *number*	(OPTIONAL) TeraScale and ExaScale Only: Enter the keyword linecard followed by the line card slot number. Range: 0 to 13 on an E1200/E1200i, 0 to 6 on an E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on an E300
ip-sa-mask *value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword ip-sa-mask followed by the ECMP/LAG hash mask value. Range: 0 to FF Default: FF
ip-da-mask *value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword ip-da-mask followed by the ECMP/LAG hash mask value. Range: 0 to FF Default: FF

Defaults

0 for hash-algorithm value on TeraScale and ExaScale

IPSA and IPDA mask value is FF for line card

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Added nh-ecmp option
Version 7.7.1.1	Added nh-ecmp option
Version 6.5.1.0	Added support for the line card option on TeraScale only
Version 6.3.1.0	Added the support for ECMP and LAG on TeraScale only

Usage Information

Set the he default hash-algorithm method on ExaScale systems to ensure CRC is not used for LAG. For example, **hash-algorithm ecmp xor lag checksum nh-ecmp checksum**

To achieve the functionality of hash-align on the ExaScale platform, do not use CRC as a hash-algorithm method

The hash value calculated with the hash-algorithm command is unique to the entire chassis. The hash algorithm command with the line card option changes the hash for a particular line card by applying the mask specified in the IPSA and IPDA fields.

The line card option is applicable with the lag-hash-align microcode only (refer to cam-profile (Config)). Any other microcode returns an error message as follows:

```
Force10(conf)#hash-algorithm linecard 5 ip-sa-mask ff
ip-da-mask ff

% Error: This command is not supported in the current microcode
configuration.
```

In addition, the linecard *number* ip-sa-mask *value* ip-da-mask *value* option has the following behavior to maintain bi-directionality:

- When hashing is done on both IPSA and IPDA, the ip-sa-mask and ip-da-mask values must be equal. (Single Linecard)
- When hashing is done only on IPSA or IPDA, FTOS maintains bi-directionality with masks set to XX 00 for line card 1 and 00 XX for line card 2 (ip-sa-mask and ip-da-mask). The mask value must be the same for both line cards when using multiple line cards as ingress (where *XX* is any value from 00 to FF for both line cards). For example, assume traffic is flowing between linecard 1 and linecard 2:

```
hash-algorithm linecard 1 ip-sa-mask aa ip-da-mask 00

hash-algorithm linecard 2 ip-sa-mask 00 ip-da-mask aa
```

The different hash algorithms are based on the number of Port Channel members and packet values. The default hash algorithm (number 0) yields the most balanced results in various test scenarios, but if the default algorithm does not provide a satisfactory distribution of traffic, then use the `hash-algorithm` command to designate another algorithm.

When a Port Channel member leaves or is added to the Port Channel, the hash algorithm is recalculated to balance traffic across the members.

On TeraScale if the keyword ECMP or LAG is not entered, FTOS assumes it to be common for both. If the keyword ECMP or LAG is entered separately, both should fall in the range of 0 to 23 or 24 to 47 since compression enable/disable is common for both.

TeraScale and ExaScale support the range 0-47. The default for ExaScale is 24.

For EtherScale, only the range 0 to 15 is valid; 16 to 47 is considered as 15.

0-11	**Compression Enabled**
	rotate [0 - 11]
12 - 23	**Compression Enabled**
	shift [0 - 11]
24 - 35	**Compression Disabled**
	rotate [0 - 11]
36 - 47	**Compression Disabled**
	shift [0 - 11]

Related Commands

load-balance (E-Series)	Change the traffic balancing method.

hash-algorithm ecmp

C S

Change the hash algorithm used to distribute traffic flows across an ECMP (equal-cost multipath routing) group.

Syntax

hash-algorithm ecmp {crc-upper} | {dest-ip} | {lsb}

To return to the default hash algorithm, use the no hash-algorithm ecmp command.

Parameters

crc-upper	Uses the upper 32 bits of the key for the hash computation Default: **crc-lower**
dest-ip	Uses the destination IP for ECMP hashing Default: **enabled**
lsb	Returns the LSB of the key as the hash Default: **crc-lower**

Defaults

crc-lower, dest-ip enabled

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Usage Information

The hash value calculated with the hash-algorithm command is unique to the entire chassis. The default ECMP hash configuration is crc-lower. This takes the lower 32 bits of the hash key to compute the egress port and is the "fall-back" configuration if the user hasn't configured anything else.

The different hash algorithms are based on the number of ECMP group members and packet values. The default hash algorithm yields the most balanced results in various test scenarios, but if the default algorithm does not provide satisfactory distribution of traffic, then use this command to designate another algorithm.

When a member leaves or is added to the ECMP group, the hash algorithm is recalculated to balance traffic across the members.

Related Commands

load-balance (C-Series and S-Series)

hash-algorithm seed

E

Select the seed value for the ECMP, LAG, and NH hashing algorithm.

Syntax

hash-algorithm seed *value* [**linecard** *slot*] [**port-set** *number*]

Parameters

seed *value*	Enter the keyword followed by the seed value. Range: 0 - 4095
linecard *slot*	Enter the keyword followed by the line card slot number.
port-set *number*	Enter the keyword followed by the line card port-pipe number.

Defaults

None

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.

Usage Information Deterministic ECMP sorts ECMPs in order even though RTM provides them in a random order. However, the hash algorithm uses as a seed the lower 12 bits of the chassis MAC, which yields a different hash result for every chassis. This means that for a given flow, even though the prefixes are sorted, two unrelated chassis will select different hops.

FTOS provides a CLI-based solution for modifying the hash seed to ensure that on each configured system, the ECMP selection is same. When configured, the same seed is set for ECMP, LAG, and NH, and is used for incoming traffic only.

Note: While the seed is stored separately on each port-pipe, the same seed is used across all CAMs.
Note: You cannot separate LAG and ECMP, but you can use different algorithms across chassis with the same seed. If LAG member ports span multiple port-pipes and line cards, set the seed to the same value on each port-pipe to achieve deterministic behavior.
Note: If the hash algorithm configuration is removed. Hash seed will not go to original factory default setting.

ip ecmp-deterministic

E Deterministic ECMP Next Hop arranges all ECMPs in order before writing them into the CAM. For example, suppose the RTM learns 8 ECMPs in the order that the protocols and interfaces came up. In this case, the FIB and CAM sort them so that the ECMPs are always arranged.This implementation ensures that every chassis having the same prefixes orders the ECMPs the same.

With 8 or less ECMPs, the ordering is lexicographic and deterministic. With more than 8 ECMPs, ordering is deterministic, but it is not in lexicographic order.

Syntax ip ecmp-deterministic

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.

Usage Information After enabling IPv6 Deterministic ECMP, traffic loss occurs for a few milliseconds while FTOS sorts the CAM entries.

ipv6 ecmp-deterministic

E Deterministic ECMP Next Hop arranges all ECMPs in order before writing them into the CAM. For example, suppose the RTM learns 8 ECMPs in the order that the protocols and interfaces came up. In this case, the FIB and CAM sort them so that the ECMPs are always arranged.This implementation ensures that every chassis having the same prefixes orders the ECMPs the same.

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With 8 or less ECMPs, the ordering is lexicographic and deterministic. With more than 8 ECMPs, ordering is deterministic, but it is not in lexicographic order.

Syntax **ipv6 ecmp-deterministic**

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.

Usage Information After enabling IPv6 Deterministic ECMP, traffic loss occurs for a few milliseconds while FTOS sorts the CAM entries.

18

Far-End Failure Detection (FEFD)

Overview

FTOS supports Far-End Failure Detection (FEFD) on the Ethernet interfaces of the E-Series, as indicated by the E character that appears below each command heading. This feature detects and reports far-end link failures.

- FEFD is not supported on the Management interface.
- During an RPM failover, FEFD is operationally disabled for approximately 8-10 seconds.
- By default, FEFD is disabled.

Commands

The FEFD commands are:

- debug fefd
- fefd
- fefd mode
- fefd-global
- fefd disable
- fefd interval
- fefd-global interval
- fefd reset
- show fefd

debug fefd

E Enable debugging of FEFD.

Syntax **debug fefd** {**events** | **packets**} [*interface*]

To disable debugging of FEFD, use the **no debug fefd** {**events** | **packets**} [*interface*] command.

Parameters

events	Enter the keyword **events** to enable debugging of FEFD state changes.

packets	Enter the keyword **packets** to enable debugging of FEFD to view information on packets sent and received.
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 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

fefd

E Enable Far-End Failure Detection on an interface.

Syntax **fefd**

To disable FEFD on an interface, enter **no fefd**.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information When you enter **no fefd** for an interface and **fefd-global**, FEFD is enabled on the interface because the **no fefd** command is not retained in the configuration file. To keep the interface FEFD disabled when the global configuration changes, use the fefd disable command.

fefd mode

E Change the FEFD mode on an interface.

Syntax **fefd mode** {**normal** | **aggressive**}]

To return the FEFD mode to the default of normal, enter **no fefd mode**.

Parameters

normal	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **normal** to change the link state to “unknown” when a far-end failure is detected by the software on that interface. When the interface is placed in “unknown” state, the software brings down the line protocol.
aggressive	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **aggressive** to change the link state to “error-disabled” when a far-end failure is detected by the software on that interface. When an interface is placed in “error-disabled” state, you must enter the fefd reset command to reset the interface state.

Defaults normal

Command Modes INTERFACE

fefd-global

E Enable FEFD globally on the system.

Syntax **fefd-global** [**mode** {**normal** | **aggressive**}]

To disable FEFD globally, use the **no fefd-global** [**mode** {**normal** | **aggressive**}] command syntax.

Parameters

mode normal	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **mode normal** to change the link state to "unknown" when a far-end failure is detected by the software on that interface. When the interface is placed in "unknown" state, the software brings down the line protocol. Normal mode is the default.
mode aggressive	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **mode aggressive** to change the link state to "error-disabled" when a far-end failure is detected by the software on that interface. When an interface is placed in "error-disabled" state, you must enter the fefd reset command to reset the interface state.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Usage Information If you enter only the **fefd-global** syntax, the mode is normal and the default interval is 15 seconds.

If you disable FEFD globally (**no fefd-global**), the system does not remove the FEFD interface configuration.

fefd disable

E Disable FEFD on an interface only. This command overrides the fefd-global command for the interface.

Syntax **fefd disable**

To re-enable FEFD on an interface, enter **no fefd disable**.

Default Not configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE

fefd interval

E Set an interval between control packets.

Syntax **fefd interval** *seconds*

To return to the default value, enter **no fefd interval**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter a number as the time between FEFD control packets. Range: 3 to 300 seconds Default: 15 seconds

Defaults 15 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE

fefd-global interval

E Configure an interval between FEFD control packets.

Syntax **fefd-global interval** *seconds*

To return to the default value, enter **no fefd-global interval**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter a number as the time between FEFD control packets. Range: 3 to 300 seconds Default: 15 seconds

Defaults 15 seconds

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

fefd reset

E Reset all interfaces or a singe interface that was in “error-disabled” mode.

Syntax **fefd reset** [*interface*]

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 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 EXEC Privilege

show fefd

E View FEFD status globally or on a specific interface.

Syntax **show fefd** [*interface*]

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 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

Example

Figure 18-1. Command Example: show fefd

```
Force10#sh fefd
FEFD is globally 'ON', interval is 10 seconds, mode is 'Aggressive'.

INTERFACE      MODE           INTERVAL       STATE
                              (second)
Gi 5/0         Aggressive     10             Admin Shutdown
Gi 5/1         Aggressive     10             Admin Shutdown
Gi 5/2         Aggressive     10             Admin Shutdown
Gi 5/3         Aggressive     10             Admin Shutdown
Gi 5/4         Aggressive     10             Admin Shutdown
Gi 5/5         Aggressive     10             Admin Shutdown
Gi 5/6         Aggressive     10             Admin Shutdown
Gi 5/7         Aggressive     10             Admin Shutdown
Gi 5/8         Aggressive     10             Admin Shutdown
Gi 5/9         Aggressive     10             Admin Shutdown
Gi 5/10        NA             NA             Locally disabled
Gi 5/11        Aggressive     10             Err-disabled
Force10#
```

Table 18-1. Description of show fefd display

Field	Description
Interface	Displays the interfaces type and number.
Mode	Displays the mode (aggressive or normal) or NA if the interface contains fefd disable in its configuration.
Interval	Displays the interval between FEFD packets.
State	Displays the state of the interface and can be one of the following: • bi-directional (interface is up and connected and seeing neighbor's echo) • err-disabled (only found when the FEFD mode is aggressive and when the interface has not seen its neighbor's echo for 3 times the message interval. To reset an interface in this state, use the fefd reset command.) • unknown (only found when FEFD mode is normal • locally disabled (interface contains the fefd disable command in its configuration) • Admin Shutdown (interface is disabled with the shutdown command)

19

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 Force10 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

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 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 19-1. clear frrp Command Examples

```
Force10#clear frrp                          clears the frrp counters for all the available rings

Clear frrp statistics counter on all ring [confirm] yes     confirmation required


Force10#clear frrp 4                        clears the frrp counters on the specified ring

Clear frrp statistics counter for ring 4 [confirm] yes      confirmation required
Force10#
```

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

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 8.2.1.0	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

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 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

disable

C E

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 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

interface

C E

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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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.
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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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.
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 8.2.1.0	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

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 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

mode

C E

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 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

protocol frrp

C E

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 8.2.1.0	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

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 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example 1

Figure 19-2. show frrp summary Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example 2

Figure 19-3. show frrp *ring-id* Command Example

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

Example 3

Figure 19-4. show frrp *ring-id* summary Command Example

```
Force10#show frrp 2 summary

Ring-ID    State       Mode     Ctrl_Vlan     Member_Vlans
-----------------------------------------------------------------
2          Up          Master    2             11-20, 25, 27-30
Force10#
```

Related Commands

protocol frrp	Enter the Resilient Ring Protocol and designate a ring identification

timer

C E

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 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

www.dell.com | support.dell.com

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.

20

Force10 Service Agent

Overview

The Force10 Service Agent (FTSA), commonly called a *call-home service*, collects information from the chassis manager, constructs email messages, and sends the messages to the recipients that you configure.

For details on the use of FTSA commands and the structure of FTSA messages, see the **Service Agent (FTSA)** chapter in the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

All commands in this chapter are supported on C-Series and the E-Series using TeraScale cards. All commands except for three — **encrypt**, **keyadd**, and **show keys** — are supported on E-Series using EtherScale cards. Platform support is indicated by the characters that appear below each command heading — C for C-Series, E for E-Series.

Commands

The FTSA commands are:

- action-list
- admin-email
- call-home
- case-number
- schedule
- seq cli-action
- seq cli-debug
- seq cli-show
- contact-address
- contact-email
- contact-name
- contact-notes
- contact-phone
- dampen
- debug call-home
- default-action
- default-test
- description
- domain-name
- enable

- enable-all
- encrypt
- frequency
- keyadd
- log-messages
- log-only
- match
- message-format
- policy
- policy-action-list
- policy-test-list
- pr-number
- recipient
- run-cpu
- sample-rate
- server
- show configuration
- show debugging
- show keys
- smtp server-address
- test-condition (comparing samples)
- test-condition (comparison to a value)
- test-condition message-text (deprecated)
- test-limit
- test-list

action-list

C E

Specify an action list for the associated policy and enter the conf-call-home-actionlist-name mode.

Syntax

[**no**] **action-list** *word*

Parameters

word	Enter the keyword **action-list** followed by the name of a configured policy action list.

Defaults

none

Command Modes

config-callhome-policy-*name*

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information

You access this command by first using the **policy-action-list** command to define a policy-action list name and executing the **policy** command. Associate this action list to a selected test list through the **policy** command. When any event occurs that is monitored by the associated test list, the policy invokes the action list that you select here.

Related Commands

default-action	Select the information collection action that matches the selected test group.
policy	Create a policy with a name and enter config-callhome-policy-name mode.
policy-action-list	Name a policy action list and enter the config-callhome-actionlist mode to execute the **default-action** command.
test-list	Enter the name of a configured policy test list.

admin-email

C E

Enter the Administrator email address, the address from which FTSA emails are addressed.

Syntax

admin-email *email_address*

To remove the Administrator's email address, use the **no admin-email** command.

Parameters

email address	You have two choices: • Enter the administrator's full email address, for example, *admin@domain_name.com.* • Enter just the username component, for example, *admin*.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-callhome)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

The domain name part of the email address can be specified here or by using the command **domain-name**. In either case, if you specify a domain name by using the **domain-name** command, that name will be used for the email address instead of a domain name that you might enter here.

Related Commands

call-home	Start FTSA and Enter the FTSA mode.
domain-name	Specify the domain name to be used for the Administrator's email address.
server	Configure a recipient.
smtp server-address	Identify the local SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) server from which FTSA email messages will be forwarded.

call-home

C E

This command has two functions:

- Start FTSA.
- Enter the CONFIGURATION (conf-callhome) mode.

Syntax **call-home**

To stop FTSA, use the **no call-home** command. Stopping FTSA removes all FTSA configuration from the running configuration.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-callhome)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 20-1. call-home Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#call-home
Apr 28 15:32:21: %RPM1-P:CP %CALL-HOME-3-CALLHOME: Call-home service started
Force10(conf-callhome)#
```

Usage Information

If executing the **call-home** command starts FTSA (this only happens if FTSA is not already started), FTOS returns a verification message, and FTSA generates an email message to the default recipient, ftsa@force10networks.com.

If FTSA is already started, executing the **call-home** command simply puts the user in CONFIGURATION (conf-callhome) mode.

If FTSA is running and the **no call-home** command is executed, FTSA sends an alert email message to all designated recipients, then stops. The user is returned to CONFIGURATION mode, and FTOS removes the current FTSA configuration from the running configuration.

Related Commands

call-home	Start FTSA and Enter the FTSA mode.
smtp server-address	Identify the local SMTP server from which FTSA email messages will be forwarded.
admin-email	Enter the Administrator's email address.

case-number

C E

Specify a case number for the associated policy.

Syntax

[**no**] **case-number** *word*

Parameters

word	Enter the keyword **case-number** followed by a case number in the format C-xxxxx or c-xxxxx, where x = 0 to 9. Range: 1 to 20 characters.

Defaults

none

Command Modes

config-callhome-policy-*name*

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information

This is an optional command that you access by entering the **policy** command. You would only use this command if there is a TAC case associated with this policy. The specified case number would be returned to the host, if the action list is triggered.

Whatever you enter is saved in the call-home configuration.

Related Commands

action-list	Specify a policy action list for the associated policy.
policy	Create a policy with a name and enter config-callhome-policy-name mode.
pr-number	Enter a PR (problem report) number associated with the selected policy.
test-list	Enter the name of a configured policy test list.

schedule

C E

Executes an action list at the configured time.

Syntax

schedule *hr*:*min*:*sec* [**once** | **daily**]

Parameters

hr:*min*:*sec*	Chassis time specified in hour:minute:second format.
once	Executes the action list only once at the configured time.
daily	Executes the action list multiple times at the configured time.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

CALL-HOME ACTION-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series.

Related Commands

action-list	Specify an action list for the associated policy and enter the conf-call-home-actionlist-name mode.

seq cli-action

C E

Configure an action to execute an FTOS command for one-time operation, triggered as part of the selected action list.

Syntax **seq** *number* **cli-action** *command*

Parameters

seq *number*	Use the keyword **seq** followed by a number that FTOS uses to execute the list of actions in numerical order.
command	Enter a mode command.

Defaults None

Command Modes CALL-HOME ACTION-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Keyword **cli-command** changed to **cli-action**. All options removed. Added keywork **seq**.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

action-list	Specify an action list for the associated policy and enter the conf-call-home-actionlist-name mode.

seq cli-debug

C E

Configure an action to collect debug information using the designated debug command for the designated time interval.

Syntax **seq** *number* **cli-debug** *command* **time** *seconds*

Parameters

seq *number*	Use the keyword **seq** followed by a number that FTOS uses to execute the list of actions in numerical order.
cli-debug *debug-command*	Enter a debug command, but without the initial **debug** keyword. If the debug command has spaces, wrap the command in quotes. Range: 1-100((max 100 chars including quotes)
time *seconds*	Enter the keyword **time**, followed by the duration, in seconds, that the debug operation should operate. Range: 1–600 (number of seconds that the operation should operate)

Defaults None

Command Modes CALL-HOME ACTION-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Added keyword **seq**.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage When you enter a debug command, do not repeat the initial **debug** keyword. For example, if the command is **debug cpu-traffic-stats**, enter **cli-debug cpu-traffic-stats**.

If the debug command has spaces, such as **debug ip bgp events**, put the words following **debug** in double quotes.

Related Commands

action-list	Specify an action list for the associated policy and enter the conf-call-home-actionlist-name mode.

seq cli-show

C E

Configure an action to collect the output of the designated **show** command a designated number of times at a designated time interval.

Syntax **seq** *number* **cli-show** *command* **repeat** *number* **delay** *seconds*

Parameters

seq *number*	Use the keyword **seq** followed by a number that FTOS uses to execute the list of actions in numerical order.
cli-show *show-command*	Enter the keyword **cli-show**, followed by a **show** command. Range: 1-100(max 100 chars including quotes)
repeat *number*	Enter the keyword **repeat**, followed by the number of times that the output of the designated **show** command should be collected. Range: 1–10 (number of times to collect output)
delay *seconds*	Enter the keyword **delay**, followed by the interval, in number of seconds, to wait in collecting instances of the output of the designated **show** command. Range: 1–120 (number of seconds to wait between collections)

Defaults None

Command Modes CALL-HOME ACTION-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Added keyword **seq**.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage If the command has spaces. such as **show processes cpu time**, put the words following **show** in double quotes, as shown in the following example.

Related Commands

action-list	Specify an action list for the associated policy and enter the conf-call-home-actionlist-name mode.

contact-address

C E Enter your customer address (up to 100 characters) to be included in type 5 FTSA messages.

Syntax **contact-address** *string*

Defaults none

Command Modes CALL-HOME

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

call-home	Start FTSA and enter CONFIGURATION (conf-callhome) mode.

contact-email

C E Enter a customer email address (up to 60 characters) to be included in type 5 FTSA messages.

Syntax **contact-email** *address*

Defaults none

Command Modes CALL-HOME

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

call-home	Start FTSA and enter CONFIGURATION (conf-callhome) mode.

contact-name

C E Enter a customer contact name (up to 25 characters) to be included in type 5 FTSA messages.

Syntax **contact-name** *name*

Defaults none

Command Modes CALL-HOME

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

call-home	Start FTSA and enter CONFIGURATION (conf-callhome) mode.

contact-notes

C E Enter comments (up to 100 characters) to be included in the configuration database and in type 5 FTSA messages.

Syntax **contact-notes** *string*

Defaults none

Command Modes CALL-HOME

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

call-home	Start FTSA and enter CONFIGURATION (conf-callhome) mode.

contact-phone

C E Enter a customer phone number (up to 50 characters) to be included in type-5 FTSA messages.

Syntax **contact-phone** *number*

Defaults none

Command Modes CALL-HOME

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

call-home	Start FTSA and enter CONFIGURATION (conf-callhome) mode.

dampen

C E Set a delay before sampling for a test condition again after it has been matched.

Syntax **dampen** *number*

Parameters

number	Enter the number of minutes for FTSA to wait before sampling a test condition again after it has been matched. Range: 1–1440

Defaults 5 minutes

Command Modes CALL-HOME POLICY

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

policy	Create a policy with a name and enter config-callhome-policy-name mode.

debug call-home

C E

Monitor FTSA email messages through the CLI.

Syntax **debug call-home**

To turn message monitoring off, use the **no debug call-home** command.

Defaults **no debug call-home**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

show debugging	Display the status of FTSA (call-home) debugging.

default-action

C E

Select the information collection action that matches the equivalent test group.

Syntax **default-action** {**hardware | software | exception**}

Parameters

hardware	Enter the keyword **hardware** to collect hardware information. See the FTOS Configuration Guide for the list of actions executed by this keyword.
software	Enter the keyword **software** to collect software information. See the FTOS Configuration Guide for the list of actions executed by this keyword.
exception	Enter the keyword **exception** to collect exception information. See the FTOS Configuration Guide for the list of actions executed by this keyword.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Mode CALL-HOME ACTION-LIST

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information Starting with FTOS 7.8.1.0, after you use the **policy-test-list** and **default-list** commands to put you in the config-callhome-actionlist mode, you can use the **default-action** command to select any test group.

The FTSA message (or log entry) contains the information collected by the selected action.

Related Commands

policy-action-list	This command names the policy action list and enters the config-callhome-actionlist-name mode.

default-test

C E

Invoke one of three preset system-monitoring test groups.

Syntax **default-test** {**hardware | software | exception**}

Parameters

hardware	Enter the keyword **hardware** to monitor hardware conditions. See the FTOS Configuration Guide for the list of conditions monitored by this keyword.
software	Enter the keyword **software** to monitor software conditions. See the FTOS Configuration Guide for the list of conditions monitored by this keyword.
exception	Enter the keyword **exception** to monitor the exceptions events. See the FTOS Configuration Guide for the list of conditions monitored by this keyword.

Defaults None

Command Mode CALL-HOME TEST-LIST

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information Executing the **policy-test-list** command puts you in the config-callhome-testlist mode, where you use this command to invoke one of three possible test groups. FTOS monitors the system for any event in the selected test group. If such an event occurs, FTOS invokes the action you define using the **default-action** command.

Related Commands

default-action	Select the information collection action that matches the selected test group.
policy-test-list	Name a new or existing test list and enter the config-callhome-testlist-name mode.

description

C E

Enter a description for the Call Home mode.

Syntax **description** {*description*}

To remove the description, use the **no description** {*description*} command.

Parameters

description	Enter a description to identify the Call Home mode(80 characters maximum).

Defaults None

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-CALLHOME

Command History

pre-7.7.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

call-home	Enter the Call Home mode on the switch.

domain-name

C E

Specify the domain name for the Administrator's email address.

Syntax **domain-name** *domain_name*

To remove the domain name, use the **no domain-name** command.

Parameters

domain name	Enter the keyword **domain-name** followed by the complete domain name of the Administrator's email address, for example, *domain_name.com.*

Defaults The domain name specified in the **admin-email** command

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-callhome)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information If you use this command to specify a domain name, that domain name is used instead of any domain name that you might have specified using the **admin-email** command.

Related Commands

admin-email	Enter the Administrator's email address.
call-home	Start FTSA and Enter the FTSA mode.

enable

C E

Enable the sending of FTSA email messages to the selected recipient.

Syntax **enable**

To disable (end) the sending of FTSA email messages to the selected recipient, use the **no enable** command.

Defaults **no enable**

Command Modes conf-callhome

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information If you leave the selected recipient in the default condition of disabled (no FTSA email messages to the selected recipient), you can either come back to this command later, or you can use the **enable-all** command. If you use the **enable-all** command, you can then disable email messages to the recipient with the **no enable** command at the server-specific prompt.

FTSA sends an email notification to the selected recipient whenever the enable status changes.

Note: Execute the **enable** command only *after* the **SMTP** and **admin-email** commands are executed.

Related Commands

admin-email	Specify the Administrator's email address.
call-home	Start FTSA and Enter the FTSA mode.
smtp server-address	Configure the SMTP server detail.

enable-all

C E

Enable (start) the sending of FTSA email messages to all designated recipients.

Syntax **enable-all**

To disable (end) the sending of FTSA email messages to all designated recipients, use the **no enable** command.

Defaults **no enable-all**

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-callhome)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information FTSA sends an email notification to all designated recipients whenever the enable-all status changes.

Note: Execute the **enable-all** command only *after* the **SMTP** and **admin-email** commands are executed.

Related Commands

admin-email	Specify the Administrator's email address.
call-home	Start FTSA and Enter the FTSA mode.
smtp server-address	Identify the SMTP server.
server	Configure each recipient.

encrypt

C E

Specify email encryption for this server.

Syntax **encrypt**

To remove email encryption for this server, use the **no encrypt** command.

Defaults **no encrypt**

Command Modes CONFIGURATION Server (conf-callhome-*server_name*)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

Encryption is supported through PGP (Pretty Good Privacy). Encryption cannot be enabled without a public key for the server. On E-Series chassis, this command is only supported for TeraScale cards.

Note: Execute the **encrypt** command only *after* the **keyadd** command is executed.

Related Commands

call-home	Start FTSA and Enter the FTSA mode.
keyadd	Add a public key to the server.
server	Configure each recipient.

frequency

C E

Select the interval (frequency) with which email FTSA messages are sent to all designated recipients.

Syntax

frequency *minutes*

To return to the default frequency, use the **no frequency** command.

Parameters

minutes	Enter the time interval, in minutes, that you want between FTSA status emails. Range: 2 to 10080 minutes Default: 1440 minutes (24 hours)

Defaults

1440 minutes (24 hours)

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-callhome)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

The frequency is immediately set once the **frequency** command is executed. For example, if you set the frequency to 120 minutes, the 120 minutes begins as soon as the command is executed. In this example, email messages will be sent to all designated recipients exactly two hours after executing the command.

Related Commands

call-home	Start FTSA and Enter the FTSA mode.

keyadd

C E

Add the public encryption key (PGP5-compatible) for a specific recipient if you want to encrypt messages sent to that recipient.

Syntax

keyadd *public_key*

To remove the public key, use the **no keyadd** *public_key* command.

Parameters

public_key	Enter the local source and filename of the public key (must be PGP5 compatible) created for the selected recipient, such as `keyadd flash://mykey`

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION Server (conf-callhome-*server_name*)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information The Dell Force10 server associated with the default Dell Force10 Support recipient has a public key that is shipped as part of FTOS, so you do not need to enter the key's filename for that server. However, if the Dell Force10 public key is changed, a notification will be made to download the new key from the Dell Force10 website and to replace the old key with that new key. Also, if you set up other recipients, use this command to enter their key filenames.

On E-Series chassis, this command is only supported for TeraScale cards.

Note: Execute the **encrypt** command *after* the **keyadd** command to ensure email encryption.

Related Commands

call-home	Start FTSA and Enter the FTSA mode.
encrypt	Enable email encryption.
server	Configure recipients.
show keys	Display the email encryption (PGP) keys.

log-messages

C E This command collects information from the chassis.

Syntax [**no**] **log-messages** [**delay** *60–1440*] [**severity** *0–7*] [**filter** *word*]

Parameters

delay *60–1440*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **delay** followed by the number of minutes to delay from the time of invoking the command after which FTSA will accumulate system log messages into a message.
severity *0–7*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **severity** followed by the error severity level entered in the system log that should be collected into the FTSA message.
filter *word*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **filter** followed by a character string that FTSA should use to search the system log. A search string containing spaces must be in quotes. If the search yields a positive result, FTSA will send a log message with the string included.

Defaults delay = 1440 minutes; severity = 7; filter = no

Command Modes conf-callhome

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information Each of the three command parameters are optional and can be entered in any order, individually or in combination.

The default severity level of 7 is the recommended severity level. Lower values will result in partial log data sent to the server because messages with higher values are filtered out.

Related Commands

call-home	Start FTSA and Enter the FTSA mode.
log-only	Select the information collection action that matches the selected test group.
logging buffered	Enable logging and specify which messages are logged to an internal buffer. By default, all messages are logged to the internal buffer.
show logging	Display the logging settings and system messages logged to the internal buffer of the switch.

log-only

C E

Execute this command if you want FTSA data to be collected in a local log rather than to be sent to configured FTSA recipients.

Syntax [**no**] **log-only**

Defaults "no log-only"

Command Modes conf-callhome-actionlist-*name*

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information

If you execute this command, data gathered by the action list invoked by the **default-action** command will be saved in a local file. The file will have the same name as the action list and with a time stamp appended to the file name.

When saved in flash, the file name format is:

```
flash:/<actionlistName>-<timestamp>.ftsa
```

```
For example: flash:/hardwareAction- 02_16_34 423.ftsa
```

Because the time stamp makes each file unique, files will not be overwritten if the action list executes more than once. If this **log-only** command is not executed, or if **no log-only** option is executed, then the collected data will be sent in an FTSA email.

When sent as an mail attachment, the file name format is:

```
<actionlistName>-<timestamp>.txt
```

```
For example: hardwareAction-02_16_34 423.txt
```

If the collected data is split due to a size limit, a sequential version number will be added to it.

For example: hardwareAction-02_16_34 423_**0**.txt

Related Commands

call-home	Start FTSA and Enter the FTSA mode.
default-action	Select the information collection action that matches the selected test group.

match

C E

This command enables you to execute the configured action list based on one of three test list criteria.

Syntax

match {**any** | **all** | **simultaneous**}

Parameters

all	Entering this keyword will require that all conditions in the test list be matched in order to execute the associated action list.
any	Entering this keyword will cause a match for any item in the test list to execute the associated action list. This is the default option.
simultaneous	Entering this keyword indicates that the test conditions must be matched in the same sampling period in order to execute the associated action list.

Default

match any

Command Mode

config-callhome-testlist-name

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

policy	Create a policy with a name and enter config-callhome-policy-name mode.
policy-test-list	Name a policy test list and enter the config-callhome-actionlist-name mode.

message-format

C E

Set the format of an action-list (type-5) email message.

Syntax

message-format {**xml** | **text**}

Parameters

xml	Enter the keyword **xml** to have the type-5 mail generated in XML format.
text	Enter the keyword **text** to have the type-5 mail generated in text format.

Defaults

xml

Command Modes

config-callhome-actionlist-name

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information

A type-5 message emails the output gathered by an action list. The attachment for the Type 5 message contains the output of a single execution of a single action list, as well as the content of the main message.

The example, below, shows generally how a type-5 message would look formatted in XML.

Example

```
<action_list_message>
   <AgentInfo>
      <messagetype>Type - 5</messagetype>
      <time>Oct 18 15:05:34.699 UTC</time>
      <serialnum>E000000001664</serialnum>
   </AgentInfo>



<contact_info>
<contact-name> name </contact-name>
<contact-email> email </contact-email>
<contact-phone> phone </contact-phone>
<contact-address> address </contact-address>
<contact-notes> notes </contact-notes>
   </contact_info>
<F10_info>
<policy_name>xxxxxxx</policy_name>
<case_number>xxxxx</case_number>
<pr_number>xxxxx</pr_number>
</F10_info>

   <action_list_name> name </action_list_name>
   <test_list_match>
<match> keyword : value </match>
<match> cpu-5-min : 98% </match>
<match> etc… </match>
   </test_list_match>
   <content>
   <item>
    <item_name>show pcdfo</item_name>
    <item_time>Oct 18 15:05:34.699 UTC</item_time>
    <item_output>xxx…</item_output>
</item>
<item>
    <item_name>debug-cpu-traffic-stats</item_name>
    <item_time>Oct 18 15:05:35.288 UTC</item_time>
    <item_output>xxx…</item_output>
</item>
etc….
   </content>
</action_list_message>
```

Related Commands

action-list	Specify a policy action list for the associated policy and enter the conf-call-home-actionlist-name mode.

policy

C E

Create a policy with a name and enter config-callhome-policy-*name* mode. In that mode, you can create a case number identifier to be matched with a test list and action.

Syntax

[**no**] **policy** *word*

Parameters

word	Enter a name (up to 20 characters) for the new policy.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

conf-callhome

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Concurrent policies changed from three to five
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information

You can create up to five concurrent policies with this command. A policy is the association of a test list with an action list, and optionally a case number. Choose the test list (the type of monitoring to perform) with the **policy-test-list** command. Choose the associated action to perform with the **policy-action-list** command.

Related Commands

call-home	Start FTSA and Enter the FTSA mode.
case-number	Specify a case number for the associated policy
default-test	Invoke one of three system-monitoring test groups.
policy-action-list	Name a policy action list and enter the config-callhome-actionlist-name mode.
policy-test-list	Name a policy test list and enter the config-callhome-testlist-name mode.
pr-number	Create an entry for a PR number in policy mode. The PR number is the issue identifier (bug ID) maintained by Dell Force10, and is associated with the test list.
test-list	Enter the name of a configured policy test list to be associated with the selected policy.

policy-action-list

C E

Name a policy action list and enter the config-callhome-actionlist-*name* mode to enter commands that will execute actions based on test results.

Syntax **policy-action-list** *word*

Parameters

word	Enter the name (up to 20 characters) of the new policy test list.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes conf-callhome

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information

Capturing events with FTSA requires two parallel configurations. You choose the type of testing (monitoring) to perform with the **policy-test-list** command. You choose the action to perform when an event occurs by using this command and then action selection commands, such as **default-action**.

policy-test-list

C E

Name a policy test list and enter the config-callhome-testlist-name mode.

Syntax **policy-test-list** *word*

Parameters

word	Enter the name (up to 20 characters) of the new policy test list.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Mode conf-callhome

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information

After you name the test list with this command, use the command such as **default-test** to choose the type of monitoring to perform.

pr-number

C E

Enter a PR (problem report) number associated with the selected policy. The number is the issue identifier (bug ID) maintained by Dell Force10.

Syntax

pr-number *number*

Parameters

number	Enter a 5-digit PR number, as supplied by Dell Force10.

Defaults

none

Command Mode

config-callhome-policy-name

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

case-number	Specify a case number for the associated policy.
policy	Create a policy with a name and enter config-callhome-policy-name mode.
policy-test-list	Name a policy test list and enter the config-callhome-actionlist-name mode.

recipient

C E

Enter the email address of the recipient associated with the selected server name.

Syntax

recipient *email address*

To remove the recipient, use the **no recipient** *email address* command.

Parameters

email address	Enter the recipient's full email address. For example, *name@domain_name.com*.

Defaults

ftsa@force10networks.com (associated with the Dell Force10 server only)

Command Mode

CONFIGURATION Server (conf-callhome-*server_name*)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

After using the **server** command to create a server name, you are placed at that server-specific prompt, where you can use this command to enter the email address of the recipient that you want to associate with that server name.

Related Commands

call-home	Start FTSA and Enter the FTSA mode.

run-cpu

C E

Set whether the action list associated with the selected test list should be executed, as a function of CPU utilization.

Syntax

run-cpu {*cpu* **| rpm-any**} {**less-than | greater-than**} *percentage*

Parameters

percentage	Enter a CPU utilization percentage. Range: 0–100
cpu	Select a CPU: CP, LP, RP1, or RP2
rpm-any	Monitor all RPM CPUs for the **run-cpu** condition (CP, RP1, and RP2)

Default

None

Command Mode

CALL-HOME POLICY

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Added variable *cpu*, and keyword **rpm-any**. Keyword **more-than** changed to **greater-than**. Keyword **unconditional** removed.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage

The purpose of this command is to determine whether the action list associated with this test list should be executed, depending on whether the CPU utilization at the time the test list is executed meets the configured parameter:

- If **less-than** is configured, the user might be worried about executing the action list in high CPU usage conditions. In such a case, for example, the user might configure **`run-cpu less-than 90`**. When a match is made to the test list, the CPU 1-minute average is checked and if it is 85%, for example, then the associated action list will be executed. If the current CPU usage is at 90% or greater, the action list will not be executed. In this case, FTSA logs this in the syslog to note that a match was made, what the match was, and that the action list was not executed because CPU was too high.
- If **greater-than** is configured, it is probably because the user does not care about results that may occur when CPU usage is low. For example, a user might configure **`run-cpu greater-than 60`**. If a match is found for the test list and the 1-minute CPU average is 40%, then the action list is not executed; if it is 61% or greater, then it is executed.

Related Commands

policy	Create a policy with a name and enter config-callhome-policy-name mode.

sample-rate

C E

Set the sampling interval for how often to execute the configured test condition.

Syntax

sample-rate *number*

Parameters

number	Set the sampling interval for how often to execute the configured test condition. Range: 1–1440 (minutes)

Default

1 (one minute)

Command Mode conf-callhome-policy

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

policy	Create a policy with a name and enter config-callhome-policy-name mode.
policy-test-list	Name a policy test list and enter the config-callhome-actionlist-name mode.
test-condition (comparing samples)	Collect multiple samples of a statistic and compare them using the specified comparator and hurdle value.
test-condition (comparison to a value)	Collect a sample of a designated statistic and then compare it to the designated number.
test-condition message-text (deprecated)	Search for a stated value in the output of the designated **show** command or message type.
test-limit	Set the number of times that the test list should be executed.

server

C E

Use this command to create a server name to be associated with a particular recipient.

Syntax **server** *name*

To remove a server and the associated recipient, use the **no server** *name* command.

Parameters

name	Enter the name of the server in alphanumeric format, up to 25 characters long.

Defaults Force10

Command Mode CONFIGURATION Server (conf-callhome)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 20-2. server (FTSA) Command Example

```
Force10(conf-callhome)#
Force10(conf-callhome)#server freedom_bird
Force10(conf-callhome-freedom_bird)#?
```

Usage The Dell Force10 server name is configured for FTSA messages to be sent by default to Dell Force10 Support at ftsa@force10networks.com. If you want to change that address, enter the command **server Force10.** You will be placed at that server-specific prompt (conf-callhome-Force10), where you would then use the **recipient** command to enter a new address.

In addition to modifying the Dell Force10 server recipient, you can identify up to four more server names and associated recipients.

If you want to use encryption for a particular recipient's email messages, the server name must match the user ID that is in the encryption file that the recipient will use to decrypt the messages. Use the **keyadd** command to designate the encryption file.

Related Commands

call-home	Start FTSA and Enter the FTSA mode.
enable	Enable FTSA (call home) email for the selected recipient.
recipient	Enter the recipient's email address.
enable	Enable FTSA (call home) email for the selected recipient.

show configuration

C E Display the FTSA (call-home) configuration.

Syntax **show configuration**

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Mode CONFIGURATION (conf-callhome)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

```
Force10(conf-callhome)#show configuration
!
call-home
   admin-email traza
   domain-name force10networks.com
   smtp server-address 10.0.2.6
   no enable-all
   server Force10
     recipient ftsa@force10networks.com
     keyadd Force10DefaultPublicKey
     no encrypt
     enable
Force10(conf-callhome)#
```

show debugging

C E Display the status of FTSA (call-home) debugging.

Syntax **show debugging**

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Mode CONFIGURATION (conf-callhome)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 20-3. show debugging (FTSA) Command Example

```
Force10(conf-callhome)#show debugging

CALLHOME:
    Callhome service debugging is on

Force10(conf-callhome)#
```

Related Commands

debug call-home	Monitor FTSA email messages through the CLI.

show keys

C E

Display the email encryption (PGP) keys. On E-Series chassis, this command is only supported for TeraScale cards.

Syntax **show keys**

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Mode CONFIGURATION (conf-callhome)

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Added support to resolve domain names to IPv6 addresses.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 20-4. show keys Command Example

```
Force10(conf-callhome)#show keys

Type Bits KeyID      Created    Expires    Algorithm       Use

sec+  768 0x64CE09D9 2005-06-27 ---------- RSA             Sign & Encrypt
uid  E000000003209
pub  1024 0xA8E48C2F 2004-12-08 ---------- DSS             Sign & Encrypt
sub  1024 0xD832BB91 2004-12-08 ---------- Diffie-Hellman
uid  Force10

2 matching keys found
Force10(conf-callhome)#
```

Related Commands

call-home	Start FTSA and Enter the FTSA mode.
encrypt	Enable email encryption.
keyadd	Add the server public key for encryption.

smtp server-address

C E Identify the local SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) server from which FTSA email messages will be forwarded.

Syntax

smtp server-address *server-address* **[smtp-port** *port number*]

To remove the SMTP address, use the **no smtp server-address** command. This action will disable email messaging until you enter a new SMTP server address.

Parameters

server-address *server address*	Enter the keyword **server-address** followed by the SMTP server address, such as smtp.yourco.com. The domain name you specify can be resolved into an IPv4 or IPv6 address.
smtp-port *port number*	Optionally, enter the keyword **smtp-port** followed by the SMTP port number. Range: 0 to 65535 Default: 25

Defaults

SMTP port = 25

Command Mode

CONFIGURATION (conf-callhome)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

The switch only plays the part of an SMTP client to send email messages to the SMTP server designated here. This SMTP server is required in order to receive the email messages and forward them to local and remote designated recipients. The default port number on an SMTP server is 25. If a host name is given (instead of an IP address), DNS should be enabled to resolve the host name.

Related Commands

admin-email	Specify the Administrator's email address.
enable	Enable FTSA email messages for the selected recipient.
enable-all	Enable FTSA email messages for all designated recipients.

test-condition (comparing samples)

C E Configure an action to collect and compare multiple samples of a statistic.

Syntax **test-condition** *statistic operator* **sample** {*cpu* | **rpm-any**} *number*

Parameters

test-condition *statistic*	Enter the keyword **test-condition**, followed by one of the following statistic request types: • **cpu-1-min**: Average CPU utilization for 1 minute • **cpu-5-min**: Average CPU utilization for 5 minutes • **interface-bit-rate** {**input | output**} **slot#**: Instantaneous bit rate on a given line card • **interface-crc** *interface*: Number of CRC errors on a given interface • **interface-rate** {**input | output**} *interface*: Packet rate on a given interface • **interface-throttles** *interface*: Number of throttles on an interface • **memory-free**: Free system memory • **memory-free-percent**: Free system memory free in percentage • **memory-used**: System memory used • **memory-used-percent**: System memory used in percentage • **wred-drops** *interface*: Number of WRED drops on an interface (E-Series only)
operator	Enter one of the following Boolean comparison operators: **decrease, equal-to, greater-than, increase, less-than, not-equal-to, no-change**.
sample *number*	Enter the keyword **sample**, followed by an integer representing the number of the sample collected. For example, 5 is the fifth sample collected, so the first and fifth samples would be compared, using the designated operator. Range: 2–100 Default: 2
cpu | **rpm-any**	Enter the processor that will be tested: cp, lp, rp1, rp2, or test all RPM CPUs with the keyword **rpm-any**.

Defaults None

Command Mode CALL-HOME TEST-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Removed **message-text** keyword. Added operators.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information FTSA avoids false triggers when a counter rolls over by ignoring the first sample taken after a rollover.

Also, FTSA does not allow you to configure a test that makes no sense because of a comparator that is out of range. For example, by entering **`cpu-5-min increase number 150`**, you would be looking for a difference between two CPU percentage utilization samples of at least 150. 150 is not possible, because percentage utilization can only go up to 100, so FTSA displays the acceptable range, as shown below, and will issue an error message if you try to enter a value that is out of range.

Examples

```
Force10(conf-call-home-testlist-test)#test-condition cpu-1-min increase number ?
<0-100>                 Enter the boolean comparision value
Force10(conf-call-home-testlist-test)#test-condition cpu-1-min increase number
80 sample 5

Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition cpu-5-min decrease ?
<0-100>                 Enter the boolean comparision value
Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition cpu-5-min decrease 10
```

In this next example, the configuration is to subtract the bit rate that was found in the second sample from the bit rate found in the first sample. If the difference is at least 10Mb, then any associated action list will be invoked.

```
Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition interface-bit-rate ?
input                   Input interface
output                  Output interface
Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition interface-bit-rate input ?
<0-3>                   Slot number
Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition interface-bit-rate input 1
decrease ?
<0-10000>               Enter the boolean comparision value in mbits/sec
Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition interface-bit-rate input 1
decrease 10 ?
sample                  The time interval to check the condition
<cr>
Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition interface-bit-rate input 1
decrease 10 sample ?
<2-100>                 Enter the sample value (default = 2)
Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition interface-bit-rate input 1
decrease 10 sample 2
```

Here are other examples of test-condition configuration statements.

```
Force10(conf-call-home-testlist-test)#test-condition interface-crc 1 decrease number
90 sample 5
Force10(conf-call-home-testlist-test)#test-condition memory-free-percent no-change
sample 4
```

Related Commands

dampen	Set a delay before sampling for a test condition again after it has been matched.
test-limit	Set the number of times that the test list that should be executed.
test-condition (comparing samples)	Collect multiple samples of a statistic and compare them using the specified comparator and hurdle value.
test-condition (comparison to a value)	Collect a sample of a designated statistic and then compare it to the designated number.

test-condition (comparison to a value)

C E

Configure an action to collect a sample of a designated statistic and then use the designated Boolean comparator to compare it to the designated value. When this configuration is associated with an action list, a result outside of the acceptable limit will trigger the action list.

Syntax **test-condition** *statistic operator* **number** {*cpu* | **rpm-any**} *value*

Parameters

test-condition *statistic*	Enter the keyword **test-condition**, followed by one of the following statistic request types: **cpu-1-min**: Average CPU utilization for 1 minute **cpu-5-min**: Average CPU utilization for 5 minutes **interface-bit-rate** {**input | output**} **slot#**: Instantaneous bit rate on a given line card **interface-crc** *interface*: Number of CRC errors on a given interface **interface-rate** *interface*: Packet rate on a given interface **interface-throttles** *interface*: Number of throttles on an interface **memory-free**: Free system memory **memory-free-percent**: Free system memory free in percentage **memory-used**: System memory used **memory-used-percent**: System memory used in percentage **wred-drops** *interface*: Number of WRED drops on an interface (E-Series only)
operator	Enter one of the following Boolean comparison operators: **decrease, equal-to, greater-than, increase, less-than, not-equal-to, no-change**.
number *value*	Enter the keyword **number**, followed by an integer to be the comparison value to the designated statistic, in the range pertinent to the statistic.
cpu | **rpm-any**	Enter the processor that will be tested: cp, lp, rp1, rp2, or test all RPM CPUs with the keyword **rpm-any**.

Defaults

None

Command Mode

CALL-HOME TEST-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Removed **message-text** keyword. Added operators.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information

FTOS does not allow you to configure a test that makes no sense, such as **`cpu-5-min greater-than number 150`**. CPU percentage utilization can only go up to 100, so 150 is not possible. FTOS displays the acceptable range, as shown below

Examples

```
Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition cpu-5-min greater-than ?
number                  The boolean comparison value
Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition cpu-5-min greater-than number ?
<0-100>                 Enter the boolean comparison value
Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition cpu-5-min greater-than number 10
```

This example shows a couple other **keyword** configuration examples.

```
Force10(conf-call-home-testlist-test)# test-condition interface-rate input 1
less-than number 98
Force10(conf-call-home-testlist-test)# test-condition memory-used not-equal-to
number 1000
```

Related Commands

dampen	Set a delay before sampling for a test condition again after it has been matched.
test-limit	Set the number of times that the test list that should be executed.

test-condition (comparing samples)	Collect multiple samples of a statistic and compare them using the specified comparator and hurdle value.
test-condition message-text (deprecated)	Search for a stated value in the output of the designated **show** command or message type.

test-condition message-text (deprecated)

C E

Configure a search for a stated value in the output of the designated **show** command or message type — syslog or other error messages, sent to the console, trap, or message logged locally. This applies only to messages logged by FTOS.

Syntax

test-condition message-text command *string* **equal-to string** *string*

Parameters

test-condition message-text command *string*	Enter the keywords test-condition **message-text command**, and then for *string*, enter a **show** command in quotes. Range: 1–64 characters
equal-to string *string*	Enter the keywords **equal-to string**, and then for *string*, enter the text to search for in the show command designated above. Range: 1–64 characters

Defaults

none

Command Modes

conf-callhome-testlist-test

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Deprecated.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information

In the following example:

- The search string can be used for both “display xml” and normal “show command” output.
- The search string is **`<ifAdminStatus>down</ifAdminStatus>`**.

Note that the search target, in this example, is enclosed within double quotes. If either string contains spaces, it must be enclosed in quotes or it will be truncated at the first whitespace.

The search string is compared against an entire text message, so a short string, such as the number zero, is likely to produce many unintended matches. Therefore, the search string should be as long as possible to guarantee as close a match as possible to the data that you want to match. However, the maximum length of a string is 64 characters.

Example

```
Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition message-text ?
command                 Enter the show command
Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition message-text command ?
WORD                    Enter the show command
Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition message-text command "show
interfaces gi 1/0 | display xml" ?
equal-to                Keyword boolean value equal to
Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition message-text command "show
interfaces gi 1/0 | display xml" equal-to ?
string                  Enter the search string pattern
Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition message-text command "show
interfaces gi 1/0 | display xml" equal-to string ?
LINE                    Regular expression
Force10(conf-callhome-testlist-test)#test-condition message-text command "show
interfaces gi 1/0 | display xml" equal-to string <ifAdminStatus>down</
ifAdminStatus>
```

Related Commands

dampen	Set a delay before sampling for a test condition again after it has been matched.
test-condition (comparing samples)	Configure an action to collect and compare multiple samples of a statistic.
test-condition (comparison to a value)	Collect a statistic and compare it to a stated value.
test-limit	Set the number of times that the test list that should be executed.

test-limit

C E

Set the number of times that the test list should be executed.

Syntax

test -limit *number*

Parameters

number	Set the number of times the test list matches that should be attempted. Range: 0–256

Default

none. If the **test-limit** number is removed or not configured, there is no limit for how many times to test for the condition.

Command Mode

conf-callhome-policy

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

dampen	Set a delay before sampling for a test condition again after it has been matched.
test-condition (comparing samples)	Configure an action to collect and compare multiple samples of a statistic.
policy	Create a policy with a name and enter config-callhome-policy-name mode.
policy-test-list	Name a policy test list and enter the config-callhome-actionlist-name mode.
sample-rate	Set the sampling interval for how often to execute the configured test condition.

test-list

C E

Enter the name of a configured test list to be associated with the selected policy.

Syntax **test-list** *word*

Parameters

word	Enter the keyword **test-list** followed by the name of a configured test list.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Mode config-callhome-policy-*name*

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information

Executing the **policy-test-list** command puts you in the config-callhome-testlist mode, where you use this command to invoke one of three possible test groups. FTOS monitors the system for any event in the selected test group. If such an event occurs, FTOS invokes the action you defined using the **default-action** command and then associate in this policy with the **action-list** command.

Table 20-1. FTSA Test Sets

Hardware test set	Software test set	Exception test set
SFM status transition from active to other state	SWP Timeout	CPU usage more than 85%
Line card transition from active to other state	IPC Timeout	System crash
Port-pipe error or transition to down	IRC Timeout	Task crash
RPM status transition from active to other state	CPU usage more than 85%	Dump, reload due to error, RPM failover due to error
PEM transition from up to other state	Memory usage more than 85%	
AC power supply transition from up to other state		
Fan tray down or individual fan down		
Overtemp of any item listed in **show environment**		
Over/under-voltage of any item listed in **show environment**		

Related Commands

action-list	Specify a policy action list for the associated policy and enter the conf-call-home-actionlist-name mode.
case-number	Specify a case number for the associated policy.
dampen	Set a delay before sampling for a test condition again after it has been matched.
policy	Create a policy name and enter config-callhome-policy-name mode.
policy-test-list	Name a policy test list and enter the config-callhome-testlist-name mode.

21

GARP VLAN Registration (GVRP)

Overview

GARP VLAN Registration (GVRP) is supported on platforms C, E, and S

Commands

The GVRP commands are:

- bpdu-destination-mac-address
- clear gvrp statistics
- 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.

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

stp	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 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

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 a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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 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 a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C, E, and S-Series

Example

Figure 21-1. show garp timers Command Example

```
Force10#show garp timers
GARP Timers     Value (milliseconds)
----------------------------------------
Join Timer         200
Leave Timer        600
LeaveAll Timer     10000
Force10#
```

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 a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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

Version7.6.1.0	Introduced on C, E, and S-Series

Example

Figure 21-2. 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 a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C, E, and S-Series

Example

Figure 21-3. show gvrp statistics Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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).

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- An entry for a new GVRP VLAN could not be created in the GVRP database.

Related Commands

show gvrp	Display the GVRP configuration

22

High Availability (HA)

Overview

High Availability (HA) in FTOS is configuration synchronization to minimize recovery time in the event of a Route Processor Module (RPM) failure. The feature is available on the C-Series and E-Series where noted by these symbols under command headings: C E

FTOS on the E-Series supports RPM 1 + 1 redundancy. The Primary RPM performs all routing and control operations, while the Secondary RPM is online and monitoring the Primary RPM.

In general, a protocol is defined as “hitless” in the context of an RPM failure/failover, and not failures of a line card, SFM, or power module. A protocol is defined as hitless if an RPM failover has no impact on the protocol.

Some protocols must be specifically enabled for HA, and some protocols are only hitless if related protocols are also enabled as hitless (see the redundancy protocol command).

High Availability is supported on E-Series ExaScale E X with FTOS 8.1.1.0. and later.

Commands

The HA commands available in FTOS are:

- patch flash://RUNTIME_PATCH_DIR
- process restartable
- redundancy auto-failover-limit
- redundancy disable-auto-reboot
- redundancy force-failover
- redundancy primary
- redundancy protocol
- redundancy reset-counter
- redundancy sfm standby
- redundancy synchronize
- show patch
- show processes restartable
- show redundancy

patch flash://RUNTIME_PATCH_DIR

E

Insert an In-Service Modular Hot-Fix patch.

Syntax

patch flash://RUNTIME_PATCH_DIR/*patch-filename*

To remove the patch, enter **no patch flash://RUNTIME_PATCH_DIR/***patch-filename*

Defaults

None

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

The patch filename includes the FTOS version, the platform, the cpu, and the process it affects (FTOS-platform-cpu-process-patchversion.rtp). For example, a patch labeled **7.8.1.0-EH-rp2-l2mgr-1.rtp** identifies that this patch applies to FTOS version 7.8.1.0 - E-Series platform, for RP2, addressing the layer 2 management process, and this is the first version of this patch.

There is no need to reload or reboot the system when the patch is inserted. The In-Service Modular patch replaces the existing process code. Once installation is complete, the system executes the patch code as though it was always there.

Related Commands

show patch	Display the system patches loaded with the In-Service Modular Hot Fix Command.

process restartable

E

Enable a process to be restarted. Restartablility is subject to a maximum restart limit—the limit is defined as a configured amount of restarts within a configured amount of time. On the software exception that exceeds the limit, the system reloads (for systems with a single RPM) or fails over (for systems with dual RPMs).

Syntax

process restartable [*process*] [**count** *number*] [**period** *minutes*]

Parameters

process	Configure a process to be restartable.
count *number*	Enter the number of times a process can restart within the configured period. Range: 1-3 Default: 3
period *minutes*	Enter the amount of time within which the process can restart *count* times. Range: 1-60 minutes Default: 60 minutes

Defaults

By default, a process can be restarted a maximum of 3 times within 1 hour. On the exception that exceeds this limit, the system reloads or fails over.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.

Related Commands	show processes restartable

redundancy auto-failover-limit

C E

Specify an auto-failover limit for RPMs. When an non-recoverable fatal error is detected, an automatic RPM failover occurs. This command does not affect user-initiated (manual) failovers.

Syntax

redundancy auto-failover-limit [**count** *number* [**period** *minutes*] | **period** *minutes*]]

To disable the auto-failover limit control, enter **no redundancy auto-failover-limit**.

Parameters

count *number*	Enter the number of times the RPMs can automatically failover within the period defined in the period parameter. Range: 2 to 10 Default: 3
period *minutes*	Enter a duration in which to allow a number of automatic failovers (limited to the number defined in the count parameter). Range: 5 to 9000 minutes Default: 60 minutes

Defaults

Count: 3 Period: 60 minutes

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

If auto failover is disabled, enter the **redundancy auto-failover-limit** (without any parameters) to set auto failover to the default parameters (Count 3, Period 60 minutes).Use the show redundancy command to view the redundancy status.

When you change one or both of the optional parameters, FTOS checks that the interval between auto failovers is more than five (5) minutes. If the interval is less, FTOS returns a configuration error message.

redundancy disable-auto-reboot

C E

Prevent the system from auto-rebooting the failed module.

Syntax

redundancy disable-auto-reboot [rpm| *card number* **| all]**

To return to the default, enter **no redundancy disable-auto-reboot rpm**.

Parameters

rpm	Enter the keyword **rpm** to disable auto-reboot of the failed RPM.

Defaults

Disabled (that is, the failed module is automatically rebooted).

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Added the **all** option
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Enabling this command will keep the failed RPM in the failed state. If there are two RPMs in the system, enabling this command prevents the failed RPM from becoming a working Standby RPM. If there is only one RPM in the system, the failed RPM will not recover—this will effect the system.

redundancy force-failover

C E

Force the secondary RPM to become primary RPM or force an SFM (on an E-Series chassis only) to become the standby SFM. This command can also be used to upgrade the software on one RPM from the other when the other has been loaded with the upgraded software.

Syntax

redundancy force-failover {**rpm** | **sfm** [*slot-number*]}

Parameters

rpm	Enter the keyword **rpm** to force the secondary RPM to become the primary RPM.
sfm *slot-number*	**EtherScale Only**—Enter the keyword **sfm** followed by the SFM slot number. Range: 0 to 8.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

This command can be used to provide a hitless or warm upgrade. A hitless upgrade means that a software upgrade does not require a reboot of the line cards. A warm upgrade means that a software upgrade requires a reset of the line cards and SFMs. A warm upgrade is possible for major releases and lower, while a hitless upgrade can only support patch releases.

You load the software upgrade on one RPM and then issue this command with the **rpm** keyword to move the software to the other RPM. The system senses the condition and provides a series of prompts appropriate to that context, as shown in the following example:

Note: On C-Series, this command could affect traffic (even during hot-failover) since the switch fabric present on the RPM is taken down during the failover.

Example

Figure 22-1. redundancy force-failover rpm Command Example

```
Force10#redundancy force-failover rpm
Peer RPM's SW version is different but HA compatible.
Failover can be done by warm or hitless upgrade.
All linecards will be reset during warm upgrade.

Specify hitless upgrade or warm upgrade [confirm hitless/warm]:hitless
Proceed with warm upgrade [confirm yes/no]:
```

Example **Figure 22-2. redundancy force-failover sfm (EtherScale only) Command Example**

```
Force10#redundancy force-failover sfm 0
%TSM-6-SFM_FAILOVER: Standby switch to SFM 8
Standby switch to SFM 0
Force10#
```

redundancy primary

C E Set an RPM as the primary RPM.

Syntax **redundancy primary** [**rpm0** | **rpm1**]

To delete a configuration, enter **no redundancy primary**.

Parameters

rpm0	Enter the keyword **rpm0** to set the RPM in slot R0 as the primary RPM.
rpm1	Enter the keyword **rpm1** to set the RPM in slot R1 as the primary RPM.

Defaults The RPM in slot R0 is the Primary RPM.

Command Modes **CONFIGURATION**

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

redundancy protocol

C E Enable hitless protocols.

Syntax **redundancy protocol** {**lacp** | **xstp**}

To disable a hitless protocol, enter **no redundancy protocol** {**lacp** | **xstp**}.

Parameters

lacp	Enter the keyword **lacp** to make LACP hitless.
xstp	Enter the keyword **xstp** to invoke hitless STP (all STP modes—MSTP, PVST+, RSTP, STP). **Note:** On the C-Series, hitless STP is available only for MSTP, PVST+, and RSPT.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

show lacp	Display the lacp configuration
show redundancy	Display the current redundancy configuration.

redundancy reset-counter

E Reset failover counter and timestamp information displayed in the show redundancy command output.

Syntax **redundancy reset-counter**

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

redundancy sfm standby

C Place the SFM in an offline state.

Syntax **redundancy sfm standby**

Place the SFM in an online state using the command **no redundancy sfm standby** command.

Defaults The SFM is online by default.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series Only

Usage Information When a secondary RPM with logical SFM is inserted or removed, the system must add or remove the backplane links to the switch fabric trunk. To avoid traffic disruption, use this command when the secondary RPM is inserted. When this command is executed, the logical SFM on the standby RPM is immediately taken offline and the SFM state is set as “standby”.

Note: This command could affect traffic when taking the secondary SFM offline.

Example

Figure 22-3. redundancy sfm standby Command Example

```
Force10#show sfm  all

Switch Fabric State:  up

--  Switch Fabric Modules  --
Slot  Status
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   active
  1   active

Force10#configure
Force10(conf)#redundancy sfm standby
Taking secondary SFM offline...
!
Force10(conf)#do show sfm all

Switch Fabric State:  up

--  Switch Fabric Modules  --
Slot  Status
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   active
  1   standby

Force10(conf)#no redundancy sfm
Taking secondary SFM online...
!
Force10(conf)#do show sfm all

Switch Fabric State:  up

--  Switch Fabric Modules  --
Slot  Status
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   active
  1   active
```

Related Commands

show sfm	Display the SFM status
show switch links	Display the switch fabric backplane or internal status.

redundancy synchronize

C E

Manually synchronize data once between the Primary RPM and the Secondary RPM.

Syntax

redundancy synchronize [**full** | **persistent-data** | **system-data**]

Parameters

full	Enter the keyword **full** to synchronize all data.
persistent-data	Enter the keywords **persistent-data** to synchronize the startup configuration between RPMs.
system-data	Enter the keywords **system-data** to synchronize persistent-data and the running configuration file, event log, SFM and line card states.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

show patch

E Display the system patches loaded with the In-Service Modular Hot Fix Command.

Syntax **show patch**

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

patch flash://RUNTIME_PATCH_DIR	Insert an In-Service Modular Hot-Fix patch.

show processes restartable

E Display the processes and tasks configured for restartability.

Syntax **show processes restartable** [**history**]

Parameters

history	Display the last time the restartable processes crashed.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

```
Force10#sho processes restartable

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  Process name          State           How many times restarted        Timestamp last
restarted

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  radius                enabled                           0           [-]
  tacplus               enabled                           0           [-]

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Force10#show processes restartable history

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  Process name          Timestamp last crashed

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  radius                 [5/23/2001 10:11:47]

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Related Commands

process restartable

show redundancy

C E Display the current redundancy configuration.

Syntax **show redundancy**

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 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 22-4. show redundancy Command Example

```
Force10#show redundancy

--  RPM Status  --
-----------------------------------------------
 RPM Slot ID:               1
 RPM Redundancy Role:       Primary
 RPM State:                 Active
 RPM SW Version:            7.5.1.0
 Link to Peer:              Up

--  PEER RPM Status  --
-----------------------------------------------
 RPM State:                 Standby
 RPM SW Version:            7.5.1.0

--  RPM Redundancy Configuration  --
-----------------------------------------------
 Primary RPM:               rpm0
 Auto Data Sync:            Full
 Failover Type:             Hot Failover
 Auto reboot RPM:           Enabled
 Auto failover limit:       3 times in 60 minutes

--  RPM Failover Record  --
-----------------------------------------------
 Failover Count:            1
 Last failover timestamp:   Jul 13 2007 21:25:32
 Last failover Reason:      User request

--  Last Data Block Sync Record:  --
-----------------------------------------------
  Line Card Config:         succeeded  Jul 13 2007 21:28:53
   Start-up Config:         succeeded  Jul 13 2007 21:28:53
  SFM Config State:         succeeded  Jul 13 2007 21:28:53
 Runtime Event Log:         succeeded  Jul 13 2007 21:28:53
    Running Config:         succeeded  Jul 13 2007 21:28:53
Force10#
```

Table 22-1. show redundancy Command Example Fields

Field	Description
RPM Status	Displays the following information: • Slot number of the RPM • Whether the RPM is Primary or Standby • The state of the RPM: Active, Standby, Booting, or Offline • Whether the link to the second RPM is up or down.
PEER RPM Status	Displays the state of the second RPM, if present

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Table 22-1. show redundancy Command Example Fields (continued)

Field	Description
RPM Redundancy Configuration	Displays the following information: • which RPM is the preferred Primary on next boot (redundancy primary command) • the data sync method configured (redundancy synchronize command). • the failover type (you cannot change this; it is software dependent) **Hot Failover** means the running configuration and routing table are applied on secondary RPM. **Fast Failover** means the running configuration is not applied on the secondary RPM till failover occurs, and the routing table on line cards is cleared during failover. • the status of auto booting the RPM (redundancy disable-auto-reboot command) • the parameter for auto failover limit control (redundancy auto-failover-limit command)
RPM Failover Record	Displays the following information: • RPM failover counter (to reset the counter, use the redundancy reset-counter command) • the time and date of the last RPM failover • the reason for the last RPM failover.
Last Data Sync Record	Displays the data sync information and the timestamp for the data sync: • Start-up Config is the contents of the startup-config file. • Line Card Config is the line card types configured and interfaces on those line cards. • Runtime Event Log is the contents of the Event log. • Running Config is the current running-config. This field only appears when you enter the command from the Primary RPM.

23

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.
- 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 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.

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.

Defaults Disabled

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 legacy command	

Usage Information IGMP commands accept *only* non-VLAN interfaces—specifying a VLAN will not yield results. This command displays packets for IGMP and IGMP Snooping.

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 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 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 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 sends 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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 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.

Example

Figure 23-1. show ip igmp groups Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 23-1. 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 a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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 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.

Example

Figure 23-2. show ip igmp interface Command Example

```
Force10#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 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 Force10 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 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 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 8.2.1.0	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 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** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

INTERFACE VLAN—(conf-if-vl-*n*)

Command History

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.

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 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 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

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Example

Figure 23-3. show ip igmp snooping mrouter Command Example

```
Force10#show ip igmp snooping mrouter
Interface Router Ports
Vlan 2    Gi 13/3, Po 1
Force10#
```

Related Commands

show ip igmp groups	Use this IGMP command to view groups

24

Interfaces

Overview

This chapter defines interface commands and is divided into the following sections:

- Basic Interface Commands
- Port Channel Commands
- Time Domain Reflectometer (TDR)
- UDP Broadcast

The symbols C E S under command headings indicate which Dell Force10 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:

- 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 (Gigabit Ethernet interfaces)

- ipg (10 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces)
- keepalive
- lfs enable (EtherScale)
- link debounce-timer
- monitor
- mtu
- negotiation auto
- portmode hybrid
- rate-interval
- show config
- show config (from INTERFACE RANGE mode)
- show interfaces
- show interfaces configured
- show interfaces dampening
- show interfaces description
- show interfaces linecard
- show interfaces phy
- show interfaces stack-unit
- show interfaces status
- show interfaces switchport
- show interfaces transceiver
- show range
- shutdown
- speed (for 10/100/1000 interfaces)
- speed (Management interface)
- switchport
- wanport

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** [{[**ipv6**] *vrid* | **vrf** *instance*}] | **learning-limit**]

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter any of the following keywords and slot/port or number to clear counters from a specified interface: • 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 a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 [[**ipv6**] *vrid*]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vrrp** to clear the counters of all VRRP groups. To clear the counters of VRRP groups on all IPv6 interfaces, enter **ipv6**. To clear the counters of a specified group, enter a *vrid* number from 1 to 255.
vrrp [**vrf** *instance*]	(OPTIONAL) **E-Series only**: Enter the keyword **vrrp** to clear counters for all VRRP groups. To clear the counters of VRRP groups in a specified VRF instance, enter the name of the instance (32 characters maximum). IPv6 VRRP groups are not supported.
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 8.4.1.0	On the E-Series, support was added for VRRP groups in a VRF instance.
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 24-1. clear counters Command Example

```
Force10#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** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 8.1.1.0	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

```
Force10#clear dampening gigabitethernet 1/2
Clear dampening counters on Gi 1/2 [confirm] y
Force10#
```

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 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information This command only works on ports that the system recognizes as CX4 ports. The figure below 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.
Note: 15M CX4 active cable is not supported on C-Series and S-series. It is only supported for S2410 with active end on the device.

Example

Figure 24-2. Example of Unsuccessful CX4 Cable Length Configuration

```
Force10#show interfaces tengigabitethernet 0/26 | grep "XFP type"

Pluggable media present, XFP type is 10GBASE-CX4

Force10(conf-if-te-0/26)#cx4-cable-length short
% Error: Unsupported command.
Force10(conf-if-te-0/26)#cx4-cable-length medium
% Error: Unsupported command.
Force10(conf-if-te-0/26)#cx4-cable-length long
% Error: Unsupported command.
Force10(conf-if-te-0/26)#
```

The figure below shows a successful CX4 cable length configuration.

Example

Figure 24-3. Example of CX4 Cable Length Configuration

```
Force10#config
Force10(config)#interface tengigabitethernet 0/52
Force10(conf-if-0/52)#cx4-cable-length long
Force10(conf-if-0/52)#show config
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/51
 no ip address
 cx4-cable-length long
 shutdown
Force10(conf-if-0/52)#exit
Force10(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 8.1.1.0	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

```
Force10(conf-if-gi-3/2)#dampening 20 800 4500 120
Force10(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 8.1.1.0	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

- Spaces between characters are not preserved after entering this command unless you enclose the entire description in quotation marks ("*desc_text*").
- 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 8.1.1.0	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.

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: **rx off tx off**

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

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.

On 4-port 10G line cards: Changes in the flow-control values are not reflected automatically in the **show interface** output for 10G interfaces. This issue results from the fact that 10G interfaces do not support auto-negotiation per-se. On 1G interfaces, changing the flow control values causes an automatic interface flap, after which PAUSE values are exchanged as part of the auto-negotiation process. As a workaround, apply the new settings, execute **shut** followed by **no shut** on the interface, and then check the running-config of the port.

Important Points to Remember

- Do not enable **tx** pause when buffer carving is enabled. Consult Dell Force10 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 24-4. show running config (partial)

```
Force10(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 Force10 chassis connected back-to-back using 1G copper ports.

Table 24-1. 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 8.1.1.0	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 24-5. interface Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#interface gig 0/0
Force10(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 8.1.1.0	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 24-6. interface loopback Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#interface loopback 1655
Force10(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

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 8.1.1.0	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 24-7. interface ManagementEthernet Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#interface managementethernet 0/0
Force10(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 8.1.1.0	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 24-8. interface null Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#interface null 0
Force10(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. Slot/Port information must contain a space before and after the dash. For example, **interface range gigabitethernet 0/1 - 5** is valid; **interface range gigabitethernet 0/1-5** is not valid. • 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 and 1 to 512 for 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 8.2.1.0	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.
- 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.
- If overlapping port ranges are specified, the port range is extended to the smallest start port and the biggest end port.

Example **Figure 24-9. Bulk Configuration Warning Message**

```
Force10(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 24-10. Interface Range prompt with Multiple Ports**

```
Force10(conf)#interface range gi 2/0 - 23 , gi 2/1 - 10
Force10(conf-if-range-gi-2/0-23#
```

Example **Figure 24-11. Interface Range prompt Overlapping Port Ranges**

```
Force10(conf)#interface range gi 2/1 - 11 , gi 2/1 - 23
Force10(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.

The following figure is an example of a single range bulk configuration.

Example **Figure 24-12. Single Range Bulk Configuration**

```
Force10(config)# interface range gigabitethernet 5/1 - 23
Force10(config-if-range)# no shutdown
Force10(config-if-range)#
```

The following figure 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 24-13. Multiple Range Bulk Configuration Gigabit Ethernet and Ten Gigabit Ethernet**

```
Force10(config-if)# interface range gigabitethernet 5/1 - 23, tengigabitethernet 1/1 - 2
Force10(config-if-range)# no shutdown
Force10(config-if-range)#
```

The following figure shows how to use commas to add SONET, VLAN, and port-channel interfaces to the range.

Example **Figure 24-14. Multiple Range Bulk Configuration with SONET, VLAN, and port channel**

```
Force10(config-if)# interface range gigabitethernet 5/1 - 23, tengigabitethernet 1/1 – 2,
Vlan 2 – 100 , Port 1 – 25
Force10(config-if-range)# no shutdown
Force10(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. Slot/Port information must contain a space before and after the dash. For example, **interface range gigabitethernet 0/1 - 5** is valid; **interface range gigabitethernet 0/1-5** is not valid. • 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 and 1 to 512 for 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 8.2.1.0	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 24-15. define interface-range macro Command Example

```
Force10(config)# define interface-range test tengigabitethernet 0/0 - 3 ,
gigabitethernet 5/0 - 47 , gigabitethernet 13/0 - 89

Force10# show running-config | grep define
define interface-range test tengigabitethernet 0/0 - 3 , gigabitethernet 5/0 - 47 ,
gigabitethernet 13/0 - 89
Force10(config)#interface range macro test
Force10(config-if-range-te-0/0-3,gi-5/0-47,gi-13/0-89)#
```

Usage Information

The above figure is an example of how to define an interface range macro named *test*. Execute the **show running-config** command to display the macro definition.

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 8.1.1.0	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

The following figure runs the macro named *test* that was defined earlier.

Example

Figure 24-16. interface-range macro Command Example

```
Force10(config)#interface range macro test
Force10(config-if-range-te-0/0-3,gi-5/0-47,gi-13/0-89)#
Force10
```

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 8.2.1.0	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 24-17. interface vlan Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#int vlan 3
Force10(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 9, 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 (Gigabit Ethernet interfaces)

E Set the Inter-packet gap (IPG) to 8 bytes for traffic on a Gigabit Ethernet interface.

Syntax **ipg 8**

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

Parameters

8	Enter the keyword **8** to set the IPG to 8 bytes.

Defaults 12 bytes

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

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
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information For 1-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only.

Note: This command is an EtherScale only command.

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 (EtherScale-only)

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 8.1.1.2	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 (EtherScale)

E

Enable Link Fault Signaling (LFS) on EtherScale 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 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.

Command Modes EXEC

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
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information The delta column displays changes since the last screen refresh.

Example

Figure 24-18. 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 24-19. 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
```

Table 24-2. 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

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 8.1.1.0	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 24-3. 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 8.1.1.0	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 supported on C-Series, S-Series, and E-Series (TeraScale and ExaScale) 10/100/1000 Base-T Ethernet interfaces.

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 24-20. negotiation auto Master/Slave Example

```
Force10(conf)# int gi 0/0
Force10(conf-if)#neg auto
Force10(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
Force10(conf-if-autoneg)#mode ?
forced-master           Force port to master mode
forced-slave            Force port to slave mode
Force10(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 24-21. Display Auto-negotiation Master/Slave Setting (partial)

```
Force10#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 24-4. 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
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 8.1.1.0	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 24-22. portmode hybrid configuration example

```
Force10(conf)#interface gi 7/0
Force10(conf-if-gi-7/0)#portmode hybrid
Force10(conf-if-gi-7/0)#interface vlan 10
Force10(conf-if-vl-10)#untagged gi 7/0
Force10(conf-if-vl-10)#interface vlan 20
Force10(conf-if-vl-20)#tagged gi 7/0
Force10(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 24-23. Display the Tagged Hybrid Interface

```
Force10(conf-if-vl-20)#do show interfaces switchport
Name: GigabitEthernet 7/0
802.1QTagged: Hybrid
Vlan membership:
Vlan   10, Vlan   20
Native VlanId:    10
Force10(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 24-24. Unconfigure the hybrid port

```
Force10(conf-if-vl-20)#interface vlan 10
Force10(conf-if-vl-10)#no untagged gi 7/0
Force10(conf-if-vl-10)#interface vlan 20
Force10(conf-if-vl-20)#no tagged gi 7/0
Force10(conf-if-vl-20)#interface gi 7/0
Force10(conf-if-gi-7/0)#no portmode hybrid
Force10(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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 24-25. show config Command Example for the INTERFACE Mode**

```
Force10(conf-if)#show conf
!
interface GigabitEthernet 1/7
 no ip address
 switchport
 no shutdown
Force10(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 8.1.1.0	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 24-26. show config (Bulk Configuration) Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#interface range gigabitethernet 1/1 - 2
Force10(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
Force10(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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 8.2.1.2	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.

Note that, in an E-Series EtherScale chassis, the **show interfaces** command output does not include details about installed SFP or XFP transceivers.

Example

Figure 24-27. show interfaces Command Example for 10G Port (EtherScale in E-Series)

```
Force10#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 24-5. Lines in show interfaces Command Example (EtherScale)

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.

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Table 24-5. Lines in show interfaces Command Example (EtherScale) (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: symbol errors = number packets containing bad data. That is, the port MAC detected a physical coding error in the packet. runts = number of packets that are less than 64B giants = packets that are greater than the MTU size throttles = packets containing PAUSE frames **Note:** Symbol errors is supported on E-Series EtherScale only. • 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 24-28. show interfaces Command Example for 10G (TeraScale)

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 24-6. 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 — Dell Force10 ID is not present, but wavelength information is available from XFP or SFP serial data • Wavelength, F10 unknown—Dell Force10 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 Force10 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.

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Table 24-6. 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 24-29. show interfaces Command Example for 1G SFP Interface**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example **Figure 24-30. show interfaces Command Example for 10G SFP+ Interface in C-Series**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Figure 24-31. show interfaces ManagementEthernet Command Example

```
Force10#show interfaces managementethernet 0/0

ManagementEthernet 0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is Force10Eth, address is 00:01:e8:0b:a9:4c
    Current address is 00:01:e8:0b:a9:4c
Pluggable media not present
Interface index is 503595208
Internet address is 10.11.201.5/16
Link local IPv6 address: fe80::201:e8ff:fe0b:a94c/64
Global IPv6 address: 2222::5/64
Virtual-IP is not set
Virtual-IP IPv6 address is not set
MTU 1554 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed 10 Mbit, Mode half duplex
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 04:01:08
Queueing strategy: fifo
    Input 943 packets, 78347 bytes, 190 multicast
    Received 0 errors, 0 discarded
    Output 459 packets, 102388 bytes, 15 multicast
    Output 0 errors, 0 invalid protocol
Time since last interface status change: 00:03:09
```

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.

The Management port is enabled by default (no shutdown). If necessary, 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

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 8.1.1.0	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 24-32. show interfaces configured Command Output

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 8.1.1.0	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 24-33. show interfaces dampening Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 8.2.1.0	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 24-34. show interfaces description Command Example

```
Force10>
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
Force10>
```

Table 24-7. 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 The following figure 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 Force10 is inserted, it might work, but its details might not be readable by FTOS and not displayed here.

Example

Figure 24-35. show interfaces linecard Command Example (in C150)

```
Force10#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 8.1.1.0	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 24-36. show interfaces gigabitethernet phy Command Example (Partial)

```
Force10#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 24-8. 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 24-8. 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 (0 to 7).

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

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Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series only

Example

Figure 24-37. show interfaces status Command Example

```
Force10#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 8.1.1.0	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 24-38. show interfaces status Command Example

```
Force10#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   --
Force10#
```

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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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. Range: 0 to 1

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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 24-39. show interfaces switchport Command Example

```
Force10#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 24-9. 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 8.1.1.0	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 24-40. show interfaces gigabitethernet transceiver Command Example**

```
Force10#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 24-10. 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 24-10. 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 24-10. 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 8.2.1.0	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 24-41. show range Command Example

```
Force10(conf-if-range-so-2/0-1,fa-0/0)#show range
interface sonet 2/0 - 1
interface fastethernet 0/0
Force10(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 8.1.1.0	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 up

Syntax

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 i 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 8.3.1.0	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.

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.

Use the following information to enter specific values to set the autonegotiation speed and duplex settings for switch ports. Entering specific values allows users to limit the speed available on ports to the values that are specified.

Note: The command **speed auto 100** in FTOS is an exact equivalent of **speed auto 100** in IOS

Table 24-11. Speed Settings and Auto-Negotiation Settings

10/100/1000 Ethernet Ports
speed {**10** | **100** | **1000** | **auto**}
Users can configure the following combinations:
speed 10
speed 100
speed 1000
speed auto
speed auto 10
speed auto 100
speed auto 1000
speed auto 10 100
speed auto 10 1000
speed auto 100 1000
speed auto 10 100 1000

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.

switchport

C E S

Place an interface in Layer 2 mode.

Syntax **switchport** [**backup interface** {**gigabit** *slotIport* **| tengigabit** *slotIport* **| port-channel** *number*}]

To remove an interface from Layer 2 mode and place it in Layer 3 mode, enter **no switchport**. If a switchport backup interface is configured, you must first remove the backup configuration. To remove a switchport backup interface, enter **no switchport backup interface** {**gigabit** *slotIport* **| tengigabit** *slotIport* **| port-channel** *number*}].

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.
port-channel	Enter this keyword if the backup port is a static or dynamic port channel.
slotIport	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 8.4.1.0	Added support for port-channel interfaces (**port-channel** *number* option).
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 on the 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** output.

When you enter the **switchport** command, the interface is automatically added to the default VLAN.

To use the **switchport backup interface** command on a port, you must first enter the **switchport** command. For details, see the Configuring Redundant Links section 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 24-42. wanport Command with shutdown Command Example

```
interface TenGigabitEthernet 13/0
 no ip address
 no shutdown
Force10(conf-if-te-13/0)#
Force10(conf-if-te-13/0)#wanport
% Error: Port should be in shutdown mode, config ignored Te 13/0.
Force10(conf-if-te-13/0)#
Force10(conf-if-te-13/0)#shutdown
Force10(conf-if-te-13/0)#
Force10(conf-if-te-13/0)#wanport
Force10(conf-if-te-13/0)#
```

Related Commands

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 24-12. Port Channel Limits

Platform	Maximum Port Channel IDs	Maximum Members per Port Channel
E-Series ExaScale	255	64
E-Series TeraScale	255	16
E-Series EtherScale	32	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 30, 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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for C-Series, E-Series, and S-Series

Example

```
Force10(conf)#port-channel failover-group
Force10(conf-po-failover-grp)#group 1 port-channel 1 port-channel 2
Force10(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	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 and 1 to 512 for ExaScale.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

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
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 24-43. interface port-channel Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#int port-channel 2
Force10(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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 24-44. show config Command Sample Output for a Selected LAG

```
Force10(conf-if-po-1)#show config
!
interface Port-channel 1
 no ip address
 shutdown
Force10(conf-if-po-1)#
```

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

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	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 and 1 to 512 for 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 8.1.1.0	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 24-45. show interfaces port-channel Command Example (EtherScale)

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

Table 24-13. 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.
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.

Table 24-13. show interfaces port-channel Command Example Fields (continued)

Field	Description
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 24-46. show interfaces port-channel brief Command Example

```
Force10#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)
Force10#
```

Table 24-14. 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** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 24-47. show port-channel-flow Command for MAC Addresses

```
Force10#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.

```
Force10#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.

Time Domain Reflectometer (TDR)

TDR is supported on E-Series ExaScale with FTOS 8.2.1.0. and later.

TDR is useful for troubleshooting an interface that is not establishing a link; either it is flapping or not coming up at all. TDR detects open or short conditions of copper cables on 100/1000 Base-T modules.

- tdr-cable-test
- show tdr

Important Points to Remember

- The interface and port must be enabled (configured—see the interface command) before running TDR. An error message is generated if you have not enabled the interface.
- The interface on the far-end device must be shut down before running TDR.
- Since TDR is an intrusive test on an interface that is not establishing a link, do not run TDR on an interface that is passing traffic.
- When testing between two devices, do not run the test on both ends of the cable.

tdr-cable-test

C E S

Test the condition of copper cables on 100/1000 Base-T modules.

Syntax **tdr-cable-test** *interface*

Parameters

interface	Enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information for the 100/1000 Ethernet interface.

Defaults No default behavior or setting

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information The interface must be enabled to run the test or an error message is generated:

```
Force10#tdr-cable-test gigabitethernet 5/2

%Error: Interface is disabled GI 5/2
```

The C-Series and S-Series do not generate log messages is generated when the link flaps down/up during TDR tests. The E-series, does produce these log messages.

Related Commands

show tdr	Display the results of the TDR test.

show tdr

C E S

Display the TDR test results.

Syntax **show tdr** *interface*

Parameters

interface	Enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information for the 100/1000 Ethernet interface.

Defaults No default behavior or settings

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 24-48. show tdr gigabitethernet Command Example

```
Force10#show tdr gigabitethernet 10/47
Time since last test: 00:00:02
  Pair A, Length: OK Status: Terminated
  Pair B, Length: 92 (+/- 1) meters, Status: Short
  Pair C, Length: 93 (+/- 1) meters, Status: Open
  Pair D, Length: 0 (+/- 1) meters, Status: Impedance Mismatch
```

Table 24-15. TDR Test Status

Status	Definition
OK Status: Terminated	TDR test is complete, no fault is detected on the cable, and the test is terminated
Length: 92 (+/- 1) meters, Status: Shorted	A short is detected on the cable. The location, in this example 92 meters, of the short is accurate to plus or minus one meter.
Length: 93 (+/- 1) meters, Status: Open	An opening is detected on the cable. The location, in this example 93 meters, of the open is accurate to plus or minus one meter.
Status: Impedance Mismatch	There is an impedance mismatch in the cables.

Usage Information If the TDR test has not been run, an error messages is generated:

```
%Error: Please run the TDR test first
```

Related Commands

tdr-cable-test	Run the TDR test.

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-broadcast-address
- ip udp-helper udp-port
- show ip udp-helper

debug ip udp-helper

E 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 **Figure 24-49. Debug Output Example**

```
Force10#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-broadcast-address	Configure a UDP IP address for broadcast
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.

ip udp-broadcast-address

E Configure an IP UDP address for broadcast.

Syntax **ip udp-broadcast-address** *address*

To delete the configuration, use the **no ip udp-broadcast-address** *address* command.

Parameters

address	Enter an IP broadcast address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).

Defaults Not Configured

Command Modes INTERFACE (config-if)

Usage Information

When a UDP broadcast packet is flooded out of an interface, and the outgoing interface is configured using this command, the outgoing packet's IP destination address is replaced with the configured broadcast address.

Related Commands

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.

ip udp-helper udp-port

E

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.*

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

Display the configured UDP helper(s) on all interfaces.

Syntax

show ip udp-helper

Defaults

No default configuration or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Example

Figure 24-50. show ip udp-helper Command Example

```
Force10#show ip udp-helper
------------------------------------------------
Port     UDP port list
------------------------------------------------
Gi 10/0  656, 658
Gi 10/1  All
```

Related Commands

debug ip udp-helper	Enable debug and display the debug information on a console.
ip udp-broadcast-address	Configure a UDP IP address for broadcast.
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.

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25

IPv4 Routing

Overview

The characters that appear below command headings indicate support for the associated Dell Force10 platform, as follows:

- C-Series: C
- E-Series: E
- S-Series: S

Commands

IPv4-related commands are described in this chapter. They are:

- arp
- arp learn-enable
- arp retries
- arp timeout
- clear arp-cache
- clear host
- clear ip fib linecard
- clear ip route
- clear tcp statistics
- debug arp
- debug ip dhcp
- debug ip icmp
- debug ip packet
- ip address
- ip directed-broadcast
- ip domain-list
- ip domain-lookup
- ip domain-name
- ip fib download-igp-only
- ip helper-address
- ip helper-address hop-count disable
- ip host
- ip max-frag-count
- ip mtu

- ip name-server
- ip proxy-arp
- ip redirects
- ip route
- ip source-route
- ip unreachables
- ip vlan-flooding
- load-balance (C-Series and S-Series)
- load-balance (E-Series)
- management route
- show arp
- show arp retries
- show hosts
- show ip cam linecard
- show ip cam stack-unit
- show ip fib linecard
- show ip fib stack-unit
- show ip flow
- show ip interface
- show ip management-route
- show ipv6 management-route
- show ip protocols
- show ip route
- show ip route list
- show ip route summary
- show ip traffic
- show protocol-termination-table
- show tcp statistics

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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

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
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 8.3.1.0	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 8.3.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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.
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 8.2.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.2	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 8.1.1.0	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 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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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.
count *value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** followed by the count value. Range: 1 to 65534

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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 8.1.1.0	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 25-1. debug ip dhcp Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 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 8.2.1.0	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 25-2. 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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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.

Command Mode

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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 25-3. 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 25-1. 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 25-4). 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 25-4).

Example

Figure 25-4. debug ip packet access-group Command Errors

```
Force10#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

Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 25-2. 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 IPv4 addresses of name servers. The order you enter the addresses determines the order of their use.

Syntax

ip name-server *ipv4-address* [*ipv4-address2...ipv4-address6*]

To remove a name server, use the **no ip name-server** *ip-address* command.

Parameters

ipv4-address	Enter the IPv4 address, in dotted decimal format, of the name server to be used.
ipv4-address2.. . ipv4-address6	(OPTIONAL) Enter up five more IPv4 addresses, in dotted decimal format, of name servers to be used. Separate the addresses with a space.

Defaults

No name servers are configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

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.

You can separately configure both IPv4 and IPv6 domain name servers.

Related Commands

ipv6 name-server on page 719	Configure an IPv6 name server.

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 8.1.1.0	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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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 8.2.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 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

Related Commands

hash-algorithm ecmp

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 25-3. 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

Configure a static route that points to the Management interface or a forwarding router.

Syntax

management route {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*}/*mask* {*forwarding-router-address* | **managementethernet**}

Parameters

{*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*}/*mask*	Enter an IPv4 address (A.B.C.D) or IPv6 address (X:X:X:X::X), followed by the prefix-length for the IP address of the management interface.
forwarding-router-address	Enter an IPv4 or IPv6 address 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 8.4.1.0	Added support for IPv6 management routes.
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. Separate routing tables are maintained for IPv4 and IPv6 management routes. This command manages both 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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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.
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 8.2.1.0	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 46, Private VLAN (PVLAN)), a feature added for C-Series and S-Series in FTOS 7.8.1.0.

Example

Figure 25-5. show arp Command Example (Partial)

```
Force10>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 25-6. show arp Command Example with Private VLAN data

```
Force10#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 25-7. show arp cpu cp Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 25-4. 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 25-8. show arp summary Command Example

```
Force10# show arp summary

Total Entries    Static Entries   Dynamic Entries  CPU
-------------------------------------------------------
83               0                83               CP
Force10
```

Table 25-5. 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 8.3.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 25-9. show hosts Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 25-6. 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.

Table 25-6. show hosts Command Example Fields (continued)

Field	Description
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 25-10. show ip cam Command Example on E-Series

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 25-7. 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.
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 25-11. show ip cam summary Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 25-8. 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** *0-7* **port-set** *pipe-number* [*ip-address mask* [**longer-prefixes**] | **summary**]

Parameters

0-7	Enter the stack-unit ID, from 0 to 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 7.7.1.0	Modified: Added support for up to seven stack members.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

Figure 25-12. show ip cam stack-unit Command Example

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

Table 25-9. 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 25-13. show ip fib linecard Command Example

```
Force10>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
Force10>
```

Table 25-10. 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** *0-7* [*ip-address* [*mask*] [**longer-prefixes**] | **summary**]

Parameters

0-7	Enter the S-Series stack unit ID, from 0 to 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 7.7.1.0	Modified: Added support for up to seven stack members.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example **Figure 25-14. show ip fib linecard Command Example**

```
Force10#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
Force10>
```

Table 25-11. 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 8.1.1.0	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 25-15. Command Example show ip flow on E-Series**

```
Force10#show ip flow interface Gi 1/8 189.1.1.1 63.0.0.1 protocol tcp source-port 7898 destination-port 8

   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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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.
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 8.1.1.2	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 25-16. show ip interface Command Example

```
Force10#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


Force10#
```

Table 25-12. 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 25-17. show ip interface brief Command Example (Partial)

```
Force10#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 25-13. 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 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 8.1.1.0	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 25-18. show ip management route Command Example**

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

show ipv6 management-route

C E Display the IPv6 static routes configured for the management interface.

Syntax **show ipv6 management-route** [**all** | **connected** | **summary** | **static**]

Parameters

all	Enter the keyword **all** to view all IP addresses assigned to all Management interfaces on the switch.
connected	Enter the keyword **connected** to view only routes directly connected to the Management interface.
summary	Enter the keyword **summary** to view a table listing the number of active and non-active routes and their sources.
static	Enter the keyword **static** to view non-active routes also.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

```
Force10#show ipv6 management-route
IPv6 Destination            Gateway                   State
----------------            -------                   -----
2001:34::0/64               ManagementEthernet 0/0    Connected
2001:68::0/64               2001:34::16               Active
Force10#
```

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 8.1.1.0	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 25-19. show ip protocols Command Example**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 8.1.1.0	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 25-20. show ip route all Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example

Figure 25-21. show ip route summary and show ip route static Command Examples

```
Force10#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
Force10>
```

Table 25-14. 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 8.1.1.0	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 25-22. show ip route summary Command Example

```
Force10#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 8.1.1.0	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 25-23. show ip route summary Command Example

```
Force10>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
Force10>
```

Table 25-15. 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 8.1.1.0	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 25-24. show ip traffic Command Example (partial)**

```
Force10#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 25-16. 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:	
...short packets	The number of bytes in the packet are too small.
...bad length	The length of the packet was not correct.

Table 25-16. show ip traffic output definitions

Keyword	Definition
...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 25-17. 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 25-25. show protocol-termination-table Command Output

```
Force10#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
```

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 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 6.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 25-26. show tcp statistics cp Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 25-18. 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.
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.

Table 25-18. show tcp statistics cp Command Example Fields (continued)

Field	Description
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.

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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 9, Access Control Lists (ACL).

Important Points to Remember

- 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
- ipv6 access-group
- ipv6 access-list
- permit
- permit icmp
- permit tcp
- permit udp
- remark
- resequence access-list
- resequence prefix-list ipv6
- seq
- show cam-acl
- show config
- show ipv6 accounting access-list
- show running-config acl
- test cam-usage

cam-acl

C E 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 8.4.2.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale
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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale Added **monitor** option

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
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 TeraScale

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 only**, 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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
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 TeraScale Added **monitor** option

Usage Information

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 26-1. 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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale Added **monitor** option

Usage Information

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale Added **monitor** option

Usage Information

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced 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 on the E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information You can assign an IPv6 access group to a physical, LAG, or VLAN interface context.

Example

Figure 26-1. Command Example: ipv6 access-group

```
Force10(conf-if-gi-9/0)#ipv6 access-group AclList1 in implicit-permit vlan 10-20

Force10(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
Force10conf-if-gi-9/0)#
```

ipv6 access-list

C E 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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced 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 on the E-Series TeraScale

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.

Related Commands

show config	View the current configuration.

permit

C E

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

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale Added **monitor** option

Usage Information 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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale Added **monitor** option

Usage Information

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
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 TeraScale Added **monitor** option

Usage Information

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale

Example

Figure 26-2. Command Example: remark

```
Force10(config-ipv6-acl)#remark 10 Remark for Entry # 10
Force10(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
!Force10(config-ipv6-acl)#
```

Usage Information

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 8.4.2.0	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale

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 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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale and S-Series
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added **monitor** option

Related Commands

deny	Configure a filter to drop packets.
permit	Configure a filter to forward packets.

show cam-acl

C E S Show space allocated for IPv6 ACLs.

Syntax **show cam-acl**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privileged

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series

Related Commands

cam-acl	Configure CAM profiles to support IPv6 ACLs

Examples

Figure 26-3. Command Example: show cam-acl (default profile)

```
Force10#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

Force10#show cam-acl
```

Figure 26-4. Command Example: show cam-acl (manually set profiles)

```
Force10#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

Force10#show cam-acl
```

show config

C E S

View the current IPv6 ACL configuration.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series

Example

Figure 26-5. Command Example: show config

```
Force10(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
Force10(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: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced 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 on the E-Series TeraScale

Example

Figure 26-6. Command Example: show ipv6 accounting access-lists

```
Force10#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)
!
Force10#
```

Table 26-2. 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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series TeraScale

Example

Figure 26-7. Command Example: show running-config acl

```
Force10#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
!Force10#
```

test cam-usage

C E S

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 line cards, or enter the line card *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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series TeraScale

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 26-8. Command Example: test cam-usage (C-Series)

```
Force10#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
Force10#


Force10#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
Force10#


Force100#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
Force10#
```

Table 26-3. 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 S

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
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 TeraScale

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 S

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
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 TeraScale

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 S

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
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 TeraScale

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 S

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
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 TeraScale

Example

Figure 26-9. Command Example: route-map

```
Force10(conf)#route-map Rmap1

Force10(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 S

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
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 TeraScale

Usage Information

The set ipv6 next-hop command is the only way to set an IPv6 Next-Hop.

show config

C E S

View the current route map configuration.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
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 TeraScale

Example **Figure 26-10. Command Example: show config**

```
Force10(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::
```

show route-map

C E S

View the current route map configurations.

Syntax **show route-map**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the S-Series
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 TeraScale

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Example

Figure 26-11. Command Example: show route-map

```
Force10#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::
```

Related Commands

route-map	Configure a route map.

27

IPv6 Basics

Overview

IPv6 Basic Commands are supported on platforms: C E S

Note: Basic IPv6 basic commands are supported on all platforms. See Table 23-2 on page 506 in Chapter 23, IPv6 Addressing for information on the FTOS version and platform that supports IPv6 in each software feature.

Commands

The IPv6 commands in the chapter are:

- clear ipv6 fib
- clear ipv6 route
- ipv6 address
- ipv6 host
- ipv6 nd prefix-advertisement
- ipv6 route
- ipv6 unicast-routing
- show ipv6 cam linecard
- show ipv6 cam stack-unit
- show ipv6 fib linecard
- show ipv6 fib stack-unit
- show ipv6 interface
- show ipv6 route
- trust ipv6-diffserv

clear ipv6 fib

C E S

Clear (refresh) all FIB entries on a linecard.

Syntax **clear ipv6 fib linecard** slot

Parameters

slot	Enter the slot number to clear the FIB for a linecard.

Command Mode 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 on E-Series TeraScale

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 8.2.1.0	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 TeraScale

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 8.4.1.0	Support added on the management Ethernet port.
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 TeraScale

Example

Figure 27-1. Command Example: ipv6 address

```
Force10(conf)#interface gigabitethernet 10/0
Force10(conf-if-gi-10/0)#ipv6 address ?
X:X:X:X::X                IPv6 address
Force10(conf-if-gi-10/0)#ipv6 address 2002:1:2::3 ?
<0-128>                   Prefix length in bits
Force10(conf-if-gi-10/0)#ipv6 address 2002:1:2::3 /96 ?
<cr>
Force10(conf-if-gi-10/0)#ipv6 address 2002:1:2::3 /96
Force10(conf-if-gi-10/0)#show config
!
interface GigabitEthernet 10/0
 no ip address
 ipv6 address 2002:1:2::3 /96
 no shutdown
Force10(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 name-server

C E S

Enter up to 6 IPv6 addresses of name servers. The order you enter the addresses determines the order of their use.

Syntax

ipv6 name-server *ipv6-address* [*ipv6-address2...ipv6-address6*]

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address (X:X:X:X::X) of the name server to be used.
ipv6-address2... ipv6-address6	Enter up five more IP addresses, in dotted decimal format, of name servers to be used. Separate the addresses with a space.

Defaults

No name servers are configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the C-Series and S-Series
Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

You can separately configure both IPv4 and IPv6 domain name servers.

ipv6 host

C E S

Assign a name and IPv6 address to be used by the host-to-IP address mapping table.

Syntax

ipv6 host *name ip-address*

Parameters

name	Enter a text string to associate with one IP address.
ipv6-address	Enter an IPv6 address (X:X:X:X::X) to be mapped to the name.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the C-Series and S-Series
Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

ipv6 nd prefix-advertisement

C E S

Specify which IPv6 prefixes are include in Neighbor Advertisements. By default, all prefixes configured as addresses on the interface are advertised. This command allows control over the individual parameters per prefix; the default keyword can be used to use the default parameters for all prefixes.

Syntax

ipv6 nd prefix {*ipv6-address*/*prefix-length*> | default} [no-advertise] | [no-autoconfig] [no-rtr-address] [off-link] [lifetime {*valid* | infinite} {*preferred* | infinite}]

Parameters

ipv6-prefix	Enter an IPv6 prefix.
prefix-length	Enter the prefix followed by the prefix length. *Length* Range: 0-128
default	Enter this keyword to set default parameters for all prefixes.
no-advertise	Enter this keyword to prevent the specified prefix from being advertised.
no-autoconfig	Enter this keyword to disable Stateless Address Autoconfiguration.
no-rtr-address	Enter this keyword to exclude the full router address from router advertisements (the R bit is not set).
off-link	Enter this keyword to advertise the prefix without stating to recipients that the prefix is either on-link or off-link.
valid-lifetime | infinite	Enter the amount of time that the prefix is advertised, or enter infinite for an unlimited amount of time. Default: 2592000 Range: 0 to 4294967295
preferred-lifetime | infinite	Enter the amount of time that the prefix is preferred, or enter infinite for an unlimited amount of time. Default: 604800 Range: 0 to 4294967295; the maximum value means that the preferred lifetime does not expire.

Command Mode

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.2.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale, C-Series, and S-Series.

ipv6 route

C E S

Establish a static IPv6 route.

Syntax

ipv6 route *ipv6-address prefix-length* {*interface* | *ipv6-address*} [*distance*] [**tag** *value*] [**permanent**]

To remove the IPv6 route, use the **no ipv6 route** *ipv6-address prefix-length* {*interface* | *ipv6-address*} [*distance*] [**tag** *value*] [**permanent**] command.

Parameters

ipv6-address prefix-length	Enter the IPv6 destination 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	Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information of the egress interface on the router: • 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. **Note:** If you configure a static IPv6 route using an egress interface and enter the **ping** command to reach the destination IPv6 address, the ping operation may not work. Configure the IPv6 route using a next-hop IPv6 address in order for the **ping** command to detect the destination address.
ipv6-address	Enter the next-hop address of an IPv6 neighbor router 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 8.2.1.0	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 TeraScale

Example

Figure 27-2. Command Example: ipv6 route

```
Force10(conf)#ipv6 route 44::0 /64 33::1 ?
<1-255>                         Distance metric for this route
permanent                       Permanent route
tag                             Set tag for this route

Force10(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

Force10(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

Force10(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
Force10#
```

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 S

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on S-Series
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 on E-Series TeraScale

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 S

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on S-Series
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 on E-Series TeraScale

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

Note: If a link-local IPv6 address is statically configured and dynamically learned on a C-Series router, the dynamically -learned IPv6 address is displayed in **show ipv6 cam linecard** output, but the statically-configured IPv6 address may not be displayed. Use the **show ipv6 fib linecard** or **show ipv6 neighbors** commands to display statically-configured addresses of IPv6 neighbors.

Examples **Figure 27-3. Command Example: show ipv6 cam linecard fib (C or E-Series)**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Figure 27-4. Command Example: show ipv6 cam linecard (C or E-Series)

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

show ipv6 cam stack-unit

C E 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. Range: 0 to 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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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 on E-Series TeraScale

show ipv6 fib stack-unit

C E 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. Range: 0 to 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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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***] [managementethernet** *slot/port***] [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 linecard 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 0-7 for S-Series
managementethernet *slot/port*	(OPTIONAL) View information on an IPv6 Management port. Enter the slot number (0-1) and port number zero (0).
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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on S-Series
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale. Support for the **managementethernet** *slot/port* parameter was added.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

The Management port is enabled by default (no shutdown). If necessary, use the ipv6 address command to assign an IPv6 address to the Management port.

Example

Figure 27-5. Command Example: show ipv6 interface

```
Force10#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
```

Figure 27-6. Command Example: show ipv6 interface managementethernet

```
Force10#show ipv6 interface managementethernet 0/0

ManagementEthernet 0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  IPV6 is enabled
  Link Local address: fe80::201:e8ff:fe0b:a94c
  Global Unicast address(es):
   Actual address is 2222::5, subnet is 2222::/64
    Virtual-IP IPv6 address is not set
  Global Anycast address(es):
  Joined Group address(es):
    ff02::1
    ff02::2
    ff02::1:ff00:5
    ff02::1:ff0b:a94c
  MTU is 1500
  ICMP redirects are not sent
  DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 3
  ND reachable time is 3600000 milliseconds
  ND advertised reachable time is 3600000 milliseconds
  ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
  ND router advertisements are sent every 200 to 600 seconds
  ND router advertisements live for 9000 seconds
```

Figure 27-7. Command Example: show ipv6 interface brief

```
Force10#show ipv6 interface brief

GigabitEthernet 0/0             [up/up]
    fe80::201:e8ff:fe3a:143e
    10::1/64
...
ManagementEthernet 0/0          [up/up]
    fe80::201:e8ff:fe5d:b74c
    fdaa:bbbb:cccc:1004::50/64
...
Vlan 3                          [up/up]
    fe80::201:e8ff:fe3a:19b7
```

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 on E-Series TeraScale

Example

Figure 27-8. Command Example: show ipv6 route

```
Force10#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 27-9. Command Example: show ipv6 route summary

```
Force10#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 27-1. 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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

When trust IPv6 diffserv is configured, matched bytes/packets counters are *not* incremented in the **show qos statistics** command.

Trust differv (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 27-2. 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

28

IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (IPv6 BGP)

Overview

IPv6 Border Gateway Protocol (IPv6 BGP) is supported on platforms: E C S4810

This chapter includes the following commands:

- IPv6 BGP Commands
- IPv6 MBGP Commands

IPv6 BGP 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 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.

The following commands allow you to configure and enable BGP.

- aggregate-address
- bgp always-compare-med
- bgp bestpath as-path ignore
- bgp bestpath med confed
- bgp bestpath med missing-as-best
- 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 (ipv6)
- capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size
- clear ip bgp as-number
- clear ip bgp ipv6-address
- clear ip bgp peer-group
- clear ip bgp ipv6 dampening
- clear ip bgp ipv6 flap-statistics
- clear ip bgp ipv6 unicast soft
- debug ip bgp
- debug ip bgp events
- debug ip bgp ipv6 dampening
- debug ip bgp ipv6 unicast soft-reconfiguration
- debug ip bgp keepalives
- debug ip bgp notifications
- debug ip bgp updates
- default-metric
- description
- distance bgp
- maximum-paths
- neighbor activate
- neighbor advertisement-interval
- neighbor allowas-in
- neighbor default-originate
- neighbor description
- neighbor distribute-list
- neighbor ebgp-multihop
- neighbor fall-over
- neighbor filter-list
- neighbor maximum-prefix
- neighbor X:X:X::X password
- neighbor next-hop-self
- 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 subnet
- 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 ipv6 unicast
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast cluster-list
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast community
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast community-list
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast dampened-paths
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast detail
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast extcommunity-list
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast filter-list
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast flap-statistics
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast inconsistent-as
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast peer-group
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast summary
- show ip bgp next-hop
- show ip bgp paths
- show ip bgp paths as-path
- show ip bgp paths community
- show ip bgp paths extcommunity
- show ip bgp regexp
- timers bgp

address-family

C E T

S4810

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

Enter ipv6 unicast to enter the BGP for IPv6 mode (CONF-ROUTER_BGPv6_AF).

aggregate-address

C E S4810

Summarize a range of prefixes to minimize the number of entries in the routing table.

Syntax

aggregate-address *ipv6-address prefix-length* [**advertise-map** *map-name*] [**as-set**] [**attribute-map** *map-name*] [**summary-only**] [**suppress-map** *map-name*]

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
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

CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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 ipv6 unicast command, aggregates contain an 'a' in the first column and routes suppressed by the aggregate contain an 's' in the first column.

bgp always-compare-med

C E S4810

Allows 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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information Any update without a MED attribute is the least preferred route.

If you enable this command, use the capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size * command to recompute the best path.

bgp bestpath as-path ignore

C E S4810

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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

If you enable this command, use the capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size * command to recompute the best path.

bgp bestpath med confed

C E S4810

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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

The software compares the MEDs only if the path contains no external autonomous system numbers.

If you enable this command, use the capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size * command to recompute the best path.

bgp bestpath med missing-as-best

C E S4810

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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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.

bgp client-to-client reflection

C E S4810

Allows 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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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.

bgp cluster-id

C E S4810

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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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 ipv6 unicast cluster-list	View paths with a cluster ID.

bgp confederation identifier

C E S4810

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: 1 to 65535

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information 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.

bgp confederation peers

C E S4810

Specify the Autonomous Systems (ASs) that belong to the BGP confederation.

Syntax **bgp confederation peers** *as-number* [*...as-number*]

To enter no bgp confederation peer.

Parameters

as-number	Enter the AS number. Range: 1 to 65535
...as-number	(OPTIONAL) Enter up to 16 confederation numbers. Range: 1 to 65535.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information 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 dampening

C E S4810

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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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 command.

Related Commands

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast dampened-paths	View the BGP paths

bgp default local-preference

C E S4810

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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information The bgp default local-preference command setting is applied by all routers within the AS.

bgp enforce-first-as

C E S4810

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 ipv6 unicast 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 ipv6 unicast neighbors	Display IPv6 routing information exchanged by BGP neighbors.
show ip protocols	View Information on routing protocols.

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

bgp fast-external-fallover

C E S4810

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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information The bgp fast-external-fallover command appears in the show config command output.

bgp four-octet-as-support

C E S4810

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

bgp graceful-restart

C E S4810

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

neighbor *ip-address* | *peer-group-name*	Enter the keyword **neighbor** followed by one of the options listed below: • *ip-address* of the neighbor in IP address format of the neighbor • *peer-group-name* of the neighbor peer group.
restart-time *seconds*	Enter the keyword **restart-time** followed by the maximum number of seconds needed to restart and bring up all 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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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 log-neighbor-changes

C E S4810

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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

The bgp log-neighbor-changes command appears in the show config command output.

Related Commands

show config	View the current configuration

bgp non-deterministic-med

C E S4810

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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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 capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size command to clear existing paths.

bgp recursive-bgp-next-hop

C E S4810

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

capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size	Description.

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

bgp regex-eval-optz-disable

C E S4810

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

bgp router-id

C E S4810

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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information Peering sessions are reset when you change the router ID of a BGP router.

bgp soft-reconfig-backup

C E T S4810

Use this command *only* when route-refresh is *not* negotiated between peers to avoid having a peer resend BGP updates.

Syntax **bgp soft-reconfig-backup**

To return to the default setting, use the **no bgp soft-reconfig-backup** command.

Defaults Off

Command Modes ROUTER BGPV6 ADDRESS FAMILY (conf-router_bgpv6_af)

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.

Related Commands

clear ip bgp ipv6 unicast soft in	Activate inbound policies for IPv6 routes without resetting the BGP TCP session.

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Added support for IPv4 multicast and IPv6 unicast address families
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S4810
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

capture bgp-pdu neighbor (ipv6)

C E S4810

Enable capture of an IPv6 BGP neighbor packet.

Syntax **capture bgp-pdu neighbor** *ipv6-address* **direction** {**both** | **rx** | **tx**}

To disable capture of the IPv6 BGP neighbor packet, use the **no capture bgp-pdu neighbor** *ipv6-address* command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 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

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Related Commands

capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size	Enable route reflection between route reflector and clients.
show capture bgp-pdu neighbor	Configure a route reflector and clients.
capture bgp-pdu neighbor	Enable capture of an IPv4 BGP neighbor packet.

capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size

C E S4810

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

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Related Commands

capture bgp-pdu neighbor (ipv6)	Enable capture of an IPv6 BGP neighbor packet.
show capture bgp-pdu neighbor	Configure a route reflector and clients.

clear ip bgp * (asterisk)

C E S4810

Reset all BGP sessions in the specified category on the E-Series. The soft parameter (BGP Soft Reconfiguration) clears the policies without resetting the TCP connection.

Syntax

clear ip bgp * [**ipv4 multicast soft** [**in** | **out**] | **ipv6 unicast soft** [**in** | **out**] | **soft** [**in** | **out**]]

Parameters

*****	Enter an asterisk (*****) to reset all BGP sessions.
ipv4 multicast soft [**in**	**out**]	(OPTIONAL) This keyword sequence sets options within the a specified IPv4 address family.
ipv6 unicast soft [**in**	**out**]	(OPTIONAL) This keyword sequence sets options within the a specified IPv6 address family.
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** *ip6-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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

clear ip bgp as-number

C E S4810

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* [**flap-statistics | ipv4 {multicast {flap-statistics | soft {in | out}} | unicast {flap-statistics | soft {in | out}} | ipv6 unicast {flap-statistics | soft {in | out}| soft** [**in** | **out**]

Parameters

as-number	Enter an autonomous system (AS) number to reset neighbors belonging to that AS. If used without a qualifier, the keyword resets all neighbors belonging to that AS. Range: 1 to 65535
flap-statistics	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **flap-statistics** to clear all flap statistics belonging to that AS or a specified address family within that AS.
ipv4	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **ipv4** to select options for that address family.
ipv6	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **ipv6** to select options for that address family.
unicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **unicast** to select the unicast option within the selected address family.
multicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **multicast** to select the multicast option within the selected address family. Multicast is supported on IPv4 only
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** *ipv6-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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

clear ip bgp ipv6-address

C E S4810

Reset BGP sessions specific to an IPv6 address on the E-Series. The soft parameter (BGP Soft Reconfiguration) clears the policies without resetting the TCP connection.

Syntax **clear ip bgp** *ipv6-address* [**flap-statistics | ipv4 {multicast {flap-statistics | soft {in | out}} | unicast {flap-statistics | soft {in | out}} | ipv6 unicast {flap-statistics | soft {in | out}| soft** [**in** | **out**]

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter an IPv6 address to reset neighbors belonging to that IP. Used without a qualifier, the keyword resets all neighbors belonging to that IP.
flap-statistics	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **flap-statistics** to clear all flap statistics belonging to that AS or a specified address family within that IP.
ipv4	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **ipv4** to select options for that address family.
ipv6	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **ipv6** to select options for that address family.
unicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **unicast** to select the unicast option within the selected address family.

multicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **multicast** to select the multicast option within the selected address family. Multicast is supported on IPv4 only
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** *ip6-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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

clear ip bgp peer-group

C E S4810

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

clear ip bgp ipv6 dampening

C E S4810

Clear information on route dampening and return suppressed route to active state.

Syntax **clear ip bgp ipv6 unicast dampening** [*ipv6-address*]

Parameters

ipv6-address	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

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

After you enter this command, the software deletes history routes and returns suppressed routes to active state.

clear ip bgp ipv6 flap-statistics

C E S4810

Clear BGP flap statistics, which includes number of flaps and the time of the last flap.

Syntax

clear ip bgp ipv6 unicast flap-statistics [*ipv6-address* | **filter-list** *as-path-name* | **regexp** *regular-expression*]

Parameters

ipv6-address	(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
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) 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) [ ] (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.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

If you enter clear ip bgp ipv6 flap-statistics without any parameters, all statistics are cleared.

Related Commands

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast flap-statistics	View BGP flap statistics.

clear ip bgp ipv6 unicast soft

C E T S4810

Clear and reapply policies for IPv6 unicast routes without resetting the TCP connection; that is, perform BGP soft reconfiguration.

Syntax **clear ip bgp** {***** | *as-number* | *ipv4-neighbor-addr* | *ipv6-neighbor-addr* | **peer-group** *name*} **ipv6 unicast soft** [**in** | **out**]

Parameters

*****	Clear and reapply policies for all BGP sessions.
as-number	Clear and reapply policies for all neighbors belonging to the AS. Range: 0-65535 (2-Byte) *or* 1-4294967295 (4-Byte) *or* 0.1-65535.65535 (Dotted format)
ipv4-neighbor-addr **|** *ipv6-neighbor-addr*	Clear and reapply policies for a neighbor.
peer-group *name*	Clear and reapply policies for all BGP routers in the specified peer group.
ipv6 unicast	Clear and reapply policies for all IPv6 unicast routes.
in	Reapply only inbound policies. **Note:** If you enter **soft**, without an **in** or **out** option, both inbound and outbound policies are reset.
out	Reapply only outbound policies. **Note:** If you enter **soft**, without an **in** or **out** option, both inbound and outbound policies are reset.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Added support for IPv4 multicast and IPv6 unicast routes
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S4810
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale

debug ip bgp

C E S4810

Allows you to view all information on BGP, including BGP events, keepalives, notifications, and updates.

Syntax **debug ip bgp** [*ipv6-address* | **peer-group** *peer-group-name*] [**in** | **out**]

To disable all BGP debugging, enter **no debug ip bgp**.

Parameters

ipv6-address	(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.
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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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.

debug ip bgp events

C E S4810

Allows you to view information on local BGP state changes and other BGP events.

Syntax **debug ip bgp** [*ipv6-address* | **peer-group** *peer-group-name*] **events** [**in** | **out**]

To disable debugging, use the **no debug ip bgp** *ipv6-address* | **peer-group** *peer-group-name*] **events** command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	(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.
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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

Enter the no debug ip bgp command to remove all configured debug commands for BGP.

debug ip bgp ipv6 dampening

C E S4810

View information on IPv6 routes being dampened.

Syntax

debug ip bgp ipv6 unicast dampening [**in** | **out**]

To disable debugging, enter **no debug ip bgp ipv6 unicast 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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

Enter no debug ip bgp command to remove all configured debug commands for BGP.

Related Commands

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast dampened-paths	View BGP dampened routes.

debug ip bgp ipv6 unicast soft-reconfiguration

C E T S4810

Enable soft-reconfiguration debugging for IPv6 unicast routes.

Syntax

debug ip bgp [*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*] **ipv6 unicast soft-reconfiguration**

To disable debugging, use the **no debug ip bgp** [*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*] **ipv6 unicast soft-reconfiguration** command.

Parameters

ipv4-address | *ipv6-address*	Enter the IP address of the neighbor on which you want to enable soft-reconfiguration debugging.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group on which you want to enable soft-reconfiguration debugging.
ipv6 unicast	Debug soft reconfiguration for IPv6 unicast routes.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Usage Information This command turns on BGP soft-reconfiguration inbound debugging for IPv6 unicast routes. If no neighbor is specified, debug is turned on for all neighbors.

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Added support for IPv4 multicast and IPv6 unicast routes
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S4810
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale

debug ip bgp keepalives

C E S4810

Allows you to view information about BGP keepalive messages.

Syntax **debug ip bgp** [*ipv6-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

ipv6-address	(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.
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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information Enter the no debug ip bgp command to remove all configured debug commands for BGP.

debug ip bgp notifications

C E S4810

Allows you to view information about BGP notifications received from neighbors.

Syntax **debug ip bgp** [*ipv6-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

ipv6-address	(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.
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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information Enter the no debug ip bgp command to remove all configured debug commands for BGP.

debug ip bgp updates

C E S4810

Allows you to view information about BGP updates.

Syntax **debug ip bgp** [*ipv6-address* | **peer-group** *peer-group-name* | **ipv6 unicast** [*ipv6-address*]] **updates** [**in** | **out | prefix-list** *prefix-list-name*]

To disable debugging, use the **no debug ip bgp** [*ip-address* | **peer-group** *peer-group-name* | **ipv6 unicast** [*ipv6-address*]] **updates** [**in** | **out**] command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	(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.
peer-group *peer-group-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **peer-group** followed by the name of the peer group.
ipv6 unicast [*ipv6-address*]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **ipv6 unicast**, and, optionally, an ipv6 address.
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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

Enter the no debug ip bgp command to remove all configured debug commands for BGP.

default-metric

C E S4810

Allows 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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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.

description

C E S4810

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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Related Commands

router bgp	Enter ROUTER mode on the switch.

distance bgp

C E S4810

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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

△ **Caution:** Dell Force10 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.

maximum-paths

C E S4810

Configure the maximum number of parallel routes (multipath support) BGP supports.

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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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information If you enable this command, use the capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size command to recompute the best path.

neighbor activate

C E S4810

This command allows the specified neighbor/peer group to be enabled for the current AFI/SAFI.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **activate**

To disable, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **activate** command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
peer-group-name	Identify a peer group by name.
activate	Enter the keyword **activate** to enable the identified neighbor or peer group in the new AFI/SAFI.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes ROUTER BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information By default, when a neighbor/peer group configuration is created in the Router BGP context, it is enabled for the IPv6/Unicast AFI/SAFI. By using **activate** in the new context, the neighbor/peer group is enabled for AFI/SAFI.

neighbor advertisement-interval

C E S4810

Set the advertisement interval between BGP neighbors or within a BGP peer group.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **advertisement-interval** *seconds*

To return to the default value, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **advertisement-interval** command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

neighbor allowas-in

C E S4810

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 IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

neighbor default-originate

C E S4810

Inject the default route to a BGP peer or neighbor.

Syntax

neighbor {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **default-originate** [**route-map** *map-name*]

To remove a default route, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **default-originate** [**route-map** *map-name*] command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the X:X:X:X::X format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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.

neighbor description

C E S4810

Assign a character string describing the neighbor or group of neighbors (peer group).

Syntax

neighbor {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **description** *text*

To delete a description, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **description** *text* command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the X:X:X:X::X format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

neighbor distribute-list

C E S4810

Distribute BGP information via an established prefix list.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* {**in** | **out**}

To delete a neighbor distribution list, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* {**in** | **out**} command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of 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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information Other BGP filtering commands include: neighbor filter-list and neighbor route-map.

Related Commands

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.

neighbor ebgp-multihop

C E S4810

Attempt and accept BGP connections to external peers on networks that are not directly connected.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **ebgp-multihop** [*ttl*]

To disallow and disconnect connections, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **ebgp-multihop** [*ttl*] command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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.

neighbor fall-over

C E S4810

Enable or disable fast fall-over for BGP neighbors.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **fall-over**

To disable, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **fall-over** command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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 ipv6 unicast neighbors	Display IPv6 routing information exchanged by BGP neighbors.

neighbor filter-list

C E S4810

Configure a BGP filter based on the AS-PATH attribute.

Syntax

neighbor {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **filter-list** *as-path-name* {**in** | **out**}

To delete a BGP filter, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **filter-list** *as-path-name* {**in** | **out**} command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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. If the AS-PATH access list is not configured, the default is permit (to allow routes). (16 characters maximum)
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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

neighbor maximum-prefix

C E S4810

Control the number of network prefixes received.

Syntax

neighbor {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **maximum-prefix** *maximum* [*threshold*] [**warning-only**]

To return to the default values, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **maximum-prefix** *maximum* [*threshold*] [**warning-only**] command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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 ipv6 unicast summary command displays `(prfxd)` in the State/PfxRcd column for that neighbor. The neighbor remains down until you enter the capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size 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 ipv6 unicast summary	Displays the current BGP configuration.

neighbor X:X::X password

C E T

S4810

Enable TCP MD5 Authentication for an IPv6 BGP peer session.

Syntax

neighbor x:x:x::x password {7 <encrypt-pass> | <clear-pass}

To return to the default setting, use the **no neighbor x:x:x::x password** command.

Parameters

encrypt-pass	Enter the encrypted password.
clear-pass	Enter the clear text password.

Defaults

Disabled.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

The TCP session is authentication and hence prevents the data from being compromised.

neighbor next-hop-self

C E S4810

Allows you to configure the router as the next hop for a BGP neighbor. (This command is used for IBGP).

Syntax

neighbor {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **next-hop-self**

To return to the default setting, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **next-hop-self** command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
peer-group-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of the peer group.

Defaults

Disabled.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

If the set ipv6 next-hop command in the ROUTE-MAP mode is configured, its configuration takes precedence over the neighbor next-hop-self command.

neighbor peer-group (assigning peers)

C E S4810

Allows you to assign one peer to a existing peer group.

Syntax

neighbor *ipv6-address* **peer-group** *peer-group-name*

To delete a peer from a peer group, use the **no neighbor** *ipv6-address* **peer-group** *peer-group-name* command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
peer-group *peer-group-name*	Enter the keyword **peer-group** followed by the name of a configured peer group. (maximum 16 characters)

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

You can assign up to 64 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

capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size	Resets BGP sessions.
neighbor peer-group (creating group)	Create a peer group.
show ip bgp ipv6 unicast peer-group	View BGP peers.
show ip bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors	View BGP neighbors configurations.

neighbor peer-group (creating group)

C E S4810

Allows 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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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.

neighbor peer-group passive

C E S4810

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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

After you configure a peer group as passive, you must assign it a subnet using the neighbor subnet command.

Related Commands

neighbor subnet	Assign a subnet to a dynamically-configured BGP neighbor.

neighbor remote-as

C E S4810

Create and specify the remote peer to the BGP neighbor.

Syntax

neighbor {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remote-as** *number*

To delete a remote AS entry, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remote-as** *number* command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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: 1 to 65535.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

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.

neighbor remove-private-as

C E S4810

Remove private AS numbers from the AS-PATH of outgoing updates.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remove-private-as**

To return to the default, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remove-private-as** command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

Applies to EBGP neighbors only.

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.

neighbor route-map

C E S4810

Apply an established route map to either incoming or outbound routes of a BGP neighbor or peer group.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **route-map** *map-name* {**in** | **out**}

To remove the route map, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **route-map** *map-name* {**in** | **out**} command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the X:X:X:X::X format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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.

neighbor route-reflector-client

C E S4810

Configure a neighbor as a member of a route reflector cluster.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ipv6-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** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **route-reflector-client** command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the X:X:X:X::X format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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.

neighbor send-community

C E S4810

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** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **send-community**

To disable sending a COMMUNITY attribute, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **send-community** command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

neighbor shutdown

C E S4810

Disable a BGP neighbor or peer group.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **shutdown**

To enable a disabled neighbor or peer group, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **shutdown** command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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 ipv6 unicast summary command to confirm its status.

Related Commands

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast summary	Display the current BGP configuration.
show ip bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors	Display IPv6 routing information exchanged by BGP neighbors.

neighbor soft-reconfiguration inbound

C E T

S4810

Enable a BGP soft-reconfiguration and start storing updates for inbound IPv6 unicast routes.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **soft-reconfiguration inbound**

Parameters

ipv4-address | *ipv6-address*	Enter the IP address of the neighbor for which you want to start storing inbound routing updates.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group for which you want to start storing inbound routing updates.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes ROUTER BGPv6 ADDRESS FAMILY (conf-router_bgpv6_af)

Usage Information This command enables soft-reconfiguration for the specified BGP neighbor. BGP will store all updates for inbound IPv6 unicast routes 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.

Related Commands

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors	Display IPv6 routing information exchanged by BGP neighbors.

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Added support for IPv4 multicast and IPv4 unicast address families
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S4810
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

neighbor subnet

C E S4810

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.
mask	Enter a prefix mask in / prefix-length format (/x).

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

neighbor timers

C E S4810

Set keepalive and hold time timers for a BGP neighbor or a peer group.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **timers** *keepalive holdtime*

To return to the default values, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **timers** command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

Timer values configured with the neighbor timers command override the timer values configured with the timers bgp 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.

neighbor update-source

C E S4810

Enable the E-Series software to use Loopback interfaces for TCP connections for BGP sessions.

Syntax

neighbor {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **update-source loopback** *interface*

To use the closest interface, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **update-source loopback** *interface* command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to disable all routers within the peer group.
loopback *interface*	Enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number of the loopback interface. Range: 0 to 16383.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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.

neighbor weight

C E S4810

Assign a weight to the neighbor connection, which is used to determine the best path.

Syntax

neighbor {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **weight** *weight*

To remove a weight value, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **weight** *weight* command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

In the FTOS best path selection process, the path with the highest weight value is preferred.

Note: Reset the neighbor connection (capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size * command) to apply the weight to the connection and recompute the best path.

network

C E S4810

Specify the networks for the BGP process and enter them in the BGP routing table.

Syntax

network *ipv6-address prefix-length* [**route-map** *map-name*]

To remove a network, use the **no network** *ip-address mask* [**route-map** *map-name*] 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.

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 ipv6 address • match ipv6 next-hop • match ipv6 route-source • set ipv6 next-hop If the route map is not configured, the default is deny (to drop all routes).

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information The E-Series 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.

network backdoor

C E S4810

Specify this IGP route as the preferred route.

Syntax **network** *ipv6-address prefix-length* **backdoor**

To remove a network, use the **no network** *ipv6-address prefix-length* **backdoor** 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.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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.

redistribute

C E S4810

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 ipv6 address • match ipv6 next-hop • match ipv6 route-source • set ipv6 next-hop If the route map is not configured, the default is deny (to drop all routes).

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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) configure the neighbor default-originate command.

Related Commands

neighbor default-originate	Inject the default route.

redistribute isis

C E S4810

Redistribute IS-IS routes into BGP.

Syntax

redistribute isis [level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2] **[metric** *metric-value* **| metric-type** {**external** | **internal**}**] [route-map** *map-name***]**

To stop redistribution of IS-IS routes, use the **no redistribute isis** command.

Parameters

level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the type (level) of routes to redistribute.
metric	(OPTIONAL) Assign metric to an interface for use with IPv6 information
metric-type	(OPTIONAL) The external link type associated with the default route advertised into a routing domain. You must specify one of the following: • **external** • **internal** (Default)
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 ipv6 address • match ipv6 next-hop • match ipv6 route-source • set ipv6 next-hop If the route map is not configured, the default is deny (to drop all routes).

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

redistribute ospf

C E S4810

Redistribute OSPFv3 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 OSPFv3 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 OSPFv3 internal routes only.
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 ipv6 address • match ipv6 next-hop • match ipv6 route-source • set ipv6 next-hop If the route map is not configured, the default is deny (to drop all routes).

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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.

router bgp

C E S4810

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.

Defaults Not enabled.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show capture bgp-pdu neighbor

C E S4810

Display BGP packet capture information for an IPv6 address on the E-Series.

Syntax **show capture bgp-pdu neighbor** *ipv6-address*

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address (X:X:X:X::X) of a BGP neighbor.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Related Commands

capture bgp-pdu neighbor (ipv6)	Enable capture of an IPv6 BGP neighbor packet.
capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size	Specify a size for the capture buffer.

show config

C E S4810

View the current ROUTER BGP configuration.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes ROUTER BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Example

Figure 28-1. show config Command Example (Partial)

```
Force10(conf-router_bgp)#show conf
!
router bgp 18508
 neighbor RR-CLIENT peer-group
 neighbor RR-CLIENT remote-as 18508
 neighbor RR-CLIENT no shutdown
 neighbor RR-CLIENT-PASSIV peer-group passive
 neighbor RR-CLIENT-PASSIV remote-as 18508
 neighbor RR-CLIENT-PASSIV subnet 9000::9:0/120
 neighbor RR-CLIENT-PASSIV no shutdown
 neighbor 1109::33 remote-as 18508
 neighbor 1109::33 update-source Loopback 101
 neighbor 1109::33 no shutdown
 neighbor 2222::220 remote-as 18508
 neighbor 2222::220 route-reflector-client
 neighbor 2222::220 update-source Loopback 100
 neighbor 2222::220 no shutdown
 neighbor 4000::33 remote-as 18508
 neighbor 4000::33 no shutdown
 neighbor 4000::60 remote-as 18508
 neighbor 4000::60 no shutdown
 neighbor 9000::1:2 remote-as 640
 no neighbor 9000::1:2 activate
 neighbor 9000::1:2 no shutdown

 !
Force10#
```

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast

C E S4810

View the current BGP routing table for the E-Series.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv6 unicast** [*network* [*network-mask*] [**longer-prefixes**]]

Parameters

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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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.

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast cluster-list

C E S4810

View BGP neighbors in a specific cluster.

Syntax

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast cluster-list [*cluster-id*]

Parameters

cluster-id	(OPTIONAL) Enter the cluster id in dotted decimal format.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast community

C E S4810

View information on all routes with Community attributes or view specific BGP community groups.

Syntax

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast 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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

To view the total number of COMMUNITY attributes found, use the show ip bgp ipv6 unicast summary command. The text line above the route table states the number of COMMUNITY attributes found.

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast community-list

C E S4810

View routes that are affected by a specific community list.

Syntax

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast community-list *community-list-name* [**exact-match**]

Parameters

community-list-name	Enter the name of a configured IP community list.
exact-match	(OPTIONAL) Enter **exact-match** to display only for an exact match of the communities.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast dampened-paths

C E S4810

View BGP routes that are dampened (non-active).

Syntax

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast dampened-paths

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast detail

C E S4810

Display BGP internal information for IPv6 Unicast address family.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv6 unicast detail**

Defaults none

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast extcommunity-list

C E S4810

View information on all routes with Extended Community attributes.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv6 unicast extcommunity-list** [*list name*]

Parameters

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 ipv6 unicast summary command. The text line above the route table states the number of COMMUNITY attributes found.

The show ip bgp ipv6 unicast 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 ipv6 unicast command output.

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast filter-list

C E S4810

View the routes that match the filter lists.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv6 unicast filter-list** *as-path-name*

Parameters

as-path-name	Enter the name of an AS-PATH.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast flap-statistics

C E S4810

View flap statistics on BGP routes.

Syntax

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast flap-statistics [*ipv6-address prefix-length*] [**filter-list** *as-path-name*] [**regexp** *regular-expression*]

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.
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. • **^** = (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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast inconsistent-as

C E S4810

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 ipv6 unicast inconsistent-as

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Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors

C E S4810

Displays information on IPv6 unicast routes exchanged by BGP neighbors.

Syntax

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors [*ipv4-neighbor-addr* | *ipv6-neighbor-addr*] [**advertised-routes** | **dampened-routes** | **detail** | **flap-statistics** | **routes | received-routes** [*network* [*network-mask*]] **| denied-routes** [*network* [*network-mask*]]]

Parameters

ipv6 unicast	Enter the **ipv6 unicast** keywords to view information only related to IPv6 unicast routes.
ipv4-neighbor-addr **|** *ipv6-neighbor-addr*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the neighbor to view only BGP route 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 8.4.1.0	Added support for IPv4 multicast and IPv6 unicast address families
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S4810
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced 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 28-2. Command Example: show ip bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors**

```
Force10#show ip bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors

BGP neighbor is 5ffe:10::3, remote AS 1, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 5.5.5.3
  BGP state ESTABLISHED, in this state for 00:00:32
  Last read 00:00:32, last write 00:00:32
  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 IPv6 Unicast :
    MULTIPROTO_EXT(1)
    ROUTE_REFRESH(2)
    CISCO_ROUTE_REFRESH(128)

  Capabilities advertised to neighbor for IPv6 Unicast :
    MULTIPROTO_EXT(1)
    ROUTE_REFRESH(2)
    CISCO_ROUTE_REFRESH(128)

  For address family: IPv6 Unicast
  BGP table version 12, neighbor version 12
  2 accepted prefixes consume 32 bytes

  Prefixes accepted 1 (consume 4 bytes), withdrawn 0 by peer
  Prefixes advertised 0, rejected 0, withdrawn 0 from peer
  Connections established 3; dropped 2
  Last reset 00:00:39, due to Closed by neighbor

  Notification History
   'OPEN error/Bad AS' Sent : 0 Recv: 1

Local host: 5ffe:10::4, Local port: 179
Foreign host: 5ffe:10::3, Foreign port: 35470

Notification History
   'Connection Reset' Sent : 1  Recv: 0

BGP neighbor is 5ffe:11::3, remote AS 1, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 5.5.5.3
  BGP state ESTABLISHED, in this state for 00:00:28
  Last read 00:00:28, last write 00:00:28
  Hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Received 27 messages, 3 notifications, 0 in queue
  Sent 0 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Received 8 updates, Sent 0 updates
  Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
  Minimum time before advertisements start is 0 seconds

  Capabilities received from neighbor for IPv6 Unicast :
    MULTIPROTO_EXT(1)
    ROUTE_REFRESH(2)
    CISCO_ROUTE_REFRESH(128)
    Capabilities advertised to neighbor for IPv6 Unicast :
    MULTIPROTO_EXT(1)
    ROUTE_REFRESH(2)
    CISCO_ROUTE_REFRESH(128)

  For address family: IPv6 Unicast
  BGP table version 12, neighbor version 12
  2 accepted prefixes consume 32 bytes

  Prefix advertised 0, rejected 0, withdrawn 0
  Connections established 3; dropped 2
  Last reset 00:00:41, due to Closed by neighbor

  Notification History
   'OPEN error/Bad AS' Sent : 0 Recv: 1

Local host: 5ffe:11::4, Local port: 179
```

Table 28-1. Command Example fields: show ip bgp ipv6 unicast 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.
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 IPv6 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.
Prefixes accepted	Displays the number of network prefixes accepted by the router and the amount of memory used to process those prefixes.
Prefixes 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 ipv6 unicast	View the current BGP routing table.

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast peer-group

C E S4810

Allows you to view information on the BGP peers in a peer group.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv6 unicast peer-group** [*peer-group-name* [**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 peer-group-specific information for the IPv6 address family.
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 ipv6 unicast summary command

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Example

Figure 28-3. show ip bgp peer-group Command Example

```
Force10#show ip bgp peer-group

Peer-group RR-CLIENT, remote AS 18508
  BGP version 4
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 5 seconds

  For address family: IPv4 Unicast
  BGP neighbor is RR-CLIENT, peer-group internal,
  Number of peers in this group 1
  Peer-group members (* - outbound optimized):
    9000::4:

Peer-group RR-CLIENT-PASSIV, remote AS 18508
  BGP version 4
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 5 seconds

  For address family: IPv4 Unicast
  BGP neighbor is RR-CLIENT-PASSIV, peer-group internal,
  Number of peers in this group 1
  Peer-group members (* - outbound optimized):
    9000::9:2*
Force10#
```

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast summary

C E S4810

Allows you to view the status of all BGP connections.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv6 unicast summary**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Example **Figure 28-4. show ip bgp summary Command Example**

```
Force10# show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 55.55.55.55, local AS number 18508
BGP table version is 0, main routing table version 0
6 BGP path attribute entrie(s) using 392 bytes of memory
6 BGP AS-PATH entrie(s) using 294 bytes of memory
6 BGP community entrie(s) using 234 bytes of memory

Neighbor        AS     MsgRcvd  MsgSent     TblVer  InQ  OutQ Up/Down  State/Pfx

1109::33        18508        0        0          0    0     0 never    Active
2222::220       18508        0        0          0    0     0 never    Active
4000::33        18508        0        0          0    0     0 never    Active
4000::60        18508        0        0          0    0     0 never    Active
9000::4:2       18508        0        0          0    0     0 never    Active
9000::5:2       1           35       32          0    0     0 00:16:42          0
9000::6:2       2           35       32          0    0     0 00:16:39          0
9000::7:2       3           35       32          0    0     0 00:16:41          0
9000::8:2       18508       35       32          0    0     0 00:16:42          0
9000::9:2       18508       44       19          0    0     0 00:16:41          0
9000::a:2       18508       35       32          0    0     0 00:16:43          0
9000::b:14      18508       29       29          0    0     0 00:13:01          0
Force10#
```

show ip bgp next-hop

C E S4810

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** [local-routes]

Parameters

local-routes	(OPTIONAL) Show next-hop information for local routes

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Example

Figure 28-5. show ip bgp next-hop Command Example

```
Force10#show ip bgp next-hop
 Next-hop        Via                          RefCount  Cost  Flaps Time Elapsed
 9000::5:2       9000::5:2, Gi 8/38                2     0      0 00:23:22
 9000::6:2       9000::6:2, Gi 8/38                2     0      0 00:23:22
 9000::7:2       9000::7:2, Gi 8/38                2     0      0 00:23:22
 9000::8:2       9000::8:2, Gi 8/38                2     0      0 00:23:22
 9000::9:2       9000::9:2, Gi 8/38             6000     0      0 00:23:16
 9000::a:2       9000::a:2, Gi 8/38                2     0      0 00:23:22
Force10#
```

show ip bgp paths

C E S4810

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. • **^** = (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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp paths as-path

C E S4810

View all unique AS-PATHs in the BGP database

Syntax **show ip bgp paths as-path**

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp paths community

C E S4810

View all unique COMMUNITY numbers in the BGP database.

Syntax **show ip bgp paths community**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp paths extcommunity

C E S4810

View all unique Extended community information in the BGP database.

Syntax **show ip bgp paths extcommunity**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp regexp

C E S4810

Allows you to view 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. • ^ = (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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

timers bgp

C E S4810

Allows you to adjust the BGP network timers for all neighbors.

Syntax

timers bgp *keepalive holdtimer*

To return to the default values, use the **no timers bgp** command.

Parameters

keepalive	Enter the time interval in seconds between which the E-Series sends keepalive messages. Range: 1 to 65535 Default: 60 seconds
holdtimer	Enter the time interval in seconds which the E-Series waits since the last keepalive message before declaring a BGP peer dead. Range: 3 to 65535 Default: 180 seconds

Defaults

keepalive = 60 seconds; *holdtimer* = 180 seconds

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Related Commands

neighbor timers	Adjust BGP timers for a specific peer or peer group.

IPv6 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. The MBGP commands are:

- address family
- aggregate-address
- bgp dampening
- clear ip bgp ipv6 unicast
- clear ip bgp ipv6 unicast dampening
- clear ip bgp ipv6 unicast flap-statistics
- debug ip bgp ipv6 unicast dampening
- debug ip bgp ipv6 unicast peer-group updates
- debug ip bgp ipv6 unicast 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
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast cluster-list
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast community
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast community-list
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast dampened-paths
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast detail
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast filter-list
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast flap-statistics
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast inconsistent-as
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast peer-group
- show ip bgp ipv6 unicast summary

address family

C E S4810

This command changes the context to SAFI (Subsequent Address Family Identifier).

Syntax **address family ipv6 unicast**

To remove SAFI context, use the **no address family ipv6 unicast** command.

Parameters

ipv6	Enter the keyword **ipv6** to specify the address family as IPv6.
unicast	Enter the keyword **unicast** to specify multicast as SAFI.

Defaults IPv6 Unicast

Command Modes ROUTER BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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 IPv6 Unicast (the default) family by entering exit and returning to the Router BGP context.

aggregate-address

C E S4810

Summarize a range of prefixes to minimize the number of entries in the routing table.

Syntax **aggregate-address** *ipv6-address prefix-length* [**advertise-map** *map-name*] [**as-set**] [**attribute-map** *map-name*] [**summary-only**] [**suppress-map** *map-name*]

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.
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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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.

bgp dampening

C E S4810

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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

clear ip bgp ipv6 unicast

C E S4810

Reset MBGP sessions.

Syntax **clear ip bgp ipv6 unicast *** *ipv6-address prefix-length* [**dampening** | **flap-statistics**] **peer-group**]

Parameters

*	Enter the character * to clear all peers.
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
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 8.4.2.0	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

clear ip bgp ipv6 unicast dampening

C E S4810

Clear information on route dampening.

Syntax **clear ip bgp dampening ipv6 unicast** [*network network-mask*]

Parameters

network	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv6 network address in X:X:X:X::X format.
network-mask	If you enter the network address, then enter the network mask, from 0 to 128.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

clear ip bgp ipv6 unicast flap-statistics

C E S4810

Clear BGP flap statistics, which includes number of flaps and the time of the last flap.

Syntax **clear ip bgp ipv6 unicast flap-statistics** [*network* **| filter-list** *list* |**regexp** *regexp*

Parameters

network	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv6 network address in X:X:X:X::X format to clear flap statistics.

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) 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) [ ] (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.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

debug ip bgp ipv6 unicast dampening

C E S4810

View information on routes being dampened.

Syntax **debug ip bgp ipv6 unicast dampening**

To disable debugging, enter **no debug ip bgp ipv6 unicast dampening**

Parameters

dampening	Enter the keyword **dampening** to clear route flap dampening information.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

debug ip bgp ipv6 unicast peer-group updates

C E S4810

View information about BGP peer-group updates.

Syntax **debug ip bgp ipv6 unicast peer-group** *peer-group-name* **updates** [**in** | **out**]

To disable debugging, enter **no debug ip bgp ipv6 unicast 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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

debug ip bgp ipv6 unicast updates

C E S4810

View information about BGP updates.

Syntax **debug ip bgp ipv6 unicast** *ipv6-address prefix-length* **updates** [**in** | **out**]

To disable debugging, enter **no debug ip bgp ipv6 unicast** *ipv6-address prefix-length* **updates** [**in** | **out**] 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
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.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

distance bgp

C E S4810

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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Caution: Dell Force10 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.

neighbor activate

C E S4810

This command allows the specified neighbor/peer group to be enabled for the current AFI/SAFI.

Syntax **neighbor** [*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*] **activate**

To disable, use the **no neighbor** [*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*] **activate** command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv6 address in the X:X:X:X::X format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

By default, when a neighbor/peer group configuration is created in the Router BGP context, it is enabled for the IPv6/Unicast AFI/SAFI. By using **activate** in the new context, the neighbor/peer group is enabled for AFI/SAFI.

Related Commands

address family	Changes the context to SAFI

neighbor advertisement-interval

C E S4810

Set the advertisement interval between BGP neighbors or within a BGP peer group.

Syntax

neighbor {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **advertisement-interval** *seconds*

To return to the default value, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **advertisement-interval** command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv6 address in the X:X:X:X::X format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

neighbor default-originate

C E S4810

Inject the default route to a BGP peer or neighbor.

Syntax

neighbor {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **default-originate** [**route-map** *map-name*]

To remove a default route, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*} **default-originate** command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv6 address in the X:X:X:X::X format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

neighbor distribute-list

C E S4810

Distribute BGP information via an established prefix list.

Syntax **neighbor** [*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*] **distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* [**in** | **out**]

To delete a neighbor distribution list, use the **no neighbor** [*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*] **distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* [**in** | **out**] command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information Other BGP filtering commands include: neighbor filter-list and neighbor route-map.

Related Commands

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.

neighbor filter-list

C E S4810

Configure a BGP filter based on the AS-PATH attribute.

Syntax **neighbor** [*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*] **filter-list aspath** *access-list-name* [**in** | **out**]

To delete a BGP filter, use the **no neighbor** [*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*] **filter-list aspath** *access-list-name* [**in** | **out**] command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv6 address in the X:X:X:X::X format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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. 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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

neighbor maximum-prefix

C E S4810

Control the number of network prefixes received.

Syntax **neighbor** *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name* **maximum-prefix** *maximum* [*threshold*] [**warning-only**]

To return to the default values, use the **no neighbor** *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name* **maximum-prefix** *maximum* command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv6 address in the X:X:X:X::X format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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, 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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

neighbor next-hop-self

C E S4810

Allows you to configure the router as the next hop for a BGP neighbor.

Syntax **neighbor** *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name* **next-hop-self**

To return to the default setting, use the **no neighbor** *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name* **next-hop-self** command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
peer-group-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of the peer group.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes ROUTER BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information If the set ipv6 next-hop command in the ROUTE-MAP mode is configured, its configuration takes precedence over the neighbor next-hop-self command.

neighbor remove-private-as

C E S4810

Remove private AS numbers from the AS-PATH of outgoing updates.

Syntax **neighbor** *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name* **remove-private-as**

To return to the default, use the **no neighbor** *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name* **remove-private-as** command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

neighbor route-map

C E S4810

Apply an established route map to either incoming or outbound routes of a BGP neighbor or peer group.

Syntax

neighbor *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name* **route-map** *map-name* [**in** | **out**]

To remove the route map, use the **no neighbor** [*ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name*] **route-map** *map-name* [**in** | **out**] command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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.

neighbor route-reflector-client

C E S4810

Configure a neighbor as a member of a route reflector cluster.

Syntax

neighbor *ipv6-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** *ipv6-address* | *peer-group-name* **route-reflector-client** command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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 BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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.

network

C E S4810

Specify the networks for the BGP process and enter them in the BGP routing table.

Syntax **network** *ipv6-address* [**route-map** *map-name*]

To remove a network, use the **no network** *ipv6-address* [**route-map** *map-name*] command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the x:x:x:x::x format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
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 ipv6 address • match ipv6 next-hop • match ipv6 route-source • set ipv6 next-hop If the route map is not configured, the default is deny (to drop all routes).

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information The E-Series 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.

redistribute

C E S4810

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 ipv6 address • match ipv6 next-hop • match ipv6 route-source • set ipv6 next-hop If the route map is not configured, the default is deny (to drop all routes).

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGPV6-ADDRESS FAMILY

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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) configure the neighbor default-originate command.

Related Commands

neighbor default-originate	Inject the default route.

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast

C E S4810

View the current MBGP routing table for the E-Series.

Syntax

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast [*network* [*network-mask*] [**length**]]

Parameters

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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Example

Figure 28-6. show ip bgp ipv6 unicast

```
Force10#show ip bgp ipv6 unicast
BGP table version is 8, local router ID is 5.5.10.4
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
h   dead:1::/100       5ffe:10::3               0                  0 1 i
h                      5ffe:11::3               0                  0 1 i
*>  dead:2::/100       5ffe:10::3               0                  0 1 i
*                      5ffe:11::3               0                  0 1 i
*>  dead:3::/100       5ffe:10::3               0                  0 1 i
*                      5ffe:11::3               0                  0 1 i
h   dead:4::/100       5ffe:10::3               0                  0 1 i
h                      5ffe:11::3               0                  0 1 i
Force10#show ip bgp ipv6 unicast dead:3::/100

BGP routing table entry for dead:3::/100, version 3
Paths: (2 available, table Default-MBGP-Routing-Table.)
Not advertised to any peer

Received from :
  5ffe:10::3  (5.5.5.3)    Best
    AS_PATH :  1

    Next-Hop : 5ffe:10::3, Cost : 0
    Origin IGP, Metric  0, LocalPref  100, Weight  0, external

  5ffe:11::3  (5.5.5.3)
    AS_PATH :  1

    Next-Hop : 5ffe:11::3, Cost : 0
    Origin IGP, Metric  0, LocalPref  100, Weight  0, external
    Inactive reason: Peer IP address
Force10#
```

Table 28-2. show ip bgp Command Example 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 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 ipv6 unicast community	View BGP communities.

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast cluster-list

C E S4810

View BGP neighbors in a specific cluster.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv6 unicast cluster-list** [*cluster-id*]

Parameters

cluster-id	(OPTIONAL) Enter the cluster id in dotted decimal format.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast community

C E S4810

View information on all routes with Community attributes or view specific BGP community groups.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv6 unicast 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

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information To view the total number of COMMUNITY attributes found, use the show ip bgp ipv6 unicast summary command. The text line above the route table states the number of COMMUNITY attributes found.

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast community-list

C E S4810

View routes that are affected by a specific community list.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv6 unicast 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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast dampened-paths

C E S4810

View BGP routes that are dampened (non-active).

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv6 unicast dampened-paths**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast detail

C E S4810

Display detailed BGP information.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv6 unicast detail**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Example

Figure 28-7. show ip bgp ipv6 unicast detail Command Example (Partial)

```
R2_Training#show ip bgp ipv6 unicast detail

Detail information for BGP Node
bgpNdP 0x41a17000 : NdTmrP 0x41a17000 : NdKATmrP 0x41a17014 : NdTics 327741 :
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 : AFRstSe
t 0x41a1a298 : NHopDfrdHdP 0x41a1a3e0 : NumNhDfrd 0 : CfgHdrAFMsk 1
```

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast filter-list

C E S4810

View the routes that match the filter lists.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv6 unicast filter-list** *as-path-name*

Parameters

as-path-name	Enter the name of an AS-PATH.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast flap-statistics

C E S4810

View flap statistics on BGP routes.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv6 unicast flap-statistics** [*ipv6-address prefix-length*] [**filter-list** *as-path-name*] [**regexp** *regular-expression*]

Parameters

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.
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. • **^** = (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 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Example

Figure 28-8. show ip bgp ipv6 unicast flap-statistics command

```
Force10#show ip bgp ipv6 unicast flap-statistics
BGP table version is 8, local router ID is 5.5.10.4
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             From             Flaps Duration Reuse     Path
h    dead:1::/100        5ffe:10::3       1     00:03:20           1 i
h    dead:1::/100        5ffe:11::3       1     00:03:20           1 i
h    dead:4::/100        5ffe:10::3       1     00:04:39           1 i
h    dead:4::/100        5ffe:11::3       1     00:04:39           1 i

Force10#
```

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast inconsistent-as

C E S4810

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 ipv6 unicast inconsistent-as**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors

C E S4810

Allows you to view the information exchanged by BGP neighbors.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors** [*ipv6-address prefix-length* [**advertised-routes** | **dampened-routes** | **detail | flap-statistics** | **routes**]]

Parameters

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.
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.
flap-statistics	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **flap-statistics** to view flap statistics on the neighbor's routes.
detail	(OPTIONAL) Display detailed neighbor information.
routes	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **routes** to view only the neighbor's feasible routes.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.5.1.0	Modified: Added **detail** option; added information to output.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Example **Figure 28-9. show ip bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors Command Example (Partial)**

```
Force10#show ip bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors

BGP neighbor is 5ffe:10::3, remote AS 1, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 5.5.5.3
  BGP state ESTABLISHED, in this state for 00:00:32
  Last read 00:00:32, last write 00:00:32
  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 IPv6 Unicast :
    MULTIPROTO_EXT(1)
    ROUTE_REFRESH(2)
    CISCO_ROUTE_REFRESH(128)

  Capabilities advertised to neighbor for IPv6 Unicast :
    MULTIPROTO_EXT(1)
    ROUTE_REFRESH(2)
    CISCO_ROUTE_REFRESH(128)

  For address family: IPv6 Unicast
  BGP table version 12, neighbor version 12
  2 accepted prefixes consume 32 bytes
Prefixes accepted 1 (consume 4 bytes), withdrawn 0 by peer
  Prefixes advertised 0, rejected 0, withdrawn 0 from peer

  Connections established 3; dropped 2
  Last reset 00:00:39, due to Closed by neighbor

  Notification History
   'OPEN error/Bad AS' Sent : 0  Recv: 1

Local host: 5ffe:10::4, Local port: 179
Foreign host: 5ffe:10::3, Foreign port: 35470

BGP neighbor is 5ffe:11::3, remote AS 1, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 5.5.5.3
  BGP state ESTABLISHED, in this state for 00:00:28
  Last read 00:00:28, last write 00:00:28
  Hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Received 27 messages, 3 notifications, 0 in queue
  Sent 0 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Received 8 updates, Sent 0 updates
  Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
  Minimum time before advertisements start is 0 seconds

  Capabilities received from neighbor for IPv6 Unicast :
    MULTIPROTO_EXT(1)
    ROUTE_REFRESH(2)
    CISCO_ROUTE_REFRESH(128)

  Capabilities advertised to neighbor for IPv6 Unicast :
    MULTIPROTO_EXT(1)
    ROUTE_REFRESH(2)
    CISCO_ROUTE_REFRESH(128)

  For address family: IPv6 Unicast
  BGP table version 12, neighbor version 12
  2 accepted prefixes consume 32 bytes
  Prefix advertised 0, rejected 0, withdrawn 0

  Connections established 3; dropped 2
  Last reset 00:00:41, due to Closed by neighbor

  Notification History
   'OPEN error/Bad AS' Sent : 0  Recv: 1

Local host: 5ffe:11::4, Local port: 179
```

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Table 28-3. show ip bgp neighbors Command Fields

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.
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 IPv6 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 ipv6 unicast	View the current BGP routing table.

show ip bgp ipv6 unicast peer-group

C E S4810

Allows you to view information on the BGP peers in a peer group.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv6 unicast peer-group** [*peer-group-name* [**summary**]]

Parameters

peer-group-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of a peer group to view information about that peer group only.
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 ipv6 unicast summary command

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

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 ipv6 unicast summary

C E S4810

Allows you to view the status of all BGP connections.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv6 unicast summary**

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on C-Series and S4810.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Example

Figure 28-10. show ip bgp summary Command Example

```
Force10#show ip bgp ipv6 unicast summary
BGP router identifier 5.5.10.4, local AS number 100
BGP table version is 12, main routing table version 12
2 network entrie(s) and 4 paths using 536 bytes of memory
1 BGP path attribute entrie(s) using 112 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entrie(s) using 39 bytes of memory
Dampening enabled. 0 history paths, 0 dampened paths, 0 penalized paths

Neighbor        AS     MsgRcvd  MsgSent     TblVer  InQ  OutQ Up/Down  State/Pfx

5ffe:10::3      1           28        0         12    0     0 00:01:01         2
5ffe:11::3      1           27        0         12    0     0 00:00:55         2
Force10#
```

Table 28-4. show ip bgp summary Command Fields

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 ipv6 unicast 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.

29

Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS)

Overview

Intermediate System to Intermediate System Protocol (IS-IS) for IPv4 and IPv6is supported only on the E-Series platform, as indicated by the E character under each command heading.

IS-IS is an interior gateway protocol that uses a shortest-path-first algorithm. IS-IS facilitates the communication between open systems, supporting routers passing both IP and OSI traffic.

A router is considered an *intermediate system.* Networks are partitioned into manageable routing domains, called areas. Intermediate systems send, receive, and forward packets to other routers within their area (Level 1 and Level 1-2 devices). Only Level 1-2 and Level 2 devices communicate with other areas.

IS-IS protocol standards are listed in the Standard Compliance chapter in the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Note: The fundamental mechanisms of IS-IS are the same between IPv4 and IPv6. Where there are differences between the two versions, they are identified and clarified in this chapter. Except where identified, the information in this chapter applies to both protocol versions.

Commands

The following are the FTOS commands to enable IS-IS.

- adjacency-check
- advertise
- area-password
- clear config
- clear isis
- clns host
- debug isis
- debug isis adj-packets
- debug isis local-updates
- debug isis snp-packets
- debug isis spf-triggers
- debug isis update-packets

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- default-information originate
- description
- distance
- distribute-list in
- distribute-list out
- distribute-list redistributed-override
- domain-password
- graceful-restart ietf
- graceful-restart interval
- graceful-restart t1
- graceful-restart t2
- graceful-restart t3
- graceful-restart restart-wait
- hello padding
- hostname dynamic
- ignore-lsp-errors
- ip router isis
- ipv6 router isis
- isis circuit-type
- isis csnp-interval
- isis hello-interval
- isis hello-multiplier
- isis hello padding
- isis ipv6 metric
- isis metric
- isis network point-to-point
- isis password
- isis priority
- is-type
- log-adjacency-changes
- lsp-gen-interval
- lsp-mtu
- lsp-refresh-interval
- max-area-addresses
- max-lsp-lifetime
- maximum-paths
- metric-style
- multi-topology
- net
- passive-interface
- redistribute
- redistribute bgp
- redistribute ospf
- router isis
- set-overload-bit
- show config

- show isis database
- show isis graceful-restart detail
- show isis hostname
- show isis interface
- show isis neighbors
- show isis protocol
- show isis traffic
- spf-interval

adjacency-check

E Verify that the "protocols supported" field of the IS-IS neighbor contains matching values to this router.

Syntax **adjacency-check**

To disable adjacency check, use the **no adjacency-check** command.

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS (*for IPv4*)

CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-ISIS-ADDRESS-FAMILY-IPV6 (*for IPv6*)

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information Use this command to perform protocol-support consistency checks on hello packets. The adjacency-check is enabled by default.

advertise

E Leak routes between levels (distribute IP prefixes between Level 1 and Level 2 and vice versa).

Syntax **advertise** {**level1-into-level2** | **level2-into-level1**} *prefix-list-name*

To return to the default, use the **no advertise** {**level1-into-level2** | **level2-into-level1**}[*prefix-list-name*] command.

Parameters

level1-into-level2	Enter the keyword **level1-into-level2** to advertise Level 1 routes into Level 2 LSPs. This is the default.
level2-into-level1	Enter the keyword **level2-into-level1** to advertise Level 2 inter-area routes into Level 1 LSPs. Described in RFC 2966.
prefix-list-name	Enter the name of a configured IP prefix list. Routes meeting the criteria of the IP Prefix list are leaked.

Defaults **level1-into-level2** (Level 1 to Level 2 leaking enabled.)

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS (*for IPv4*)

CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-ISIS-ADDRESS-FAMILY-IPV6 (*for IPv6*)

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced IPv6 ISIS support
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information You cannot disable leaking from one level to another, *however* you can regulate the rate flow from one level to another via an IP Prefix list. If the IP Prefix list is not configured, all routes are leaked.

Additional information can be found in IETF RFC 2966, *Domain-wide Prefix Distribution with Two-Level IS-IS.*

area-password

E Configure a Hash Message Authentication Code (HMAC) authentication password for an area.

Syntax **area-password** [**hmac-md5 |** *encryption-type*] *password*

To delete a password, enter **no area-password**.

Parameters

hmac-md5	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **hmac-md5** to encrypt the password.
encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter 7 to encrypt the password using DES.
password	Enter a 1—16-character length alphanumeric string to prevent unauthorized access or incorrect routing information corrupting the link state database. The password is processed as plain text which only provides limited security.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Usage Information Use the area-password command on routers within an area to prevent the link state database from receiving incorrect routing information from unauthorized routers.

The password configured is injected into Level 1 LSPs, CSNPs, and PSNPs.

Related Commands

domain-password	Allows you to set the authentication password for a routing domain.
isis password	Allows you to configure an authentication password for an interface.

clear config

E Clear IS-IS configurations that display under the `router isis` heading of the show running-config command output.

Syntax **clear config**

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Usage Information Use caution when you enter this command. Back up your configuration prior to using this command or your IS-IS configuration will be erased.

Related Commands

copy	Use this command to save the current configuration to another location.

clear isis

E Restart the IS-IS process. All IS-IS data is cleared.

Syntax **clear isis** [*tag*] {*** | database | traffic**}

Parameters

tag	(Optional) Enter an alphanumeric string to specify the IS-IS routing tag area.
*****	Enter the keyword * to clear all IS-IS information and restarts the IS-IS process. This command removes IS-IS neighbor information and IS-IS LSP database information and the full SPF calculation will be done.
database	Clears IS-IS LSP database information.
traffic	Clears IS-IS counters.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

clns host

E Define a name-to-network service mapping point (NSAP) mapping that can then be used with commands that require NSAPs and system IDs.

Syntax **clns host** *name nsap*

Parameters

name	Enter an alphanumeric string to identify the name-to-NSAP mapping.
nsap	Enter a specific NSAP address that will be associated with the *name* parameter.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Usage Information Use this command to configure a shortcut name that can used instead of entering a long string of numbers associated with an NSAP address.

Related Commands

hostname dynamic	Enables dynamic learning of hostnames from routers in the domain and allows the routers to advertise the hostnames in LSPs.

debug isis

E Enable debugging for all IS-IS operations.

Syntax **debug isis**

To disable debugging of IS-IS, enter **no debug isis**.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Usage Information Entering **debug isis** enables all debugging parameters.

Use this command to display all debugging information in one output. To turn off debugging, you normally enter separate **no** forms of each command. Enter the **no debug isis** command to disable all debug messages for IS-IS at once.

debug isis adj-packets

E Enable debugging on adjacency-related activity such as hello packets that are sent and received on IS-IS adjacencies.

Syntax **debug isis adj-packets** [*interface*]

To turn off debugging, use the **no debug isis adj-packets** [*interface*] command.

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Identifies the interface type slot/port as one of the following: • For a 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 and 1 to 512 for 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.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

debug isis local-updates

E Enables debugging on a specific interface and provides diagnostic information to debug IS-IS local update packets.

Syntax **debug isis local-updates** [*interface*]

To turn off debugging, enter the **no debug isis local-updates** [*interface*] command.

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Identifies the interface type slot/port as one of the following: • For a 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 and 1 to 512 for 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.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

debug isis snp-packets

E Enable debugging on a specific interface and provides diagnostic information to debug IS-IS complete sequence number PDU (CSNP) and partial sequence number PDU (PSNP) packets.

Syntax **debug isis snp-packets** [*interface*]

To turn off debugging, enter the **no debug isis snp-packets** [*interface*] command.

Parameters

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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

debug isis spf-triggers

E Enable debugging on the events that triggered IS-IS shortest path first (SPF) events for debugging purposes.

Syntax **debug isis spf-triggers**

To turn off debugging, enter **no debug isis spf-triggers**.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

debug isis update-packets

E Enable debugging on Link State PDUs (LSPs) that are detected by a router.

Syntax **debug isis update-packets** [*interface*]

To turn off debugging, enter the **no debug isis update-packets** [*interface*] command.

Parameters

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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

default-information originate

E Generate a default route into an IS-IS routing domain and controls the distribution of default information.

Syntax **default-information originate** [**always**] [**metric** *metric*] [**route-map** *map-name*]

To disable the generation of a default route into the specified IS-IS routing domain, enter the **no default-information originate** [**always**] [**metric** *metric*] [**route-map** *map-name*] command.

Parameters

always	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **always** to have the default route always advertised
metric *metric*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **metric** followed by a number to assign to the route. Range: 0 to 16777215
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) A default route will be generated by the routing process if the route map is satisfied.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS (*for IPv4*)

CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-ISIS-ADDRESS-FAMILY-IPV6 (*for IPv6*)

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced IPv6 ISIS support
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

When you use this command to redistribute routes into a routing domain, the router becomes an autonomous system (AS) boundary router. An AS boundary router does not always generate a default route into a routing domain. The router still requires its own default route before it can generate one.

How a metric value assigned to a default route is advertised depends on how on the configuration of the metric-style command. If the metric-style is set for narrow mode and the metric value in the default-information originate command is set to a number higher than 63, the metric value advertised in LSPs will be 63. If the metric-style is set for wide mode, their the metric value in the default-information originate command is advertised.

Related Commands

redistribute	Redistribute routes from one routing domain to another routing domain.
isis metric	Configure a metric for an interface
metric-style	Set the metric style for the router.
show isis database	Display the IS-IS link state database.

description

C E S

Enter a description of the IS-IS routing protocol

Syntax

description {*description*}

To remove the description, use the **no description** {*description*} command.

Parameters

description	Enter a description to identify the IS-IS protocol (80 characters maximum).

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

ROUTER ISIS

Command History

pre-7.7.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

router isis	Enter ROUTER mode on the switch.

distance

E

Define the administrative distance for learned routes.

Syntax

distance *weight* [*ip-address mask* [*prefix-list*]]

To return to the default values, enter the **no distance** *weight* command.

Parameters

weight	The administrative distance value indicates the reliability of a routing information source. Range: 1 to 255. (A higher relative value indicates lower reliability. Routes with smaller values are given preference.) Default: 115
ip-address mask	(OPTIONAL) Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format and enter a mask in either dotted decimal or /prefix format.
prefix-list	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of a prefix list name.

Defaults *weight* = 115

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS (*for IPv4*)

CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-ISIS-ADDRESS-FAMILY-IPV6 (*for IPv6*)

Usage Information The administrative distance indicates the trust value of incoming packets. A low administrative distance indicates a high trust rate. A high value indicates a lower trust rate. For example, a weight of 255 is interpreted that the routing information source is not trustworthy and should be ignored.

distribute-list in

E Filter network prefixes received in updates.

Syntax **distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* **in** [*interface*]

To return to the default values, enter the **no distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* **in** [*interface*] command.

Parameters

prefix-list-name	Specify the prefix list to filter prefixes in routing updates.
interface	(OPTIONAL) Identifies the interface type slot/port as one of the following: • For a1- 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 and 1 to 512 for 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 Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS (*for IPv6*)

CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-ISIS-ADDRESS-FAMILY-IPV6 (*for IPv6*)

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced IPv6 ISIS support
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

distribute-list out	Suppress networks from being advertised in updates.
redistribute	Redistributes routes from one routing domain to another routing domain.

distribute-list out

E Suppress network prefixes from being advertised in outbound updates.

Syntax **distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* **out** [**connected** | **bgp** *as number* | **ospf** *process-id* | **rip** | **static**]

To return to the default values, enter the no **distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* **out** [**bgp** *as number* **connected** | **ospf** *process-id* | **rip** | **static**] command.

Parameters

prefix-list-name	Specify the prefix list to filter prefixes in routing updates.
connected	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **connected** for directly connected routing process.
ospf *process-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **ospf** followed by the OSPF process-ID number. Range: 1 to 65535
bgp *as number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the BGP followed by the AS Number. Range: 1 to 65535
rip	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rip** for RIP routes.
static	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **static** for user-configured routing process.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS (*for IPv4*)

CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-ISIS-ADDRESS-FAMILY-IPV6 (*for IPv6*)

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced IPv6 ISIS support
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information You can assign a name to a routing process so a prefix list will be applied to only the routes derived from the specified routing process.

Related Commands

distribute-list in	Filters networks received in updates.
redistribute	Redistributes routes from one routing domain to another routing domain.

distribute-list redistributed-override

E Suppress flapping of routes when the same route is redistributed into IS-IS from multiple routers in the network.

Syntax **distribute-list redistributed-override in**

To return to the default, use the **no distribute-list redistributed-override in** command.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS (*for IPv4*)

CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-ISIS-ADDRESS-FAMILY-IPV6 (*for IPv6*)

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced IPv6 ISIS support
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information When the command is executed, IS-IS will not download the route to the routing table if the same route was redistributed into IS-IS routing protocol on the same router.

domain-password

E Set the authentication password for a routing domain.

Syntax **domain-password** [**hmac-md5 |** *encryption-type*] *password*

To disable the password, enter **no domain-password**.

Parameters

hmac-md5	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **hmac-md5** to encrypt the password using MD5.
encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter 7 to encrypt the password using DES.
password	Enter an alphanumeric string up to 16 characters long. If you do not specify an encryption type or hmac-md5 keywords, the password is processed as plain text which provides limited security.

Defaults No default password.

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Usage Information The domain password is inserted in Level 2 link state PDUs (LSPs), complete sequence number PDUs (CSNPs), and partial sequence number PDUs (PSNPs).

Related Commands

area-password	Configure an IS-IS area authentication password.
isis password	Configure the authentication password for an interface.

graceful-restart ietf

E Enable Graceful Restart on an IS-IS router.

Syntax **graceful-restart ietf**

To return to the default, use the **no graceful-restart ietf** command.

Parameters

ietf	Enter **ietf** to enable Graceful Restart on the IS-IS router.

Defaults Default is Graceful Restart disabled

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series

Usage Information A Restart TLV included in every Graceful Restart enabled router's HELLO PDUs. This enables the (re)starting as well as the existing ISIS peers to detect the GR capability of the routers on the connected network. A flag in the Restart TLV contains Restart Request (RR), Restart Acknowledge (RA) and Suppress Adjacency Advertisement (SA) bit flags.

The ISIS Graceful Restart enabled router can co-exist in mixed topologies where some routers are Graceful Restart enabled and others are not. For neighbors that are not Graceful Restart enabled, the restarting router brings up the adjacency per the usual methods.

graceful-restart interval

E Set the Graceful Restart grace period, the time during which all Graceful Restart attempts are prevented.

Syntax **graceful-restart interval** *minutes*

To return to the default, use the **no graceful-restart interval** command.

Parameters

minutes	Range: 1-20 minutes Default: 5 minutes

Defaults 5 minutes

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series

graceful-restart t1

E Set the Graceful Restart wait time before unacknowledged restart requests are generated. This is the interval before the system sends a Restart Request (an IIH with RR bit set in Restart TLV) until the CSNP is received from the helping router.

Syntax **graceful-restart t1 {interval** *seconds* | **retry-times** *value***}**

To return to the default, use the **no graceful-restart t1**command.

Parameters

interval	Enter the keyword **interval** to set the wait time. Range: 5-120 seconds Default: 5 seconds
retry-times	Enter the keyword **retry-times** to set the number of times the request interval is extended until a CSNP is received from the helping router. Range: 1-10 attempts Default: 1

Defaults see above

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series

graceful-restart t2

E Configure the wait time for the Graceful Restart timer T2 that a restarting router uses as the wait time for each database to synchronize.

Syntax **graceful-restart t2 {level-1 | level-2}** *seconds*

To return to the default, use the **no graceful-restart t2**command.

Parameters

level-1, level-2	Enter the keyword **level-1** or **level-2** to identify the database instance type to which the wait interval applies.
seconds	Range: 5-120 seconds Default: 30 seconds

Defaults 30 seconds

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series

graceful-restart t3

E Configure the overall wait time before Graceful Restart is completed.

Syntax **graceful-restart t3 {adjacency | manual}** *seconds*

To return to the default, use the **no graceful-restart t3**command.

Parameters

adjacency	Enter the keyword **adjacency** so that the restarting router receives the remaining time value from its peer and adjusts its T3 value accordingly if user has configured this option.
manual	Enter the keyword **manual** to specify a time value that the restarting router uses. Range: 50-120 seconds default: 30 seconds

Defaults manual, 30 seconds

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series

Usage Information The running router sets remaining time value to the current adjacency hold time. This can be overridden by implementing this command.

Override the default restart-wait time by entering the **no graceful-restart restart-wait** command. When restart-wait is disabled, the current adjacency hold time is used.

Be sure to set the **t3** timer to adjacency on the restarting router when implementing this command. The restarting router gets the remaining time value from its peer and adjusts its T3 value accordingly only when you have configured **graceful-restart t3 adjacency**.

Related Commands

graceful-restart restart-wait	Enable the Graceful Restart maximum wait time before a restarting peer comes up.

graceful-restart restart-wait

E Enable the Graceful Restart maximum wait time before a restarting peer comes up.

Be sure to set the **t3** timer to adjacency on the restarting router when implementing this command.

Syntax **graceful-restart restart-wait** *seconds*

To return to the default, use the **no graceful-restart restart-wait** command.

Parameters

seconds	Range: 5-300 seconds Default: 30 seconds

Defaults 30 seconds

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series

Related Commands

graceful-restart t3	Configure the overall wait time before Graceful Restart is completed.

hello padding

E Use to turn ON or OFF padding for LAN and point-to-point hello PDUs or to selectively turn padding ON or OFF for LAN or point-to-point hello PDUs.

Syntax **hello padding** [**multi-point** | **point-to-point**]

To return to default, use **no hello padding** [**multi-point** | **point-to-point**].

Parameters

multi-point	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **multi-point** to pad only LAN hello PDUs.
point-to-point	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **point-to-point** to pad only point-to-point PDUs.

Defaults Both LAN and point-to-point hello PDUs are padded.

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Usage Information IS-IS hellos are padded to the full maximum transmission unit (MTU) size. Padding IS-IS Hellos (IIHS) to the full MTU provides early error detection of large frame transmission problems or mismatched MTUs on adjacent interfaces.

Related Commands

isis hello padding	Turn ON or OFF hello padding on an interface basis.

hostname dynamic

E Enables dynamic learning of hostnames from routers in the domain and allows the routers to advertise the hostname in LSPs.

Syntax **hostname dynamic**

To disable this command, enter **no hostname dynamic**.

Defaults Enabled.

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Usage Information Use this command to build name-to-systemID mapping tables through the protocol. All **show** commands that display systems also display the hostname.

Related Commands

clns host	Define a name-to-NSAP mapping.

ignore-lsp-errors

E Ignore LSPs with bad checksums instead of purging those LSPs.

Syntax **ignore-lsp-errors**

To return to the default values, enter **no ignore-lsp-errors**.

Defaults In IS-IS, the default deletes LSPs with internal checksum errors (no ignore-lsp-errors).

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Usage Information IS-IS normally purges LSPs with an incorrect data link checksum, causing the LSP source to regenerate the message. A cycle of purging and regenerating LSPs can occur when a network link continues to deliver accurate LSPs even though there is a link causing data corruption. This could cause disruption to your system operation.

ip router isis

E Configure IS-IS routing processes on an interface and attach an area tag name to the routing process.

Syntax **ip router isis** [*tag*]

To disable IS-IS on an interface, enter the **no ip router isis** [*tag*] command.

Parameters

tag	(OPTIONAL) The tag you specify identifies a specific area routing process. If you do not specify a tag, a null tag is assigned.

Defaults No processes are configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information You must use the net command to assign a network entity title to enable IS-IS.

Related Commands

net	Configures an IS-IS network entity title (NET) for the routing process.
router isis	Enables the IS-IS routing protocol.

ipv6 router isis

E Enable the IPv6 IS-IS routing protocol and specify an IPv6 IS-IS process.

Syntax **ipv6 router isis** [*tag*]

To disable IS-IS routing, enter **no router isis** [*tag*].

Parameters

tag	(OPTIONAL) This is a unique name for a routing process. A null tag is assumed if the tag option is not specified. The tag name must be unique for all IP router processes for a given router.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

You must configure a network entity title (the net command) to specify the area address and the router system ID.

You must enable routing on one or more interfaces to establish adjacencies and establish dynamic routing.

Only one IS-IS routing process can be configured to perform Level 2 routing. A **level-1-2** designation performs Level 1 and Level 2 routing at the same time.

Related Commands

net	Configure an IS-IS network entity title (NET) for a routing process.
is-type	Assign a type for a given area.

isis circuit-type

E Configure the adjacency type on interfaces.

Syntax **isis circuit-type** {**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2-only**}

To return to the default values, enter **no isis circuit-type**.

Parameters

level-1	You can form a Level 1 adjacency if there is at least one common area address between this system and neighbors. You cannot form Level 2 adjacencies on this interface.
level-1-2	You can form a Level 1 and Level 2 adjacencies when the neighbor is also configured as Level-1-2 and there is at least one common area, if not, then a Level 2 adjacency is established. This is the default.
level-2-only	You can form a Level 2 adjacencies when other Level 2 or Level 1-2 routers and their interfaces are configured for Level 1-2 or Level 2. Level 1 adjacencies cannot be established on this interface.

Defaults level-1-2

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information

Because the default establishes Level 1 and Level 2 adjacencies, you do not need to configure this command. Routers in an IS-IS system should be configured as a Level 1-only, Level 1-2, or Level 2-only system.

Only configure interfaces as Level 1 or Level 2 on routers that are between areas (for example, a Level 1-2 router) to prevent the software from sending unused hello packets and wasting bandwidth.

isis csnp-interval

E Configure the IS-IS complete sequence number PDU (CSNP) interval on an interface.

Syntax **isis csnp-interval** *seconds* [**level-1** | **level-2**]

To return to the default values, enter the **no isis csnp-interval** [*seconds*] [**level-1** | **level-2**] command.

Parameters

seconds	Interval of transmission time between CSNPs on multi-access networks for the designated intermediate system. Range: 0 to 65535 Default: 10
level-1	(OPTIONAL) Independently configures the interval of time between transmission of CSNPs for Level 1.
level-2	(OPTIONAL) Independently configures the interval of time between transmission of CSNPs for Level 2.

Defaults *seconds* = 10; **level-1** (if not otherwise specified)

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information The default values of this command are typically satisfactory transmission times for a specific interface on a designated intermediate system. To maintain database synchronization, the designated routers send CSNPs.

Level 1 and Level 2 CSNP intervals can be configured independently.

isis hello-interval

E Specify the length of time between hello packets sent.

Syntax **isis hello-interval** *seconds* [**level-1** | **level-2**]

To return to the default values, enter the **no isis hello-interval** [*seconds*] [**level-1** | **level-2**] command.

Parameters

seconds	Allows you to set the length of time between hello packet transmissions. Range: 1 to 65535 Default: 10
level-1	(OPTIONAL) Select this value to configure the hello interval for Level 1. This is the default.
level-2	(OPTIONAL) Select this value to configure the hello interval for Level 2.

Defaults *seconds* = 10; **level-1** (if not otherwise specified)

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information Hello packets are held for a length of three times the value of the hello interval. Use a high hello interval seconds to conserve bandwidth and CPU usage. Use a low hello interval seconds for faster convergence (but uses more bandwidth and CPU resources).

Related Commands

isis hello-multiplier	Specifies the number of IS-IS hello packets a neighbor must miss before the router should declare the adjacency as down.

isis hello-multiplier

E Specify the number of IS-IS hello packets a neighbor must miss before the router declares the adjacency down.

Syntax **isis hello-multiplier** *multiplier* [**level-1** | **level-2**]

To return to the default values, enter **no isis hello-multiplier** [*multiplier*] [**level-1** | **level-2**].

Parameters

multiplier	Specifies an integer that sets the multiplier for hello holding time. Never configure a hello-multiplier lower then the default (3). Range: 3 to 1000 Default: 3
level-1	(OPTIONAL) Select this value to configure the hello multiplier independently for Level 1 adjacencies. This is the default.
level-2	(OPTONAL) Select this value to configure the hello multiplier independently for Level 2 adjacencies.

Defaults *multiplier* =3; **level-1** (if not otherwise specified)

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information The holdtime (the product of the hello-multiplier multiplied by the hello-interval) determines how long a neighbor waits for a hello packet before declaring the neighbor is down so routes can be recalculated.I

Related Commands

isis hello-interval	Specify the length of time between hello packets.

isis hello padding

E Turn ON or OFF padding of hello PDUs from the interface mode.

Syntax **isis hello padding**

To return to the default, use the **no isis hello padding**.

Defaults Padding of hello PDUs is enabled (ON).

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information Hello PDUs are “padded” only when both the global and interface padding options are ON. Turning either one OFF will disable padding for the corresponding interface(s).

Related Commands

hello padding	Turn ON or OFF padding for LAN and point-to-point hello PDUs.

isis ipv6 metric

E Assign metric to an interface for use with IPv6 information.

Syntax **isis ipv6 metric** *default-metric* [**level-1** | **level-2**]

To return to the default values, enter **no ipv6 isis metric** [*default-metric*] [**level-1** | **level-2**] command.

Parameters

default-metric	Metric assigned to the link and used to calculate the cost from each other router via the links in the network to other destinations. You can configure this metric for Level 1 or Level 2 routing. Range:0 to 16777215 Default: 10
level-1	(OPTIONAL) Enter **level-1** to configure the shortest path first (SPF) calculation for Level 1 (intra-area) routing. This is the default.
level-2	(OPTIONAL) Enter **level-2** to configure the SPF calculation for Level 2 (inter-area) routing.

Defaults *default-metric* = 10; **level-1** (if not otherwise specified)

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information Dell Force10 recommends configuring metrics on all interfaces. Without configuring this command, the IS-IS metrics are similar to hop-count metrics.

isis metric

E Assign a metric to an interface.

Syntax **isis metric** *default-metric* [**level-1** | **level-2**]

To return to the default values, enter **no isis metric** [*default-metric*] [**level-1** | **level-2**].

Parameters

default-metric	Metric assigned to the link and used to calculate the cost from each other router via the links in the network to other destinations. You can configure this metric for Level 1 or Level 2 routing. Range: 0 to 63 for narrow and transition metric styles; 0 to 16777215 for wide metric styles. Default: 10
level-1	(OPTIONAL) Enter **level-1** to configure the shortest path first (SPF) calculation for Level 1 (intra-area) routing. This is the default.
level-2	(OPTIONAL) Enter **level-2** to configure the SPF calculation for Level 2 (inter-area) routing.

Defaults *default-metric* = 10; **level-1** (if not otherwise specified)

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information Dell Force10 recommends configuring metrics on all interfaces. Without configuring this command, the IS-IS metrics are similar to hop-count metrics.

isis network point-to-point

E Enable the software to treat a broadcast interface as a point-to-point interface.

Syntax **isis network point-to-point**

To disable the feature, enter **no isis network point-to-point**.

Defaults Not enabled.

Command Modes INTERFACE

isis password

E Configure an authentication password for an interface.

Syntax **isis password** [**hmac-md5**] *password* [**level-1** | **level-2**]

To delete a password, enter the **no isis password** [*password*] [**level-1** | **level-2**] command.

Parameters

encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter 7 to encrypt the password using DES.
hmac-md5	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **hmac-md5** to encrypt the password using MD5.
password	Assign the interface authentication password.
level-1	(OPTIONAL) Independently configures the authentication password for Level 1. The router acts as a station router for Level 1 routing. This is the default.
level-2	(OPTIONAL) Independently configures the authentication password for Level 2. The router acts as an area router for Level 2 routing.

Defaults No default password. **level-1** (if not otherwise specified)

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information To protect your network from unauthorized access, use this command to prevent unauthorized routers from forming adjacencies.

You can assign different passwords for different routing levels by using the **level-1** and **level-2** keywords.

The **no** form of this command disables the password for Level 1 or Level 2 routing, using the respective keywords **level-1** or **level-2**.

This password provides limited security as it is processed as plain text.

isis priority

E Set priority of the designated router you select.

Syntax **isis priority** *value* [**level-1** | **level-2**]

To return to the default values, enter the **no isis priority** [*value*] [**level-1** | **level-2**] command.

Parameters

value	This value sets the router priority. The higher the value, the higher the priority. Range: 0 to 127 Default: 64
level-1	(OPTIONAL) Specify the priority for Level 1. This is the default.
level-2	(OPTIONAL) Specify the priority for Level 2.

Defaults *value* = 64; **level-1** (if not otherwise specified)

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information You can configure priorities independently for Level 1 and Level 2. Priorities determine which router on a LAN will be the designated router. Priorities are advertised within hellos. The router with the highest priority will become the designated intermediate system (DIS).

Routers with a priority of 0 cannot be a designated router. Setting the priority to 0 lowers the chance of this system becoming the DIS, but does not prevent it. If all the routers have priority 0, one with highest MAC address will become DIS even though its priority is 0.

is-type

E Configure IS-IS operating level for a router.

Syntax **is-type** {**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2-only**}

To return to the default values, enter **no is-type**.

Parameters

level-1	Allows a router to act as a Level 1 router.
level-1-2	Allows a router to act as both a Level 1 and Level 2 router. This is the default.
level-2-only	Allows a router to act as a Level 2 router.

Defaults **level-1-2**

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Usage Information The IS-IS protocol automatically determines area boundaries and are able to keep Level 1 and Level 2 routing separate. Poorly planned use of this feature may cause configuration errors, such as accidental area partitioning.

If you are configuring only one area in your network, you do not need to run both Level 1 and Level 2 routing algorithms. The IS type can be configured as Level 1.

log-adjacency-changes

E Generate a log messages for adjacency state changes.

Syntax **log-adjacency-changes**

To disable this function, enter **no log-adjacency-changes**.

Defaults Adjacency changes are not logged.

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Usage Information This command enables you to monitor adjacency state changes, which is useful when you monitor large networks. Messages are logged in the system error message facility.

lsp-gen-interval

E Set the minimum interval between successive generations of link-state packets (LSPs).

Syntax **lsp-gen-interval** [**level-l | level-2]** *interval seconds* [*initial_wait_interval seconds* [*second_wait_interval seconds*]]

To restore default values, use the **no lsp-gen-interval** [**level-l | level-2]** *interval seconds* [*initial_wait_interval seconds* [*second_wait_interval seconds*]] command.

Parameters

level-l	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **level-1** to apply the configuration to generation of Level-1 LSPs.
level-2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **level-2** to apply the configuration to generation of Level-2 LSPs.
interval seconds	Enter the maximum number of seconds between LSP generations. Range: 0 to 120 seconds Default: 5 seconds
initial_wait_interval seconds	(OPTIONAL) Enter the initial wait time, in seconds, before running the first LSP generation. Range: 0 to 120 seconds Default: 1 second
second_wait_interval seconds	(OPTIONAL) Enter the wait interval, in seconds, between the first and second LSP generation. Range: 0 to 120 seconds Default: 5 seconds

Defaults Defaults as above

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Expanded to support LSP Throttling Enhancement

Usage Information

LSP throttling slows down the frequency at which LSPs are generated during network instability. Even though throttling LSP generations slows down network convergence, no throttling can result in a network not functioning as expected. If network topology is unstable, throttling slows down the scheduling of LSP generations until the topology regains its stability.

The first generation is controlled by the initial wait interval and the second generation is controlled by the second wait interval. Each subsequent wait interval is twice as long as the previous one until the wait interval reaches the maximum wait time specified (*interval seconds*). Once the network calms down and there are no triggers for two times the maximum interval, fast behavior is restored (the initial wait time).

lsp-mtu

E

Set the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of IS-IS link-state packets (LSPs). This command only limits the size of LSPs generated by this router.

Syntax

lsp-mtu *size*

To return to the default values, enter **no lsp-mtu**.

Parameters

size	The maximum LSP size, in bytes. Range: 128 to 1497 for non-jumbo mode; 128 to 9195 for jumbo mode. Default: 1497

Defaults

1497 bytes

Command Modes

ROUTER ISIS

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Expanded to support LSP Throttling Enhancement

Usage Information

The link MTU (mtu command) and the LSP MTU size must be the same

Since each device can generate a maximum of 255 LSPs, consider carefully whether the lsp-mtu command should be configured.

lsp-refresh-interval

E

Set the link state PDU (LSP) refresh interval. LSPs must be refreshed before they expire. When the LSPs are not refreshed after a refresh interval, they are kept in a database until their max-lsp-lifetime reaches zero and then LSPs will be purged.

Syntax

lsp-refresh-interval *seconds*

To restore the default refresh interval, enter **no lsp-refresh-interval**.

Parameters

seconds	The LSP refresh interval, in seconds. This value has to be less than the seconds value specified with the max-lsp-lifetime command. Range: 1 to 65535 seconds. Default: 900

Defaults 900 seconds

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Expanded to support LSP Throttling Enhancement

Usage Information The refresh interval determines the rate at which route topology information is transmitted preventing the information from becoming obsolete.

The refresh interval must be less than the LSP lifetime specified with the max-lsp-lifetime command. A low value reduces the amount of time that undetected link state database corruption can persist at the cost of increased link utilization. A higher value reduces the link utilization caused by the flooding of refreshed packets.

Related Commands

max-lsp-lifetime	Sets the maximum interval that LSPs persist without being refreshed

max-area-addresses

E Configure manual area addresses.

Syntax **max-area-addresses** *number*

To return to the default values, enter **no max-area-addresses**.

Parameters

number	Set the maximum number of manual area addresses. Range: 3 to 6. Default: 3

Defaults 3 addresses

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Usage Information Use this command to configure the number of area addresses on router. This value should be consistent with routers in the same area, or else, the router will form only Level 2 adjacencies. The value should be same among all the routers to form Level 1 adjacencies.

max-lsp-lifetime

E Set the maximum time that link-state packets (LSPs) exist without being refreshed.

Syntax **max-lsp-lifetime** *seconds*

To restore the default time, enter **no max-lsp-lifetime**.

Parameters

seconds	The maximum lifetime of LSP in seconds. This value must be greater than the lsp-refresh-interval. The higher the value the longer the LSPs are kept. Range: 1 to 65535 Default: 1200

Defaults 1200 seconds

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Usage Information Change the maximum LSP lifetime with this command. The maximum LSP lifetime must always be greater than the LSP refresh interval.

The *seconds* parameter enables the router to keep LSPs for the specified length of time. If the value is higher, the overhead is reduced on slower-speed links.

Related Commands

lsp-refresh-interval	Use this command to set the link-state packet (LSP) refresh interval.

maximum-paths

E Allows you to configure the maximum number of equal cost paths allowed in a routing table.

Syntax **maximum-paths** *number*

To return to the default values, enter **no maximum-paths**.

Parameters

number	Enter a number as the maximum number of parallel paths an IP routing installs in a routing table. Range: 1 to 16. Default: 4

Defaults 4

Command Mode ROUTER ISIS (*for IPv4*)

CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-ISIS-ADDRESS-FAMILY-IPV6 (*for IPv6*)

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced MT ISIS support
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced

metric-style

E Configure a router to generate and accept old-style, new-style, or both styles of type, length, and values (TLV).

Syntax **metric-style** {**narrow** [**transition**] | **transition** | **wide** [**transition**]} [**level-1 | level-2**]

To return to the default values, enter the **no metric-style** {**narrow** [**transition**] | **transition | wide** [**transition**]} [**level-1 | level-2**] command.

Parameters

narrow	Allows you to configure the E-Series to generate and accept old-style TLVs. Metric range: 0 to 63
transition	Allows you to configure the E-Series to generate both old-style and new-style TLVs. Metric range: 0 to 63

wide	Allows you to configure the E-Series to generate and accept only new-style TLVs. Metric range: 0 to 16777215
level-1	Enables the metric style on Level 1.
level-2	Enables the metric style on Level 2.

Defaults **narrow**; if no Level is specified, Level-1 and Level-2 are configured.

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Usage Information If you enter the **metric-style wide** command, the FTOS generates and accepts only new-style TLVs. The router uses less memory and other resources rather than generating both old-style and new-style TLVs.

The new-style TLVs have wider metric fields than old-style TLVs.

Related Commands

isis metric	Use this command to configure a metric for an interface.

multi-topology

E Enables Multi-Topology IS-IS. It also allows enabling/disabling of old and new style TLVs for IP prefix information in the LSPs.

Syntax **multi-topology [transition]**

To return to a single topology configuration, enter **no multi-topology [transition]**.

Parameters

transition

Defaults Disabled

Command Mode CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-ISIS-ADDRESS-FAMILY-IPV6

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced

net

E Use this mandatory command to configure an IS-IS network entity title (NET) for a routing process. If a NET is not configured, the IS-IS process will not start.

Syntax **net** *network-entity-title*

To remove a net, enter **no net** *network-entity-title*.

Parameters

network-entity-title	Specify the area address and system ID for an IS-IS routing process. The first 1 to 13 bytes identify the area address. The next 6 bytes identify the system ID. The last 1 byte is the selector byte, always identified as zero zero (00). This argument can be applied to an address or a name.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

passive-interface

E Suppress routing updates on an interface. This command stops the router from sending updates on that interface.

Syntax **passive-interface** *interface*

To delete a passive interface configuration, enter the **no passive-interface** *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 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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS

Usage Information Although the passive interface will neither send nor receive routing updates, the network on that interface will still be included in IS-IS updates sent via other interfaces

redistribute

E Redistribute routes from one routing domain to another routing domain.

Syntax **redistribute** {**static** | **connected** | **rip**} [**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**external** | **internal**}] [**route-map** *map-name*]

To end redistribution or disable any of the specified keywords, enter the **no redistribute** {**static** | **connected | rip**} [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**external** | **internal**}] [**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2**] [**route-map** *map-name*] command.

Parameters

connected	Enter the keyword **connected** redistribute active routes into IS-IS.
rip	Enter the keyword **rip** to redistribute RIP routes into IS-IS.
static	Enter the keyword **static** to redistribute user-configured routes into IS-IS.

metric *metric-value*	(OPTIONAL) Assign a value to the redistributed route. Range: 0 to 16777215 Default: 0. You should use a value that is consistent with the destination protocol.
metric-type {**external** | **internal**}	(OPTIONAL) The external link type associated with the default route advertised into a routing domain. You must specify one of the following: • **external** • **internal**
level-1	(OPTIONAL) Routes are independently redistributed into IS-IS as Level 1 routes.
level-1-2	(OPTIONAL) Routes are independently redistributed into IS-IS as Level-1-2 routes.
level-2	(OPTIONAL) Routes are independently redistributed into IS-IS as Level 2 routes. This is the default.
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) If the **route-map** argument is not entered, all routes are redistributed. If a *map-name* value is not specified, then no routers are imported.

Defaults

metric *metric-value* = 0; **metric-type**= internal; **level-2**

Command Modes

ROUTER ISIS (*for IPv4*)

CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-ISIS-ADDRESS-FAMILY-IPV6 (*for IPv6*)

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced IPv6 ISIS support
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

To redistribute a default route (0.0.0.0/0), configure the default-information originate command.

Changing or disabling a keyword in this command will not affect the state of the other command keywords.

When an LSP with an internal metric is received, the FTOS considers the route cost taking into consideration the advertised cost to reach the destination.

Redistributed routing information is filtered with the distribute-list out command to ensure that the routes are properly are passed to the receiving routing protocol.

How a metric value assigned to a redistributed route is advertised depends on how on the configuration of the metric-style command. If the metric-style command is set for narrow or transition mode and the metric value in the redistribute command is set to a number higher than 63, the metric value advertised in LSPs will be 63. If the metric-style command is set for wide mode, an the metric value in the redistribute command is advertised.

Related Commands

default-information originate	Generate a default route for the IS-IS domain.
distribute-list out	Suppress networks from being advertised in updates. Redistributed routing information is filtered by this command.

redistribute bgp

E Redistribute routing information from a BGP process. (new command in Release 6.3.1)

Syntax **redistribute bgp** *AS number* [**level-1**| **level-1-2** | **level-2**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type {external**| **internal**}] [**route-map** *map-name*]

To return to the default values, enter the **no redistribute bgp** command with the appropriate parameters.

Parameters

AS number	Enter a number that corresponds to the Autonomous System number. Range: 1 to 65355
level-1	(OPTIONAL) Routes are independently redistributed into IS-IS Level 1 routes only
level-1-2	(OPTIONAL) Routes are independently redistributed into IS-IS Level 1 and Level 2 routes.
level-2	(OPTIONAL) Routes are independently redistributed into IS-IS as Level 2 routes only. This is the default.
metric *metric-value*	(OPTIONAL) The value used for the redistributed route. You should use a metric value that is consistent with the destination protocol. Range: 0 to 16777215 Default: 0.
metric-type {external| **internal**}	(OPTIONAL) The external link type associated with the default route advertised into a routing domain. The two options are: • external • internal
route-map *map-name*	*map-name* 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 IS-IS Level 2 routes only

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS (*for IPv4*)

CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-ISIS-ADDRESS-FAMILY-IPV6 (*for IPv6*)

Example

Figure 29-1. redistribute bgp Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#router is
Force10(conf-router_isis)#redistribute bgp 1 level-1 metric 32 metric-type
external route-map rmap-isis-to-bgp
Force10(conf-router_bgp)#show running-config isis
!
router isis
redistribute bgp 1 level-1 metric 32 metric-type external route-map
rmap-isis-to-bgp
```

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced IPv6 ISIS support
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

BGP to IS-IS redistribution supports "match" options using route maps. The metric value, level, and metric-type of redistributed routes can be set by the redistribution command. More advanced "set" options can be performed using route maps.

redistribute ospf

E Redistribute routing information from an OSPF process.

Syntax

redistribute ospf *process-id* [**level-1**| **level-1-2** | **level-2**] [**match** {**internal** | **external**}] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** {**external** | **internal**}] [**route-map** *map-name*]

To return to the default values, enter the **no redistribute ospf** *process-id* [**level-1**| **level-1-2** | **level-2**] [**match** {**internal** | **external**}] [**metric** *metric-value*][**metric-type** {**external** | **internal**}] [**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
metric *metric-value*	(OPTIONAL) The value used for the redistributed route. You should use a metric value that is consistent with the destination protocol. Range: 0 to 16777215 Default: 0.
metric-type {**external** | **internal**}	(OPTIONAL) The external link type associated with the default route advertised into a routing domain. The two options are: • external • internal
level-1	(OPTIONAL) Routes are independently redistributed into IS-IS as Level 1 routes.
level-1-2	(OPTIONAL) Routes are independently redistributed into IS-IS as Level-1-2 routes.
level-2	(OPTIONAL) Routes are independently redistributed into IS-IS as Level 2 routes. This is the default.
match {**external** | **internal**}	(OPTIONAL) The command used for OSPF to route and redistribute into other routing domains. The values are • **internal** • **external**
route-map *map-name*	*map-name* 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

As above

Command Modes

ROUTER ISIS (*for IPv4*)

CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-ISIS-ADDRESS-FAMILY-IPV6 (*for IPv6*)

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced IPv6 ISIS support
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

How a metric value assigned to a redistributed route is advertised depends on how on the configuration of the metric-style command. If the metric-style command is set for narrow mode and the metric value in the redistribute ospf command is set to a number higher than 63, the metric value advertised in LSPs will be 63. If the metric-style command is set for wide mode, an the metric value in the redistribute ospf command is advertised.

router isis

E

Allows you to enable the IS-IS routing protocol and to specify an IP IS-IS process.

Syntax

router isis [*tag*]

To disable IS-IS routing, enter **no router isis** [*tag*].

Parameters

tag	(OPTIONAL) This is a unique name for a routing process. A null tag is assumed if the tag option is not specified. The tag name must be unique for all IP router processes for a given router.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER ISIS

Usage Information

You must configure a network entity title (the net command) to specify the area address and the router system ID.

You must enable routing on one or more interfaces to establish adjacencies and establish dynamic routing.

Only one IS-IS routing process can be configured to perform Level 2 routing. A **level-1-2** designation performs Level 1 and Level 2 routing at the same time.

Related Commands

ip router isis	Configure IS-IS routing processes for IP on interfaces and attach an area designator to the routing process.
net	Configure an IS-IS network entity title (NET) for a routing process.
is-type	Assign a type for a given area.

set-overload-bit

E

Configure the router to set the overload bit in its non-pseudonode LSPs. This prevents other routers from using it as an intermediate hop in their shortest path first (SPF) calculations.

Syntax

set-overload-bit

To return to the default values, enter **no set-overload-bit**.

Defaults

Not set.

Command Mode ROUTER ISIS (*for IPv4*)

CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-ISIS-ADDRESS-FAMILY-IPV6 (*for IPv6*)

Usage Information Set the overload bit when a router experiences problems, such as a memory shortage due to an incomplete link state database which can result in an incomplete or inaccurate routing table. If you set the overload bit in its LSPs, other routers ignore the unreliable router in their SPF calculations until the router has recovered.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced MT ISIS support
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced

show config

E Display the changes you made to the IS-IS configuration. Default values are not shown.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes ROUTER ISIS (*for IPv4*)

CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-ISIS-ADDRESS-FAMILY-IPV6 (*for IPv6*)

Examples

Figure 29-2. Command Example: show config (router-isis mode)

```
Force10(conf-router_isis)#show config
!
router isis
 clns host ISIS 49.0000.0001.F100.E120.0013.00
 log-adjacency-changes
 net 49.0000.0001.F100.E120.0013.00
 !
 address-family ipv6 unicast
 maximum-paths 16
 multi-topology transition          <-- Identifies that Multi-Topology
 set-overload-bit                       IS-IS is enabled in transition
 spf-interval level-1 100 15 20         mode
 spf-interval level-2 120 20 25
 exit-address-family
```

Figure 29-3. Command Example: show config (address-family-ipv6 mode)

```
Force10(conf-router_isis-af_ipv6)#show conf
 !
 address-family ipv6 unicast
 maximum-paths 16
 multi-topology transition          <-- Identifies that Multi-Topology
 set-overload-bit                       IS-IS is enabled in transition
 spf-interval level-1 100 15 20         mode
 spf-interval level-2 120 20 25
 exit-address-family
```

show isis database

E Display the IS-IS link state database.

Syntax **show isis database** [**level-1** | **level-2**] [**local**] [**detail | summary**] [*lspid*]

Parameters

level-1	(OPTIONAL) Displays the Level 1 IS-IS link-state database.
level-2	(OPTIONAL) Displays the Level 2 IS-IS link-state database.
local	(OPTIONAL) Displays local link-state database information.
detail	(OPTIONAL) Detailed link-state database information of each LSP displays when specified. If not specified, a summary displays.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Summary of link-state database information displays when specified.
lspid	(OPTIONAL) Display only the specified LSP.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 29-4. Command Example: show isis database

```
Force10#show isis database

IS-IS Level-1 Link State Database
LSPID                 LSP Seq Num  LSP Checksum  LSP Holdtime      ATT/P/OL
ISIS.00-00          * 0x00000006   0xCF43        580               0/0/0

IS-IS Level-2 Link State Database
LSPID                 LSP Seq Num  LSP Checksum  LSP Holdtime      ATT/P/OL
ISIS.00-00          * 0x00000006   0xCF43        580               0/0/0
!
Force10#show isis database detail ISIS.00-00

IS-IS Level-1 Link State Database
LSPID                 LSP Seq Num  LSP Checksum  LSP Holdtime      ATT/P/OL
ISIS.00-00          * 0x0000002B   0x853B        1075              0/0/0
  Area Address: 49.0000.0001
  NLPID:        0xCC 0x8E
  IP Address:  10.1.1.1
  IPv6 Address: 1011::1
  Topology:     IPv4 (0x00) IPv6 (0x8002)
  Metric: 10         IS OSPF.00
  Metric: 10         IS (MT-IPv6) OSPF.00
  Metric: 10         IP 15.1.1.0 255.255.255.0
  Metric: 10         IPv6 (MT-IPv6) 1511::/64
  Metric: 10         IPv6 (MT-IPv6) 2511::/64
  Metric: 10         IPv6 (MT-IPv6) 1011::/64
  Metric: 10         IPv6 1511::/64
 Metric: 10         IP 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0
  Hostname:     ISIS

IS-IS Level-2 Link State Database
LSPID                 LSP Seq Num  LSP Checksum  LSP Holdtime      ATT/P/OL
ISIS.00-00          * 0x0000002D   0xB2CD        1075              0/0/0
  Area Address: 49.0000.0001
  NLPID:        0xCC 0x8E
  IP Address:  10.1.1.1
  IPv6 Address: 1011::1
  Topology:     IPv4 (0x00) IPv6 (0x8002)
  Metric: 10         IS OSPF.00
  Metric: 10         IS (MT-IPv6) OSPF.00
  Metric: 10         IP 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0
  Metric: 10         IP 15.1.1.0 255.255.255.0
  Metric: 20         IP 10.3.3.0 255.255.255.0
  Metric: 10         IPv6 (MT-IPv6) 1011::/64
  Metric: 10         IPv6 (MT-IPv6) 1511::/64
  Metric: 10         IPv6 (MT-IPv6) 2511::/64
  Metric: 20         IPv6 (MT-IPv6) 1033::/64
  Metric: 10         IPv6 2511::/64
  Metric: 20         IPv6 1033::/64
  Hostname:     ISIS
Force10#
```

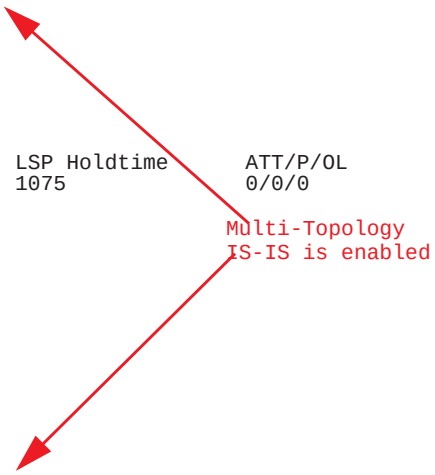

Table 29-1. Command Example Fields

Field	Description
IS-IS Level-1/Level-2 Link State Database	Displays the IS-IS link state database for Level 1 or Level 2.
LSPID	Displays the LSP identifier. The first six octets are the System ID of the originating router. The next octet is the pseudonode ID. If this byte is not zero, then the LSP describes system links. If this byte is zero (0), then the LSP describes the state of the originating router. The designated router for a LAN creates and floods a pseudonode LSP and describes the attached systems. The last octet is the LSP number. An LSP will be divided into multiple LSP fragments if there is more data than cannot fit in a single LSP. Each fragment has a unique LSP number. An * after the LSPID indicates that an LSP was originated by the system where this command was issued.
LSP Seq Num	This value is the sequence number for the LSP that allows other systems to determine if they have received the latest information from the source.
LSP Checksum	This is the checksum of the entire LSP packet.
LSP Holdtime	This value is the amount of time, in seconds, that the LSP remains valid. A zero holdtime indicates that this is a purged LSP and is being removed from the link state database. A value between brackets indicates the duration that the purged LSP stays in the database before being removed.
ATT	This value represents the Attach bit. This indicates that the router is a Level 2 router and can reach other areas. Level 1-only routers and Level 1-2 routers that have lost connection to other Level 2 routers use the Attach bit to find the closest Level 2 router. They point a default route to the closest Level 2 router.
P	This value represents the P bit. This bit will always set be zero as Dell Force10 does not support area partition repair.
OL	This value represents the overload bit, determining congestion. If the overload bit is set, other routers will not use this system as a transit router when calculating routes.

show isis graceful-restart detail

E Display detailed IS-IS Graceful Restart related settings.

Syntax **show isis graceful-restart detail**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series

Example **Figure 29-5. Command Example: show isis graceful-restart detail**

```
Force10#show isis graceful-restart detail
Configured Timer Value
======================
Graceful Restart         : Enabled
T3 Timer                 : Manual
T3 Timeout Value         : 30
T2 Timeout Value         : 30 (level-1), 30 (level-2)
T1 Timeout Value         : 5, retry count: 1
Adjacency wait time      : 30

Operational Timer Value
=======================
Current Mode/State       : Normal/RUNNING
T3 Time left             : 0
T2 Time left             : 0 (level-1), 0 (level-2)
Restart ACK rcv count    : 0 (level-1), 0 (level-2)
Restart Req rcv count    : 0 (level-1), 0 (level-2)
Suppress Adj rcv count   : 0 (level-1), 0 (level-2)
Restart CSNP rcv count   : 0 (level-1), 0 (level-2)
Database Sync count      : 0 (level-1), 0 (level-2)

Force10#
```

show isis hostname

E Display IS-IS host names configured or learned on the E-Series.

Syntax **show isis hostname**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example **Figure 29-6. Command Example: show isis hostname**

```
Force10#show isis hostname
System Id       Dynamic Name   Static Name
*F100.E120.0013 Force10        ISIS
Force10#
```

show isis interface

E Display detailed IS-IS interface status and configuration information.

Syntax **show isis interface** [*interface*]

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 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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 29-7. Command Example: show isis interface (Partial)

```
Force10>show isis int
GigabitEthernet 0/7 is up, line protocol is up
  MTU 1497, Encapsulation SAP
  Routing Protocol: IS-IS
    Circuit Type: Level-1-2
    Interface Index 37847070, Local circuit ID 1
    Level-1 Metric: 10, Priority: 64, Circuit ID: systest-3.01
            Hello Interval: 10, Hello Multiplier: 3, CSNP Interval: 10
    Number of active level-1 adjacencies: 1
    Level-2 Metric: 10, Priority: 64, Circuit ID: systest-3.01
            Hello Interval: 10, Hello Multiplier: 3, CSNP Interval: 10
    Number of active level-2 adjacencies: 1
    Next IS-IS LAN Level-1 Hello in 2 seconds
    Next IS-IS LAN Level-2 Hello in 1 seconds
    LSP Interval: 33
GigabitEthernet 0/8 is up, line protocol is up
  MTU 1497, Encapsulation SAP
  Routing Protocol: IS-IS
    Circuit Type: Level-1-2
    Interface Index 38371358, Local circuit ID 2
    Level-1 Metric: 10, Priority: 64, Circuit ID: systest-3.02
            Hello Interval: 10, Hello Multiplier: 3, CSNP Interval: 10
    Number of active level-1 adjacencies: 1
    Level-2 Metric: 10, Priority: 64, Circuit ID: systest-3.02
            Hello Interval: 10, Hello Multiplier: 3, CSNP Interval: 10
--More--
```

show isis neighbors

E Display information about neighboring (adjacent) routers.

Syntax **show isis neighbors** [**level-1** | **level-2**] [**detail**] [*interface*]

Parameters

level-1	(OPTIONAL) Displays information about Level 1 IS-IS neighbors.
level-2	(OPTIONAL) Displays information about Level 2 IS-IS neighbors.

detail	(OPTIONAL) Displays detailed information about neighbors.
interface	(OPTIONAL) Identifies the interface type slot/port as one of the following: • For a 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 and 1 to 512 for 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.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 29-8. Command Example: show isis neighbors

```
Force10#show isis neighbors
System Id      Interface State     Type    Priority Uptime      Circuit Id
TEST Gi 7/1    Up                  L1L2(M)    127    09:28:01    TEST.02
!
Force10#show isis neighbors detail
System Id      Interface State     Type    Priority Uptime      Circuit Id
TEST Gi 7/1    Up                  L1L2(M)    127    09:28:04    TEST.02 Area Address(es):
49.0000.0001
  IP Address(es): 25.1.1.3*
  MAC Address: 0000.0000.0000
  Hold Time: 28
  Link Local Address: fe80::201:e8ff:fe00:492c
  Topology: IPv4 IPv6 , Common (IPv4 IPv6 )          Identified Multi-Topology ISIS enabled
  Adjacency being used for MTs: IPv4 IPv6
Force10#
```

Table 29-2. show isis neighbors Command Example Fields

Field	Description
System Id	The value that identifies a system in an area.
Interface	The interface, slot, and port in which the router was discovered.
State	The value providing status about the adjacency state. The valid values are Up and Init.
Type	This value displays the adjacency type (Layer 2, Layer 2 or both).
Priority	IS-IS priority advertised by the neighbor. The neighbor with highest priority becomes the designated router for the interface.
Uptime	Displays the interfaces uptime.
Circuit Id	The neighbor's interpretation of the designated router for the interface.

Usage Information

Use this command to confirm that the neighbor adjacencies are operating correctly. If you suspect that they are not, you can verify the specified area addresses of the routers by using the show isis neighbors command.

show isis protocol

E Display IS-IS routing information.

Syntax **show isis protocol**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example **Figure 29-9. Command Example: show isis protocol**

```
Force10#show isis protocol
IS-IS Router: <Null Tag>
  System Id: F100.E120.0013  IS-Type: level-1-2
  Manual area address(es):
   49.0000.0001
  Routing for area address(es):
   49.0000.0001
    Interfaces supported by IS-IS:
   GigabitEthernet 1/0 - IP - IPv6
   GigabitEthernet 1/1 - IP - IPv6
   GigabitEthernet 1/10 - IP - IPv6
   Loopback 0 - IP - IPv6
  Redistributing:
  Distance: 115
  Generate narrow metrics: level-1-2
  Accept narrow metrics:   level-1-2
  Generate wide metrics:   none
  Accept wide metrics:     none
  Multi Topology Routing is enabled in transition mode.
Force10#
```

Identifies that MT IS-IS is enabled.

show isis traffic

E This command enables you to display IS-IS traffic interface information.

Syntax **show isis traffic** [*interface*]

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Identifies the interface type slot/port as one of the following: • For a 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 and 1 to 512 for 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.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example **Figure 29-10. Command Example: show isis traffic**

```
Force10#sho is traffic
  IS-IS: Level-1 Hellos (sent/rcvd) : 0/721
  IS-IS: Level-2 Hellos (sent/rcvd) : 900/943
  IS-IS: PTP Hellos (sent/rcvd)     : 0/0
  IS-IS: Level-1 LSPs sourced (new/refresh) : 0/0
  IS-IS: Level-2 LSPs sourced (new/refresh) : 1/3
  IS-IS: Level-1 LSPs flooded (sent/rcvd) : 0/0
  IS-IS: Level-2 LSPs flooded (sent/rcvd) : 5934/5217
  IS-IS: Level-1 LSPs CSNPs (sent/rcvd) : 0/0
  IS-IS: Level-2 LSPs CSNPs (sent/rcvd) : 472/238
  IS-IS: Level-1 LSPs PSNPs (sent/rcvd) : 0/0
  IS-IS: Level-2 LSPs PSNPs (sent/rcvd) : 10/337
  IS-IS: Level-1 DR Elections : 4
  IS-IS: Level-2 DR Elections : 4
  IS-IS: Level-1 SPF Calculations : 0
  IS-IS: Level-2 SPF Calculations : 389
  IS-IS: LSP checksum errors received : 0
  IS-IS: LSP authentication failures : 0
Force10#
```

Table 29-3. Command Example Fields

Item	Description
Level-1/Level-2 Hellos (sent/rcvd)	Displays the number of Hello packets sent and received.
PTP Hellos (sent/rcvd)	Displays the number of point-to-point Hellos sent and received.
Level-1/Level-2 LSPs sourced (new/refresh)	Displays the number of new and refreshed LSPs.
Level-1/Level-2 LSPs flooded (sent/rcvd)	Displays the number of flooded LSPs sent and received.
Level-1/Level-2 LSPs CSNPs (sent/rcvd)	Displays the number of CSNP LSPs sent and received.
Level-1/Level-2 LSPs PSNPs (sent/rcvd)	Displays the number of PSNP LPSs sent and received.
Level-1/Level-2 DR Elections	Displays the number of times designated router elections ran.
Level-1/Level-2 SPF Calculations	Displays the number of shortest path first calculations.
LSP checksum errors received	Displays the number of checksum errors LSPs received.
LSP authentication failures	Displays the number of LSP authentication failures.

spf-interval

E Specify the minimum interval between Shortest Path First (SPF) calculations.

Syntax **spf-interval** [**level-l | level-2]** *interval seconds* [*initial_wait_interval seconds* [*second_wait_interval seconds*]]

To restore default values, use the **no spf-interval** [**level-l | level-2]** *interval seconds* [*initial_wait_interval seconds* [*second_wait_interval seconds*]] command.

Parameters

level-l	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **level-1** to apply the configuration to Level-1 SPF calculations.
level-2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **level-2** to apply the configuration to Level-2 SPF calculations.
interval seconds	Enter the maximum number of seconds between SPF calculations. Range: 0 to 120 seconds Default: 10 seconds
initial_wait_interval seconds	(OPTIONAL) Enter the initial wait time, in seconds, before running the first SPF calculations. Range: 0 to 120 seconds Default: 5 second
second_wait_interval seconds	(OPTIONAL) Enter the wait interval, in seconds, between the first and second SPF calculations. Range: 0 to 120 seconds Default: 5 seconds

Defaults

Defaults as above

Command Modes

ROUTER ISIS (*for IPv4*)

CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-ISIS-ADDRESS-FAMILY-IPV6 (*for IPv6*)

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced to support MT ISIS
Version 7.5.1.0	Expanded to support SPF Throttling Enhancement

Usage Information

This command **spf-interval** in CONFIG-ROUTER-ISIS-AF-IPV6 mode is used for IPv6 Multi-Topology route computation only. If using single topology mode, use the **spf-interval** command in CONFIG-ROUTER-ISIS mode for both IPv4 and IPv6 route computations.

SPF throttling slows down the frequency at which route calculation are performed during network instability. Even though throttling route calculations slows down network convergence, not throttling can result in a network not functioning as expected. If network topology is unstable, throttling slows down the scheduling of route calculations until the topology regains its stability.

The first route calculation is controlled by the initial wait interval and the second calculation is controlled by the second wait interval. Each subsequent wait interval is twice as long as the previous one until the wait interval reaches the maximum wait time specified (*interval seconds*). Once the network calms down and there are no triggers for two times the maximum interval, fast behavior is restored (the initial wait time).

30

Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)

Overview

This chapter contains commands for Dell Force10'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 Force10 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
- 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. See redundancy protocol in the High Availability chapter.

clear lacp counters

C E S

Clear Port Channel counters.

Syntax **clear lacp** *port-channel-number* **counters**

Parameters

port-channel-number	Enter a port-channel number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale.

Defaults Without a Port Channel specified, the command clears all Port Channel counters.

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

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 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*

Parameters

priority-value	Enter the system-priority value. The higher the value, the lower the priority. Range: 1 to 65535 Default: 32768

Defaults 32768

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

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

port-channel mode

C E S

Configure the LACP port channel mode.

Syntax **port-channel** *number* **mode** [**active**] [**passive**] [**off**]

Parameters

number	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 and 1 to 512 for ExaScale.
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 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 30-1. 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 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 a port-channel number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale.
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 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 30-1. show lacp port-channel-number command**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example 2 **Figure 30-2. show lacp sys-id command Example**

```
Force10#show lacp 1 sys-id
Actor   System ID:  Priority 32768, Address 0001.e800.a12b
Partner System ID:  Priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.45a5

Force10#
```

Example 3 **Figure 30-3. show lacp counter command Example**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Related Commands

clear lacp counters	Clear the LACP counters.
show interfaces port-channel	Display information on configured Port Channel groups.

31

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 Force10 platforms and some on two Dell Force10 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 Force10 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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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.
vlan *vlan-id*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a VLAN ID number from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	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** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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.
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 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 , .

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 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. .

Note: Sticky MAC is not supported on the S25 or S50 in FTOS release 8.4.2.6.

Syntax **mac learning-limit** *address_limit* [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**dynamic**] [**no-station-move** | **station-move**] [**sticky**]

Parameters

address_limit	Enter the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be learned on the interface. Range: 1 to 1000000
vlan *vlan-id*	**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.
sticky	(OPTIONAL) **C-Series and S-Series only**: Enter the keyword **sticky** to enable sticky MAC-address learning, which converts dynamically-learned MAC addresses on a port or port-channel interface to "sticky" MAC addresses that prevent trusted devices from moving to a different interface.

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 8.4.2.3	Added the **sticky** option on the C-Series and S-Series.
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, un-configure the existing configuration first and then reapply the limit with a lower value.

When you enable sticky MAC-address learning (**sticky**), dynamically-learned MAC addresses of trusted devices are added to the running configuration and "stick" to the port or VLAN on which they are learned even if an interface goes down and comes back up. If you save sticky MAC addresses to the start-up configuration file by entering the **write config** command, the addresses are deleted from the running-configuration, do not have to be dynamically relearned, and do not change when the switch reboots. Any sticky MAC addresses learned after the **write config** is performed are not saved after a reboot.

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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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: **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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.
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.

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 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Example

Figure 31-1. show cam maccheck linecard Command Output Example

```
Force10#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 31-1 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 31-2 and Figure 31-3. 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 31-2. show mac-address-table Command Output Example

```
Force10#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 31-3. show cam mac linecard Command Output Example

```
Force10#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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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.
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 31-4. show cam mac linecard Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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. **S-Series** 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.
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 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..

Note: Sticky MAC is not supported on the S25 or S50 in FTOS release 8.4.2.6.

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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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.
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 8.4.2.3	Added support for sticky-MAC learned addresses 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
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 31-5. show mac-address-table Command Example

```
Force10#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
  10    00:00:00:11:11:11       Sticky  Gi 0/3          Active
Force10#
```

Table 31-1. 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), learned dynamically (Dynamic), or learned on a port configured for sticky-MAC learning (Sticky).

Table 31-1. show mac-address-table Information (continued)

Column Heading	Description
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 32 for EtherScale, 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 31-6. show mac-address-table count Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 31-2. 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 8.3.1.0	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 31-7. show mac-address-table aging-time Command Example

```
Force10#show mac-address-table aging-time
 Mac-address-table aging time : 1800

Force10#
```

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 31-8. show mac accounting destination Command Example

```
Force10-1#sh 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

Force10-1#
```

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 31-9. show mac cam Command Example

```
Force10#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.
Force10#
```

Table 31-3. 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 number: **C-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale.
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:

```
Force10#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
Force10#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
Force10#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:

```
Force10#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
Force10#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 24, 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 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 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 8.3.1.0	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

```
Force10(conf)#enable vlan-output-counters
Force10(conf)#exit
Force10#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
Force10#


Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 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 31-10. show config Command Sample Output for a Selected VLAN

```
Force10(conf-if-vl-100)#show config
!
interface Vlan 100
 no ip address
 no shutdown
Force10(conf-if-vl-100)#
```

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

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 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 31-11. show vlan Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 31-4. 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 31-12. Example of Output of show vlan id

```
Force10# 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
Force10#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

Force10#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
Force10#
```

Figure 31-13. Example of Output of show vlan brief

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Figure 31-14. Using VLAN Name

```
Force10conf)#interface vlan 222
Force10(conf-if-vl-222)#name test
Force10(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
Force10(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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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 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** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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

Not configured

Command Modes

INTERFACE VLAN

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

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 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 and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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 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.

32

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.

The basic LLDP commands are supported by FTOS on all Dell Force10 systems, as indicated by the characters that appear below each command heading:

- C-Series: C
- E-Series: E
- S-Series: S

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 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 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-description** to advertise the system description TLVs.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp)

Command History

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.

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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

LLDP must be enabled globally from CONFIGURATION mode, before it can be configured on an interface. This command places you in LLDP mode on the interface; it does not enable the protocol.

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 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 32-1. 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 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 32-2. show lldp statistics Command Output

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 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

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 Force10 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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

33

Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD)

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:

- MLD Commands
- MLD Snooping Commands

MLD Commands

The MLD commands are:

- clear ipv6 mld groups
- debug ipv6 mld
- ipv6 mld explicit-tracking
- ipv6 mld last-member-query-interval
- ipv6 mld querier-timeout
- ipv6 mld query-interval
- ipv6 mld query-max-resp-time
- ipv6 mld static-group
- ipv6 mld version
- show ipv6 mld interface

clear ipv6 mld groups

E Clear entries from the group cache table.

Syntax **clear ipv6 mld groups** [*interface* | *group-address*]

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 Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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.
group-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the group address in the X:X:X:X::X format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

show ipv6 mld interface	Display the IPv6 MLD interface

debug ipv6 mld

E Enable debugging on IPv6 MLD packets.

Syntax **debug ipv6 mld** {*group-address* | *interface*}

To turn off debugging, use the **no debug ipv6 mld** {*group-address* | *interface*} command.

Parameters

group-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the multicast group address in the X:X:X:X::X format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
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: **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 Disabled

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

ipv6 mld explicit-tracking

E Enable MLD explicit tracking of receivers.

Syntax **ipv6 mld explicit-tracking**

To disable explicit tracking, use the **no ipv6 mld explicit-tracking** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes INTERFACE (conf-if)

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information If snooping is enabled on the VLAN, this command has no effect. Enable **ipv6 mld snooping explicit tracking** instead.

ipv6 mld last-member-query-interval

E Change the MAX Response Time inserted into the Group-Specific Queries sent in response to a Leave Group messages. This interval is also the interval between Group-Specific Query messages.

Syntax **ipv6 mld last-member-query-interval** {*milliseconds*}

To return to the default, use the **no ipv6 mld last-member-query-interval** {*milliseconds*} command.

Parameters

milliseconds	Enter the last member query interval in milliseconds. Range: 200 - 60000 Default: 1000

Defaults 1000 milliseconds

Command Modes INTERFACE (conf-if)

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

ipv6 mld querier-timeout

E 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 **ipv6 mld querier-timeout** {*seconds*}

To return to the default, use the **no ipv6 mld querier-timeout** command.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the querier timeout in seconds. Range: 60 - 300 Default: 255

Defaults 255 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE (conf-if)

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

ipv6 mld query-interval

E Change the transmission frequency of the MLD host.

Syntax **ipv6 mld query-interval** {*seconds*}

To return to the default interval, use the **no ipv6 mld query-interval** command.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the interval in seconds. Range: 1 - 18000 Default: 125

Defaults 125 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE (conf-if)

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

ipv6 mld query-max-resp-time

E Set the maximum query response time advertised in the general queries.

Syntax **ipv6 mld query-max-resp-time** {*seconds*}

To return to the default, use the **no ipv6 mld query-max-resp-time** command.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the interval in seconds. Range: 1 - 25 Default: 10

Defaults 10 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE (conf-if)

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

ipv6 mld static-group

E Configure an MLD static group to exclude or include mode.

Syntax **ipv6 mld static-group** *group-address* {**exclude** [*source-address*] | **include** *source-address*}

To return to default, use the **no ipv6 mld static-group** *group-address* {**exclude** [*source-address*] | **include** *source-address*} command.

Parameters

group-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the multicast group address in the X:X:X:X::X format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
exclude *source-address*	Enter the keyword **exclude** and optionally enter the source ip address in the X:X:X:X::X format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
include *source-address*	Enter the keyword **include** followed by source ip address in the X:X:X:X::X format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes INTERFACE (conf-if)

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

ipv6 mld version

E Set the MLD version number on this interface.

Syntax **ipv6 mld version 1**

Defaults Version 2

Command Modes INTERFACE (conf-if)

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information FTOS supports MLD version 2 and is backward compatible with MLD version 1.

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

show ipv6 mld groups

E View the configured MDL groups.

Syntax **show ipv6 mld groups** [**detail**] [**explicit**] [**link-local**] [*group-address*] [**interface** *interface* [**detail**]] [**summary**]

Parameters

explicit	Enter this keyword to display explicit tracking information.
link-local	Enter this keyword to display link-local groups.
group-address	Enter the group address for which you want to display information.
interface *interface*	Enter the keyword **interface** followed by the interface type.
detail	View detailed group information.
summary	View a summary of group information.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 33-1. show ipv6 mld groups Command Example

```
Force10#show ipv6 mld groups vlan 100 link-local ?
detail                  Detailed information
|                       Pipe through a command
<cr>
================================================================================
show ipv6 mld groups explicit
Interface GigabitEthernet 2/14, Group ff02::1:ff00:0
  Reporter fe80::200:ff:fe00:0
  Uptime  00:00:19, Expires in 00:04:00
  Mode EXCLUDE
Interface GigabitEthernet 2/14, Group ff02::1:ff00:5
  Reporter fe80::200:ff:fe00:0
  Uptime  00:00:19, Expires in 00:04:00
  Mode EXCLUDE
Interface GigabitEthernet 2/14, Group ff3e:100::4000:1
  Reporter fe80::200:ff:fe00:0
  Uptime  00:00:16, Expires in 00:04:03
  Mode INCLUDE
    165:87:32::8
    165:87:32::9
    165:87:32::a
Interface GigabitEthernet 2/14, Group ff3e:100::4000:2
  Reporter fe80::200:ff:fe00:0
  Uptime  00:00:16, Expires in 00:04:03
  Mode INCLUDE
    165:87:32::8
    165:87:32::9
    165:87:32::a
[output omitted]
```

show ipv6 mld interface

E View the configured MDL interfaces.

Syntax **show ipv6 mld interface** [*interface*]

Parameters

interface [*interface*]	Enter the keyword **interface** to display the configured MDL interfaces. Optionally, enter the keyword **interface** followed by one of the keywords below, with slot/port or number information, to display information for that specific interface: • 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: **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 33-2. show ipv6 mld interface Command Example

```
Force10#show ipv6 mld interface

GigabitEthernet 2/14 is up, line protocol is up
  Interface address is fe80::201:e8ff:fe08:9a09/64
  Current MLD version is 2
  MLD query interval is 125 seconds
  MLD querier expiry time is 255 seconds
  MLD max query response time is 10 seconds
  Last member response interval is 1000 ms
  MLD explicit tracking is disabled
  MLD querying router is fe80::201:e8ff:fe08:9a09 (this router)

Port-channel 200 is up, line protocol is up
  Interface address is fe80::201:e8ff:fe08:9abd/64
  Current MLD version is 2
  MLD query interval is 125 seconds
  MLD querier expiry time is 255 seconds
  MLD max query response time is 10 seconds
  Last member response interval is 1000 ms
  MLD explicit tracking is disabled
  MLD querying router is fe80::201:e8ff:fe08:9abd (this router)

Vlan 200 is up, line protocol is up
  Interface address is fe80::201:e8ff:fe08:9abc/64
  Current MLD version is 2
  MLD query interval is 125 seconds
  MLD querier expiry time is 255 seconds
  MLD max query response time is 10 seconds
  Last member response interval is 1000 ms
  MLD explicit tracking is disabled
  MLD querying router is fe80::201:e8ff:fe08:9abc (this router)
Force10#
```

MLD Snooping Commands

The MLD Snooping commands are:

- ipv6 mld snooping enable
- ipv6 mld snooping flood
- ipv6 mld snooping
- ipv6 mld snooping explicit-tracking
- ipv6 mld snooping mrouter
- ipv6 mld snooping querier
- show ipv6 mld snooping groups
- show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter

ipv6 mld snooping enable

E Enable MLD Snooping globally.

Syntax **ipv6 mld snooping enable**

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf)

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

ipv6 mld snooping flood

E Enable MLD Snooping Flood globally.

Syntax **ipv6 mld snooping flood**

To disable, use the **no ipv6 mld snooping flood** command.

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf)

Usage Information When flooding is enabled, unregistered multicast data is flooded on the VLAN.

When flooding is disabled, unregistered multicast data is forwarded only to mrouter ports on the VLAN.

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

ipv6 mld snooping

E Enable MLD Snooping (v1 and v2) on a VLAN.

Syntax **ipv6 mld snooping**

To disable MLD Snooping, use the **no ipv6 mld snooping** command.

Defaults Enabled on all VLAN interfaces

Command Modes INTERFACE VLAN (conf-if-vl-*n*)

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

ipv6 mld snooping explicit-tracking

E Enable explicit MLD Snooping tracking on an interface.

Syntax **ipv6 mld snooping explicit-tracking**

To disable, use the **no ipv6 mld snooping explicit-tracking** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes INTERFACE VLAN (conf-if-vl-*n*)

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information Whether the switch is the Querier or not, if snooping is enabled, the switch tracks all MLD joins. It has separate explicit tracking table which contains group, source, interface, VLAN and reporter details.

Related Commands

show ipv6 mld snooping groups

ipv6 mld snooping mrouter

E Configure a Layer 2 port as a multicast router port.

Syntax **ipv6 mld snooping mrouter interface** {*interface*}

Parameters

interface	Enter the keyword **interface** to indicate the next-hop interface to the multicast 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 Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes INTERFACE VLAN (conf-if-vl-*n*)

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

ipv6 mld snooping querier

E Enable the MLD querier processing for the VLAN interface.

Syntax **ipv6 mld snooping querier**

To disable the querier feature, use the **no ipv6 mld snooping querier** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes INTERFACE VLAN (conf-if-vl-*n*)

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information This command enables the VLAN to send out periodic queries as a proxy querier. You must configure and IP address for the VLAN.

show ipv6 mld snooping groups

E Display the IPv6 MLD Snooping group information.

Syntax **show ipv6 mld snooping groups** [*group-address*] [**explicit**] [**link-local**] [**summary**] [**vlan**]

Parameters

group-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the multicast group address in the X:X:X:X::X format. The :: notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
explicit	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **explicit** to display explicit tracking information.
link-local	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **link-local** to display link local groups.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to display a summary of groups.
vlan	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN number to display information on that specific VLAN. Range: 1 - 4094

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 33-3. show ipv6 mld snooping groups summary Command Example

```
Force10#show ipv6 mld snooping groups summary
MLD snooping connected groups summary:
  (*,G) routes :12
Force10#
```

show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter

E Display information on the MLD Snooping router.

Syntax **show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter** [**vlan**]

Parameters

vlan	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN number to display information on that specific VLAN. Range: 1 - 4094

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 33-4. show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter Command Example

```
Force10#show ipv6 mld snooping mrouter
Interface       Ports (* - Dynamic)
Vlan 2          Gi 13/18
Force10#
```

34

Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP)

Overview

MSDP (*Multicast Source Discovery Protocol*) connects multiple PIM Sparse-Mode (PIM-SM) domains together. MSDP peers connect using TCP port 639. Peers send keepalives every 60 seconds. A peer connection is reset after 75 seconds if no MSDP packets are received. MSDP connections are parallel with MBGP connections. FTOS supports MSDP commands on the E-Series only, as indicated by the E character that appears below each command heading.

Commands

The commands are:

- clear ip msdp peer
- clear ip msdp sa-cache
- debug ip msdp
- ip msdp cache-rejected-sa
- ip msdp default-peer
- ip msdp log-adjacency-changes
- ip msdp mesh-group
- ip msdp originator-id
- ip msdp peer
- ip msdp redistribute
- ip msdp sa-filter
- ip msdp sa-limit
- ip msdp shutdown
- ip multicast-msdp
- show ip msdp
- show ip msdp sa-cache rejected-sa

clear ip msdp peer

E Reset the TCP connection to the peer and clear all the peer statistics.

Syntax **clear ip msdp peer** {*peer address*}

Parameters

peer address	Enter the peer address in a dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.)

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

clear ip msdp sa-cache

E Clears the entire source-active cache, the source-active entries of a particular multicast group, rejected, or local source-active entries.

Syntax **clear ip msdp sa-cache** [*group-address* | **rejected-sa | local**]

Parameters

group-address	Enter the group IP address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.)
rejected-sa	Enter this keyword to clear the cache source-active entries that are rejected because the RPF check failed, an SA filter or limit is configured, the RP or MSDP peer is unreachable, or because of a format error.
local	Enter this keyword to clear out local PIM advertised entries. It applies the redistribute filter (if present) while adding the local PIM SA entries to the SA cache.

Defaults Without any options, this command clears the entire source-active cache.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Added **local** option.
Version 7.7.1.0	Added **rejected-sa** option.
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

debug ip msdp

E Turn on MSDP debugging.

Syntax **debug ip msdp** {**event** *peer address* | **packet** *peer address* | **pim**}

To turn debugging off, use the **no debug ip msdp** {**event** *peer address* | **packet** *peer address* | **pim**} command.

Parameters

event *peer address*	Enter the keyword **event** followed by the peer address in a dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.).
packet *peer address*	Enter the keyword **packet** followed by the peer address in a dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.).
pim	Enter the keyword **pim** to debug advertisement from PIM.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

ip msdp cache-rejected-sa

E Enable a MSDP cache for the rejected source-active entries.

Syntax **ip msdp cache-rejected-sa** {*number*}

To clear the MSDP rejected source-active entries, use the **no ip msdp cache-rejected-sa** {*number*} command followed by the **ip msdp cache-rejected-sa** {*number*} command.

Parameters

number	Enter the number of rejected SA entries to cache. Range: 0 to 32766

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

show ip msdp sa-cache rejected-sa	Description.

ip msdp default-peer

E Define a default peer from which to accept all Source-Active (SA) messages.

Syntax **ip msdp default-peer** *peer address* [**list** *name*]

To remove the default peer, use the **no ip msdp default-peer** {*peer address*} **list** *name* command.

Parameters

peer address	Enter the peer address in a dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.)
list *name*	Enter this keyword and specify a standard access list that contains the RP address that should be treated as the default peer. If no access list is specified, then all SAs from the peer are accepted.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Added the **list** option, and removed the **prefix-list** option.
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Usage Information If a list is not specified, all SA messages received from the default peer are accepted. You can enter multiple default peer commands.

ip msdp log-adjacency-changes

E Enable logging of MSDP adjacency changes.

Syntax **ip msdp log-adjacency-changes**

To disable logging, use the **no ip msdp log-adjacency-changes** command.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

ip msdp mesh-group

E Configure a peer to be a member of a mesh group.

Syntax **ip msdp mesh-group** {*name*} {*peer address*}

To remove the peer from a mesh group, use the **no ip msdp mesh-group** {*name*} {*peer address*} command.

Parameters

name	Enter a string of up to 16 characters long for as the mesh group name.
peer address	Enter the peer address in a dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.)

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Usage Information A MSDP mesh group is a mechanism for reducing SA flooding, typically in an intra-domain setting. When some subset of a domain's MSDP speakers are fully meshed, they can be configured into a mesh-group. If member *X* of a mesh-group receives a SA message from an MSDP peer that is also a member of the mesh-group, member *X* accepts the SA message and forwards it to all of its peers that are not part of the mesh-group.However, member *X* can not forward the SA message to other members of the mesh-group.

ip msdp originator-id

E Configure the MSDP Originator ID.

Syntax **ip msdp originator-id** {*interface*}

To remove the originator-id, use the **no ip msdp originator-id** {*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 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 a number: **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

ip msdp peer

E Configure an MSDP peer.

Syntax **ip msdp peer** *peer address* [**connect-source**] [**description**] [**sa-limit** *number*]

To remove the MSDP peer, use the **no ip msdp peer** *peer address* [**connect-source** *interface*] [**description** *name*] [**sa-limit** *number*] command.

Parameters

peer address	Enter the peer address in a dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.)
connect-source *interface*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **connect-source** followed by one of the interfaces 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 a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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.

description *name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **description** followed by a description name (max 80 characters) to designate a description for the MSDP peer.
sa-limit *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the maximum number of SA entries in SA-cache. Range: 1 to 500000 Default: 500000

Defaults As above

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Added option for SA upper limit and description option
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Usage Information The **connect-source** option is used to supply a source IP address for the TCP connection. When an interface is specified using the **connect-source** option, the primary configured address on the interface is used.

If the total number of SA messages received from the peer is already larger than the limit when this command is applied, those SA messages will continue to be accepted. To enforce the limit in such situation, use command **clear ip msdp peer** command to reset the peer.

Related Commands

ip msdp sa-limit	Configure the MSDP SA Limit
clear ip msdp peer	Clear the MSDP peer.
show ip msdp	Display the MSDP information

ip msdp redistribute

E Filter local PIM SA entries in the SA cache. SAs which are denied by the ACL will time out and not be refreshed. Until they time out, they will continue to reside in the MSDP SA cache.

Syntax **ip msdp redistribute** [**list** *acl-name*]

Parameters

list *acl-name*	Enter the name of an extended ACL that contains permitted SAs. If you do not use this option, all local entries are blocked.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information Modifications to the ACL will not have an immediate affect on the sa-cache.

To apply the redistribute filter to entries already present in the SA cache, use **clear ip msdp sa-cache local**.

ip msdp sa-filter

E Permit or deny MSDP source active (SA) messages based on multicast source and/or group from the specified peer.

Syntax **ip msdp sa-filter** {**in | out**} *peer-address* **list** [*access-list name*]

Remove this configuration using the command **no ip msdp sa-filter** {**in | out**} *peer address* **list** [*access-list name*]

Parameters

in	Enter the keyword **in** to enable incoming SA filtering.
out	Enter the keyword **out** to enable outgoing SA filtering.
peer-address	Enter the peer address of the MSDP peer in a dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.)
access-list name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP extended access list name that defines from which peers SAs are to be permitted or denied.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

ip msdp sa-limit

E Configure the upper limit of SA (Source-Active) entries in SA-cache.

Syntax **ip msdp sa-limit** *number*

To return to the default, use the **no ip msdp sa-limit** *number* command.

Parameters

number	Enter the maximum number of SA entries in SA-cache. Range 0 to 40000

Defaults Default 50000

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information FTOS counts the SA messages originated by itself and those received from the MSDP peers. When the total SA messages reach this limit, the subsequent SA messages are dropped (even if they pass RPF checking and policy checking). If the total number of SA messages is already larger than the limit when this command is applied, those SA messages that are already in FTOS will continue to be accepted. To enforce the limit in such situation, use the **clear ip msdp sa-cache** command.

Related Commands

ip msdp peer	Configure the MSDP peer
clear ip msdp peer	Clear the MSDP peer.
show ip msdp	Display the MSDP information

ip msdp shutdown

E Administratively shut down a configured MSDP peer.

Syntax **ip msdp shutdown** {*peer address*}

Parameters

peer address	Enter the peer address in a dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.)

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

ip multicast-msdp

E Enable MSDP.

Syntax **ip multicast-msdp**

To exit MSDP, use the **no ip multicast-msdp** command.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

show ip msdp

E Display the MSDP peer status, SA cache, or peer summary.

Syntax **show ip msdp** {**peer** *peer address* | **sa-cache | summary**}

Parameters

peer *peer address*	Enter the keyword **peer** followed by the peer address in a dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.)
sa-cache	Enter the keyword **sa-cache** to display the Source-Active cache.
summary	Enter the keyword **summary** to display a MSDP peer summary.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Example 1

Figure 34-1. show ip msdp peer Command Example

```
Force10#show ip msdp peer 100.1.1.1

Peer Addr: 100.1.1.1
    Local Addr: 100.1.1.2(639)  Connect Source: none
    State: Established  Up/Down Time: 00:00:08
    Timers: KeepAlive  60 sec, Hold time  75 sec
    SourceActive packet count (in/out): 0/0
    SAs learned from this peer: 0
    SA Filtering:
    Input (S,G) filter: none
    Output (S,G) filter: none
Force10#
```

Example 2

Figure 34-2. show ip msdp sa-cache Command Example

```
Force10#show ip msdp sa-cache
MSDP Source-Active Cache - 1 entries
GroupAddr       SourceAddr      RPAddr          LearnedFrom   Expire UpTime
224.1.1.1       172.21.220.10   172.21.3.254    172.21.3.254    102 00:02:52
Force10#
```

Example 3

Figure 34-3. show ip msdp summary Command Example

```
Force10#show ip msdp summary
Peer Addr Local Addr State       Source SA Up/Down    Description
72.30.1.2 72.30.1.1  Established none    0 00:00:03   peer1
72.30.2.2 72.30.2.1  Established none    0 00:00:03   peer2
72.30.3.2 72.30.3.1  Established none    0 00:00:02   test-peer-3
Force10#
```

show ip msdp sa-cache rejected-sa

E Display the rejected SAs in the SA cache.

Syntax **show ip mdsp sa-cache rejected-sa**

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

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Example **Figure 34-4. show ip msdp sa-cache rejected-sa Command Example**

```
Force10#sh ip msdp sa-cache rejected-sa
MSDP Rejected SA Cache  200 rejected SAs received, cache-size 1000
UpTime      GroupAddr       SourceAddr      RPAddr          LearnedFrom     Reason
00:00:13    225.1.2.1       10.1.1.3        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.2       10.1.1.4        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.3       10.1.1.3        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.4       10.1.1.4        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.5       10.1.1.3        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.6       10.1.1.4        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.7       10.1.1.3        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.8       10.1.1.4        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.9       10.1.1.3        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.10      10.1.1.4        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.11      10.1.1.3        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.11      10.1.1.3        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.12      10.1.1.4        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.13      10.1.1.3        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.14      10.1.1.4        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.15      10.1.1.3        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.16      10.1.1.4        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.17      10.1.1.3        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.18      10.1.1.4        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
00:00:13    225.1.2.19      10.1.1.3        110.1.1.1       13.1.1.2        Rpf-Fail
Force10#
```

35

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 Force10 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
- 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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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. 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 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 35-1. debug spanning-tree mstp bpdu Command Example

```
Force10#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

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 35-2. protocol spanning-tree mstp Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#protocol spanning-tree mstp
Force10(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 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 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 35-3. show config Command for MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE Mode

```
Force10(conf-mstp)#show config
!
protocol spanning-tree mstp
 no disable
 name CustomerSvc
 revision 2
 MSTI 10 VLAN 101-105
 max-hops 5
Force10(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 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 35-4. show spanning-tree mst configuration Command Example

```
Force10#show spanning-tree mst configuration
MST region name: CustomerSvc
Revision: 2
MSTI    VID
  10     101-105
Force10#
```

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**]] [**guard**]

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.
guard	[Optional] Enter the keyword **guard** to display the type of guard enabled on an MSTP interface and the current port state.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Usage Information You must enable Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol prior to using this command.

Command History

Version 8.5.1.0	Support for the optional **guard** keyword was added on the E-Series ExaScale.
Version 8.4.2.1	Support for the optional **guard** keyword was added on the C-Series, S-Series, and E-Series TeraScale.
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 35-6)

Example

Figure 35-5. show spanning-tree msti [instance-number] Command Example

```
Force10#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 occured 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
```

Example 2

Figure 35-6. show spanning-tree msti with EDS and LBK

```
Force10#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

Force10#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 occured 00:00:15 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 (MRecords): sent 21, received 9
The port is not in the Edge port mode
```

Loopback BPDU Inconsistency (LBK_INC)

Example 3

Figure 35-7. show spanning-tree msti guard Command Example

```
Force10#show spanning-tree msti 5 guard
Interface
Name      Instance    Sts          Guard type
---------  --------   ---------    ----------
Gi 0/1     5          INCON(Root)  Rootguard
Gi 0/2     5          FWD          Loopguard
Gi 0/3     5          EDS(Shut)    Bpduguard
```

Table 35-1. show spanning-tree msti guard Command Information

Field	Description
Interface Name	MSTP interface
Instance	MSTP instance
Sts	Port state: root-inconsistent (INCON Root), forwarding (FWD), listening (LIS), blocking (BLK), or shut down (EDS Shut)
Guard Type	Type of STP guard configured (Root, Loop, or BPDU guard)

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 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*}

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 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

C E S

Configures a Layer 2 MSTP interface as an edge port with (optionally) a Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) guard, or enables the root guard or loop guard feature on the interface.

Syntax

spanning-tree mstp {**edge-port** [**bpduguard** [**shutdown-on-violation**]] **| loopguard | rootguard**}

Parameters

edge-port	Enter 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.
loopguard	Enter the keyword **loopguard** to enable STP loop guard on an MSTP port or port-channel interface.
rootguard	Enter the keyword **rootguard** to enable root guard on an MSTP port or port-channel interface.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.5.1.0	Introduced the **loopguard** and **rootguard** options on the E-Series ExaScale.
Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced the **loopguard** and **rootguard** options on the E-Series TeraScale, C-Series, and S-Series.
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.

Root guard and loop guard cannot be enabled at the same time on a port. For example, if you configure loop guard on a port on which root guard is already configured, the following error message is displayed:

```
% Error: RootGuard is configured. Cannot configure LoopGuard.
```

When used in an MSTP network, if root guard blocks a boundary port in the CIST, the port is also blocked in all other MST instances.

Enabling Portfast BPDU guard and loop guard at the same time on a port results in a port that remains in a blocking state and prevents traffic from flowing through it. For example, when Portfast BPDU guard and loop guard are both configured:

- If a BPDU is received from a remote device, BPDU guard places the port in an err-disabled blocking state and no traffic is forwarded on the port.
- If no BPDU is received from a remote device, loop guard places the port in a loop-inconsistent blocking state and no traffic is forwarded on the port.

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 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.

36

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
- IPv6 Multicast Commands

IPv4 Multicast Commands

The IPv4 Multicast commands are:

- clear ip mroute
- clear ip mroute snooping
- ip mroute
- ip multicast-lag-hashing
- ip multicast-mode l2
- ip multicast-routing
- ip multicast-limit
- mac-address-table static
- mac-flood-list
- mtrace
- queue backplane multicast
- restrict-flooding
- show ip mroute
- show ip rpf
- show mac-address-table static multicast
- show queue backplane multicast

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 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Related Commands

show ip pim tib	Show the PIM Tree Information Base.

clear ip mroute snooping

E X

Clear the multicast routes learned through PIM-SM snooping from the IPv4 multicast snooping table. To clear tree information learned through PIM-SM snooping from the PIM tree information base, use clear ip pim snooping tib command.

Syntax **clear ip mroute snooping** {**vlan** *vlan-id* [*group-address* [*source-address*] | *}

Parameters

vlan *vlan-id*	Enter a VLAN ID to clear information learned through PIM-SM snooping about a specified VLAN. Valid VLAN IDs: 1 to 4094.
group-address [*source-address*]	(OPTIONAL) Enter a group address and, optionally, a source address in dotted decimal format, to clear information learned through PIM-SM snooping about a specified multicast group and source.
*	Enter * to clear all multicast routes learned through PIM-SM snooping.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.1	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Related Commands

show ip pim snooping tib	Display the information from the PIM tree information base learned through PIM snooping.

ip mroute

show ip pim tib	Show the PIM Tree Information Base.

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

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

ip multicast-routing	Enable IP multicast forwarding.

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 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

ip multicast-mode l2

C

Enable Layer 2 multicast switching.

Syntax

ip multicast-mode l2

To return to the default Layer 3 multicast forwarding on the router, enter the **no ip multicast-mode l2** command after you remove the static multicast MAC address (**no mac-address-table static multicast** *multicast-mac-address* command).

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.2.5	Introduced on C-Series.

Usage Information

When a multicast source and multicast receivers are in the same VLAN, you can configure a router so that multicast traffic is switched only to the ports assigned to a VLAN that is associated with a static multicast MAC address. However, before you can configure a static MAC address and associate it with a VLAN used to switch Layer 2 multicast traffic, you must enable the router for Layer 2 multicast switching with the **ip multicast-mode l2** command.

Related Commands

mac-address-table static	Configure a static multicast MAC address, associate the multicast MAC address with the Layer 2 VLAN used to switch multicast traffic, and add output ports.

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

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.

mac-address-table static

C

Configure a static multicast MAC address, associate the multicast MAC address with the VLAN used to switch Layer 2 multicast traffic, and add output ports that will receive multicast streams on the VLAN.

To delete a configured static multicast MAC address from the MAC address table on the router, enter the **no mac-address-table static** *multicast-mac-address* command.

Syntax

mac-address-table static *multicast-mac-address* **multicast vlan** *vlan-id* **range-output** {*single-interface* **|** *interface-list* **|** *interface-range*}

To return to the default Layer 3 multicast forwarding on the router, enter the **no ip multicast-mode l2** command after you remove the static multicast MAC address (**no mac-address-table static multicast vlan output-range** command).

Parameters

mac-address-table static *multicast-mac-address*	Enter a 48-bit hexadecimal address in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format for the static MAC address to be used to switch multicast traffic.
multicast vlan *vlan-id*	Enter the VLAN ID of the VLAN used to switch Layer 2 multicast traffic. VLAN ID range: 1 to 4094.
range-output {*single-interface* **|** *interface-list* **|** *interface-range*}	Specify the output ports to be added to the multicast VLAN used to switch multicast traffic as follows: **range-output** *single-interface*: Enter one of the following port types: - 1-Gigabit Ethernet: Enter **gigabitethernet** *slot*/*port*. - 10-Gigabit Ethernet: Enter **tengigabitethernet** *slot*/*port*. - Port channel: Enter **port-channel** {1-128}. **range-output** *interface-list*: Enter multiple ports separated by a space, comma, and space; for example: tengigabitethernet 0/1 , gigabitethernet 0/3 , ... **range-output** *interface-range*: Enter a port range in the format: *interface-type slot*/*first_port* - *last_port*; for example: tengigabitethernet 0/1 - 3

Defaults

Unconfigured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.2.5	Introduced on C-Series.

Usage Information

When a multicast source and multicast receivers are in the same VLAN, you can configure a router so that multicast traffic is switched only to the ports assigned to a VLAN that is associated with a static multicast MAC address. However, before you can configure a static MAC address and associate it with a VLAN used to switch Layer 2 multicast traffic, you must first enable the router for Layer 2 multicast switching with the **ip multicast-mode l2** command.

Related Commands

ip multicast-mode l2	Enable Layer 2 multicast switching.

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 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.

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 36-1. queue backplane multicast Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#queue backplane multicast bandwidth-percent 30
Force10(conf)#exit
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Related Commands

show queue backplane multicast	Display the backplane bandwidth configuration about how much bandwidth is dedicated to multicast versus unicast.

restrict-flooding

E T

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 TeraScale

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 VLANs.

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** | **snooping** [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [*group-address* [*source-address*]] | **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.
snooping [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [*group-address* [*source-address]*]	(OPTIONAL) **E-Series ExaScale only**: Enter the keyword **snooping** to display information on the multicast routes discovered by PIM-SM snooping. Enter a VLAN ID to limit the information displayed to the multicast routes discovered by PIM-SM snooping on a specified VLAN. Valid VLAN IDs: 1 to 4094. Enter a multicast group address and, optionally, a source multicast address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D) to limit the information displayed to the multicast routes discovered by PIM-SM snooping for a specified multicast group and source.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view routes in a tabular format.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.1	Support for the **snooping** keyword and optional **vlan** *vlan-id*, *group-address*, and *source-address* parameters were added 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	

Example 1

Figure 36-2. show ip mroute static Command Example

```
Force10#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
```

Example 2 **Figure 36-3. show ip mroute snooping Command Example**

```
Force10#show ip mroute snooping

IPv4 Multicast Snooping Table

(*, 224.0.0.0), uptime 17:46:23
  Incoming vlan: Vlan 2
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 4/13

(*, 225.1.2.1), uptime 00:04:16
  Incoming vlan: Vlan 2
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 4/11
    GigabitEthernet 4/13

(165.87.1.7, 225.1.2.1), uptime 00:03:17
  Incoming vlan: Vlan 2
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 4/11
    GigabitEthernet 4/13
    GigabitEthernet 4/20
```

Example 3 **Figure 36-4. show ip mroute Command Example**

```
Force10#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
```

Table 36-1. show ip mroute Command Example Fields

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 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

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 36-5. show ip rpf Command Example

```
force10#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 mac-address-table static multicast

C Display information on the current configuration of Layer 2 multicast switching on a router.

Syntax

show mac-address-table static multicast [*multicast-mac-address* [**vlan** *vlan-id*] **| vlan** *vlan-id* **| count** [**vlan** *vlan-id*]]

Parameters

multicast-mac-address [**vlan** *vlan-id*]	Enter the static multicast MAC address in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format and (optionally) the VLAN ID of a VLAN used to switch Layer 2 multicast traffic on the router. VLAN ID range: 1 to 4094.
vlan *vlan-id*	Enter the VLAN ID of a VLAN used to switch Layer 2 multicast traffic on the router. VLAN ID range: 1 to 4094.
count [**vlan** *vlan-id*]	Enter the keyword **count** and (optionally) the VLAN ID of a VLAN used to switch Layer 2 multicast traffic to display the number of static multicast MAC addresses in use for all or a specified VLAN.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.5	Introduced on C-Series.

Usage Information

Use the **show mac-address-table static multicast** command to display the currently configured static multicast MAC addresses, associated VLAN, and assigned output ports used to switch Layer 2 multicast traffic on a router.

Example

Figure 36-6. show mac-address-table static multicast Command Output

```
Force10# show mac-address-table static multicast

VlanId     Mac Address           Type   State  L2MCIndex  Interfaces
    10    01:00:5e:01:01:01     static Active          0  Gi 1/2,
                                                        Gi 2/47

    11    01:00:5e:01:01:02     static Active          1  Po 10

    12    01:00:5e:01:01:01     static Inactive        0
```

Table 36-2. show mac-address-table static multicast Information

Column Heading	Description
VlanId	Displays the VLAN ID number of the VLAN used for Layer 2 multicast forwarding.
Mac Address	Displays the static MAC address in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format that is configured for Layer 2 multicast forwarding.
Type	Displays `static` for a manually configured MAC address.
State	Displays whether the multicast MAC address is in use (Active) or not in use (Inactive). The state of a multicast MAC address is inactive if an associated VLAN has not been configured.

Table 36-2. show mac-address-table static multicast Information

Column Heading	Description
L2MCIndex	Displays the Layer 2 multicast index used to represent a group of outbound interfaces. The L2 multicast index is a hardware-specific index that is used an internal command and useful for debugging purposes. Range: 0 - 1023.
Interfaces	Displays the interface type and slot/port of output ports assigned to the VLAN used for Layer 2 multicast forwarding, where the following abbreviations are used for output port types: • gi—Gigabit Ethernet slot/port. • po—Port Channel number • te—10-Gigabit Ethernet slot/port

Figure 36-7. show mac-address-table static multicast count Command Output

```
Force10#show mac-address-table static multicast count

Static Multicast MAC Entries for all vlans :  3
```

Related Commands

ip multicast-mode l2	Enable Layer 2 multicast switching.
mac-address-table static	Configure a static multicast MAC address, associate the multicast MAC address with the Layer 2 VLAN used to switch multicast traffic, and add output ports.

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 36-8. show queue backplane multicast Command Example

```
Force10#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
- ip 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

Related Commands

show ipv6 pim tib	Display the IPv6 PIM Tree Information Base.

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

Related Commands

ipv6 pim sparse-mode

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 36-9. show ipv6 mroute command Example

```
YForce10#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

Force10#
```

Example **Figure 36-10. show ipv6 mroute active Command Example**

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

Example **Figure 36-11. show ipv6 mroute count group Command Examples**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example **Figure 36-12. show ipv6 mroute count source command Examples**

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

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 36-13. show ipv6 mroute mld all Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 36-14. show ipv6 mroute summary Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

37

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:

- clear ipv6 neighbors
- ipv6 nd managed-config-flag
- ipv6 nd max-ra-interval
- ipv6 nd mtu
- ipv6 nd other-config-flag
- ipv6 nd prefix
- ipv6 nd ra-lifetime
- ipv6 nd reachable-time

- ipv6 nd suppress-ra
- 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: **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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 8.3.1.0	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**]

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: **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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 37-1. show ipv6 neighbors Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

38

Object Tracking

Object Tracking supports IPv4 and IPv6, and is available on platforms: C E S

Overview

Object tracking allows you to define objects of interest, monitor their state, and report to a client when a change in an object's state occurs. The following tracked objects are supported:

- Link status of Layer 2 interfaces
- Routing status of Layer 3 interfaces (IPv4 and IPv6)
- Reachability of IPv4 and IPv6 routes
- Metric thresholds of IPv4 and IPv6 routes

You can configure client applications, such VRRP, to receive a notification when the state of a tracked object changes.

This chapter has the following sections:

- IPv4 Object Tracking Commands on page 987
- IPv6 Object Tracking Commands on page 1001

IPv4 Object Tracking Commands

The IPv4 VRRP commands are:

- debug track
- delay
- description
- show running-config track
- show track
- threshold metric
- track interface ip routing
- track interface line-protocol
- track ip route metric threshold
- track ip route reachability
- track resolution ip route

debug track

C E S

Enables debugging for tracked objects.

Syntax **debug track** [**all** | **notifications** | *object-id*]

Parameters

all	Enables debugging on the state and notifications of all tracked objects.
notifications	Enables debugging on the notifications of all tracked objects.
object-id	Enables debugging on the state and notifications of the specified tracked object. Range: 1 to 65535.

Defaults Enable debugging on the state and notifications of all tracked objects (**debug track all**).

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Example Command Example: **debug track**

```
Force10#debug track all

04:35:04: %RPM0-P:RP2 %OTM-5-STATE: track 6 - Interface GigabitEthernet 0/2
line-protocol DOWN

04:35:04: %RPM0-P:RP2 %OTM-5-NOTIF: VRRP notification: resource ID 6 DOWN
```

delay

C E S

Configure the time delay used before communicating a change in the status of a tracked object to clients.

Syntax

delay {[**up** *seconds*] [**down** *seconds*]}

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

Parameters

seconds	Enter the number of seconds the object tracker waits before sending a notification about the change in the UP and/or DOWN state of a tracked object to clients. Range: 0 to 180 Default: 0 seconds.

Defaults

0 seconds

Command Modes

OBJECT TRACKING (conf_track_*object-id*)

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

track interface ip routing	Configure object tracking on the routing status of an IPv4 Layer 3 interface.
track interface line-protocol	Configure object tracking on the line-protocol state of a Layer 2 interface.
track ip route metric threshold	Configure object tracking on the threshold of an IPv4 route metric.
track ip route reachability	Configure object tracking on the reachability of an IPv4 route.

Usage Information

You can configure an UP and/or DOWN timer for each tracked object to set the time delay before a change in the state of a tracked object is communicated to clients. The configured time delay starts when the state changes from UP to DOWN or vice-versa.

If the state of an object changes back to its former UP/DOWN state before the timer expires, the timer is cancelled and the client is not notified. For example, if the DOWN timer is running when an interface goes down and comes back up, the DOWN timer is cancelled and the client is not notified of the event.

If the timer expires and an object's state has changed, a notification is sent to the client. If no delay is configured, a notification is sent immediately as soon as a change in the state of a tracked object is detected. The time delay in communicating a state change is specified in seconds.

description

C E S

Enter a description of a tracked object.

Syntax

description {*text*}

To remove the description, enter the **no description** {*text*} command.

Parameters

text	Enter a description to identify a tracked object (80 characters maximum).

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

OBJECT TRACKING (conf_track_*object-id*)

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

track interface ip routing	Configure object tracking on the routing status of an IPv4 Layer 3 interface.
track interface line-protocol	Configure object tracking on the line-protocol state of a Layer 2 interface.
track ip route metric threshold	Configure object tracking on the threshold of an IPv4 route metric.
track ip route reachability	Configure object tracking on the reachability of an IPv4 route.

show running-config track

C E S Display the current configuration of tracked objects.

Syntax **show running-config track** [*object-id*]

Parameters

object-id	(OPTIONAL) Display information on the specified tracked object. Range: 1 to 65535.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

show track	Display information about tracked objects, including configuration, current state, and clients which track the object.
track interface ip routing	Configure object tracking on the routing status of an IPv4 Layer 3 interface.
track interface line-protocol	Configure object tracking on the line-protocol state of a Layer 2 interface.
track ip route metric threshold	Configure object tracking on the threshold of an IPv4 route metric.
track ip route reachability	Configure object tracking on the reachability of an IPv4 route.

Example Command Example: **show running-config track**

```
Force10#show running-config track

track 1 ip route 23.0.0.0/8 reachability

track 2 ipv6 route 2040::/64 metric threshold
delay down 3
delay up 5
threshold metric up 200

track 3 ipv6 route 2050::/64 reachability

track 4 interface GigabitEthernet 13/4 ip routing

track 5 ip route 192.168.0.0/24 reachability vrf red

track resolution ip route isis 20
track resolution ip route ospf 10
```

Command Example: **show running-config track** *object-id*

```
Force10#show running-config track 300

track 300 ip route 10.0.0.0/8 metric threshold
 delay down 3
 delay up 5
 threshold metric up 100
```

show track

C E S

Display information about tracked objects, including configuration, current tracked state (UP or DOWN), and the clients which are tracking an object.

Syntax

show track [*object-id* [**brief**] | **interface** [**brief**] [**vrf** *vrf-name*] | **ip route** [**brief**] [**vrf** *vrf-name*] | **resolution** | **vrf** *vrf-name* [**brief**] | **brief**]

Parameters

object-id	(OPTIONAL) Display information on the specified tracked object. Range: 1 to 65535.
interface	(OPTIONAL) Display information on all tracked interfaces (Layer 2 and IPv4 Layer 3).
ip route	(OPTIONAL) Display information on all tracked IPv4 routes.
resolution	(OPTIONAL) Display information on the configured resolution values used to scale protocol-specific route metrics to the range 0 to 255.
brief	(OPTIONAL) Display a single line summary of the tracking information for a specified object, object type, or all tracked objects.
vrf *vrf-name*	(OPTIONAL) **E-Series only**: Display information on only the tracked objects that are members of the specified VRF instance. Maximum: 32 characters. If you do not enter a VRF name, information on the tracked objects from all VRFs is displayed.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

show running-config track	Display configuration information about tracked objects.
track interface ip routing	Configure object tracking on the routing status of an IPv4 Layer 3 interface.
track interface line-protocol	Configure object tracking on the line-protocol state of a Layer 2 interface.
track ip route metric threshold	Configure object tracking on the threshold of an IPv4 route metric.
track ip route reachability	Configure object tracking on the reachability of an IPv4 route.

Example

Figure 38-1. Command Example: show track

```
Force10#show track

Track 1
  IP route 23.0.0.0/8 reachability
  Reachability is Down (route not in route table)
   2 changes, last change 00:16:08
  Tracked by:

Track 2
  IPv6 route 2040::/64 metric threshold
  Metric threshold is Up (STATIC/0/0)
   5 changes, last change 00:02:16
  Metric threshold down 255 up 254
  First-hop interface is GigabitEthernet 13/2
  Tracked by:
    VRRP GigabitEthernet 7/30 IPv6 VRID 1

Track 3
  IPv6 route 2050::/64 reachability
  Reachability is Up (STATIC)
   5 changes, last change 00:02:16
  First-hop interface is GigabitEthernet 13/2
  Tracked by:
    VRRP GigabitEthernet 7/30 IPv6 VRID 1
```

Table 38-1. Command Example Description: show track

show track Output	Description
Track *object-id*	Displays the number of the tracked object.
Interface *type slot/port* IP route *ip-address* IPv6 route *ipv6-address*	Displays the interface type and slot/port number or address of the IPv4/IPv6 route that is being tracked.
object is Up/Down	Up/Down state of tracked object; for example, IPv4 interface, reachability or metric threshold of an IP route.
number changes, last change *time*	Number of times that the state of the tracked object has changed and the time since the last change in *hours*:*minutes*:*seconds*
First hop interface	Displays the type and slot/port number of the first-hop interface of the tracked route.
Tracked by	Client that is tracking an object's state; for example, VRRP.

Figure 38-2. Command Example: show track brief

```
Force10>show track brief

ResId  Resource                    Parameter            State   LastChange
1      IP route reachability        10.16.0.0/16          Up      00:01:08
2      Interface line-protocol      Ethernet0/2           Down    00:05:00
3      Interface ip routing         VLAN100               Up      01:10:05
```

Table 38-2. Command Example Description: show track brief

show track Output	Description

Table 38-2. Command Example Description: show track brief

ResID	Number of the tracked object
Resource	Type of tracked object
Parameter	Detailed description of the tracked object
State	Up or Down state of the tracked object
Last Change	Time since the last change in the state of the tracked object

threshold metric

C E S

Configure the metric threshold used to determine the UP and/or DOWN state of a tracked IPv4 or IPv6 route.

Syntax

threshold metric {**up** *number* | **down** *number*}

To return to the default setting, enter **no threshold metric** {**up** *number* | **down** *number*}.

Parameters

object-id	Enter the ID number of the tracked object. Range: 1 to 65535.
up *number*	Enter a number for the UP threshold to be applied to the scaled metric of an IPv4 or IPv6 route. Default UP threshold: 254. The routing state is UP if the scaled route metric is less than or equal to the UP threshold.
down *number*	Enter a number for the DOWN threshold to be applied to the scaled metric of an IPv4 or IPv6 route Default DOWN threshold: 255. The routing state is DOWN if the scaled route metric is greater than or equal to the DOWN threshold.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

OBJECT TRACKING (conf_track_*object-id*)

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

track ip route metric threshold	Configure object tracking on the threshold of an IPv4 route metric.
track resolution ip route	Configure the protocol-specific resolution value used to scale an IPv4 route metric.

Usage Information

Use this command to configure the UP and/or DOWN threshold for the scaled metric of a tracked IPv4 or IPv6 route.

The UP/DOWN state of a tracked route is determined by the threshold for the current value of the route metric in the routing table. To provide a common tracking interface for different clients, route metrics are scaled in the range 0 to 255, where 0 is connected and 255 is inaccessible. The scaled metric value communicated to a client always considers a lower value to have priority over a higher value.

The resulting scaled value is compared against the configured threshold values to determine the state of a tracked route as follows:

- If the scaled metric for a route entry is less than or equal to the UP threshold, the state of a route is UP.
- If the scaled metric for a route is greater than or equal to the DOWN threshold or the route is not entered in the routing table, the state of a route is DOWN.

You configure the UP and DOWN thresholds for each tracked route with the threshold metric command. The default UP threshold is 254; the default DOWN threshold is 255. The notification of a change in the state of a tracked object is sent when a metric value crosses a configured threshold.

The tracking process uses a protocol-specific resolution value to convert the actual metric in the routing table to a scaled metric in the range 0 to 255. You can configure the resolution value used to scale route metrics for supported protocols with the track resolution ip route and track resolution ipv6 route commands.

track

C E S

Enter Object Tracking command mode to modify the configuration of a tracked object.

Syntax

track *object-id*

Parameters

object-id	Enter the ID number of the tracked object. Range: 1 to 65535.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

show track	Display information about tracked objects, including configuration, current state, and clients which track the object.

Usage Information

Use this command to enter the Object Tracking mode to edit an existing configuration of a tracked object. For example, after you enter the **track** *object-id* command, you can modify or add a delay timer (**delay** command) or a metric threshold (**threshold metric** command) for the UP or DOWN state of the tracked object.

track ip route metric threshold

C E S

Configure object tracking on the threshold of an IPv4 route metric.

Syntax

track *object-id* **ip route** *ip-address/prefix-len* **metric threshold** [**vrf** *vrf-name*]

To return to the default setting, enter **no track** *object-id*.

Parameters

object-id	Enter the ID number of the tracked object. Range: 1 to 65535.

ip-address/ prefix-len	Enter an IPv4 address in dotted decimal format. Valid IPv4 prefix lengths are from /0 to /32.
vrf *vrf-name*	(Optional) **E-Series only**: You can configure a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance to specify the virtual routing table to which the tracked route belongs.

Defaults None

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

show track	Display information about tracked objects, including configuration, current state, and clients which track the object.
threshold metric	Configure the metric threshold used to determine the UP and/or DOWN state of a tracked route.
track resolution ip route	Configure the protocol-specific resolution value used to scale an IPv4 route metric.

Usage Information

Use this command to create an object that tracks the UP and/or DOWN threshold of an IPv4 route metric. In order for a route's metric to be tracked, the route must appear as an entry in the routing table.

A tracked IPv4 route is considered to match an entry in the routing table only if the exact IPv4 address and prefix length match a table entry. For example, when configured as a tracked route, 10.0.0.0/24 does not match the routing table entry 10.0.0.0/8. If no route-table entry has the exact IPv4 address and prefix length, the status of the tracked route is considered to be DOWN.

When you configure the threshold of an IPv4 route metric as a tracked object, the UP/DOWN state of the tracked route is also determined by the current metric for the route in the routing table.

To provide a common tracking interface for different clients, route metrics are scaled in the range 0 to 255, where 0 is connected and 255 is inaccessible. The scaled metric value communicated to a client always considers a lower value to have priority over a higher value. The resulting scaled value is compared against the configured threshold values to determine the state of a tracked route as follows:

- If the scaled metric for a route entry is less than or equal to the UP threshold, the state of a route is UP.
- If the scaled metric for a route is greater than or equal to the DOWN threshold or the route is not entered in the routing table, the state of a route is DOWN.

You configure the UP and DOWN thresholds for each tracked route by using the threshold metric command. The default UP threshold is 254; the default DOWN threshold is 255. The notification of a change in the state of a tracked object is sent when a metric value crosses a configured threshold.

track ip route reachability

C E S

Configure object tracking on the reachability of an IPv4 route.

Syntax **track** *object-id* **ip route** *ip-address/prefix-len* **reachability** [**vrf** *vrf-name*]

To return to the default setting, enter **no track** *object-id*.

Parameters

object-id	Enter the ID number of the tracked object. Range: 1 to 65535.
ip-address/ prefix-len	Enter an IPv4 address in dotted decimal format. Valid IPv4 prefix lengths are from /0 to / 32.
vrf *vrf-name*	(Optional) **E-Series only**: You can configure a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance to specify the virtual routing table to which the tracked route belongs.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

show track	Display information about tracked objects, including configuration, current state, and clients which track the object.
track ip route metric threshold	Configure object tracking on the threshold of an IPv4 route metric.

Usage Information

Use this command to create an object that tracks the reachability of an IPv4 route. In order for a route's reachability to be tracked, the route must appear as an entry in the routing table.

A tracked IPv4 route is considered to match an entry in the routing table only if the exact IPv4 address and prefix length match a table entry. For example, when configured as a tracked route, 10.0.0.0/24 does not match the routing table entry 10.0.0.0/8. If no route-table entry has the exact IPv4 address and prefix length, the status of the tracked route is considered to be DOWN.

When you configure IPv4 route reachability as a tracked object, the UP/DOWN state of the tracked route is also determined by the entry of the next-hop address in the ARP cache. A tracked route is considered to be reachable if there is an ARP cache entry for the route's next-hop address.

If the next-hop address in the ARP cache ages out for a route tracked for its reachability, an attempt is made to regenerate the ARP cache entry to see if the next-hop address appears before considering the route DOWN.

track interface ip routing

C E S

Configure object tracking on the routing status of an IPv4 Layer 3 interface.

Syntax

track *object-id* **interface** *interface* **ip routing**

To return to the default setting, enter **no track** *object-id*.

Parameters

object-id	Enter the ID number of the tracked object. Range: 1 to 65535.
interface	Enter one of the following values: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter **gigabitethernet** *slot-number/port-number.* • For a Loopback interface, enter **loopback** *number*, where *number* is from 0 to 16383. • For a Port Channel interface, enter **port-channel** *number*, where the valid values are: **C-Series** and **S-Series**: 1 to 128 **E-Series**: 1 to 32 for EtherScale; 1 to 255 for TeraScale; 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • For SONET interfaces, enter the **sonet** *slot-number/port-number.* • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter **tengigabitethernet** *slot-number/port-number* • For a VLAN interface, enter **vlan** *number*, where *number* is from 1 to 4094.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

show track	Display information about tracked objects, including configuration, current state, and clients which track the object.
track interface line-protocol	Configure object tracking on the line-protocol state of a Layer 2 interface.

Usage Information

Use this command to create an object that tracks the routing state of an IPv4 Layer 2 interface:

- The status of the IPv4 interface is UP only if the Layer 2 status of the interface is UP and the interface has a valid IP address.
- The Layer 3 status of an IPv4 interface goes DOWN when its Layer 2 status goes down (for a Layer 3 VLAN, all VLAN ports must be down) or the IP address is removed from the routing table.

track interface line-protocol

C E S Configure object tracking on the line-protocol state of a Layer 2 interface.

Syntax

track *object-id* **interface** *interface* **line-protocol**

To return to the default setting, enter **no track** *object-id*.

Parameters

object-id	Enter the ID number of the tracked object. Range: 1 to 65535.
interface	Enter one of the following values: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter **gigabitethernet** *slot-number/port-number*. • For a Loopback interface, enter **loopback** *number*, where *number* is from 0 to 16383. • For a Port Channel interface, enter **port-channel** *number*, where the valid values are: **C-Series** and **S-Series**: 1 to 128 **E-Series**: 1 to 32 for EtherScale; 1 to 255 for TeraScale; 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • For SONET interfaces, enter the **sonet** *slot-number/port-number*. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter **tengigabitethernet** *slot-number/port-number* • For a VLAN interface, enter **vlan** *number*, where *number* is from 1 to 4094.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

show track	Display information about tracked objects, including configuration, current state, and clients which track the object.
track interface ip routing	Configure object tracking on the routing status of an IPv4 Layer 3 interface.

Usage Information

Use this command to create an object that tracks the line-protocol state of a Layer 2 interface by monitoring its operational status (UP or DOWN).

When the link-level status goes down, the tracked object status is considered to be DOWN; if the link-level status is up, the tracked object status is considered to be UP.

track resolution ip route

C E S

Configure the protocol-specific resolution value used to scale an IPv4 route metric.

Syntax

track resolution ip route {**isis** *resolution-value* | **ospf** *resolution-value*}

To return to the default setting, enter **no track** *object-id*.

Parameters

object-id	Enter the ID number of the tracked object. Range: 1 to 65535.
isis *resolution-value*	Enter the resolution used to convert the metric in the routing table for ISIS routes to a scaled metric.
ospf *resolution-value*	Enter the resolution used to convert the metric in the routing table for OSPF routes to a scaled metric.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

threshold metric	Configure the metric threshold used to determine the UP and/or DOWN state of a tracked route.
track ip route metric threshold	Configure object tracking on the threshold of an IPv4 route metric.

Usage Information

Use this command to configure the protocol-specific resolution value that converts the actual metric of an IPv4 route in the routing table to a scaled metric in the range 0 to 255.

The UP/DOWN state of a tracked IPv4 route is determined by a user-configurable threshold (threshold metric command) for the route's metric in the routing table. To provide a common tracking interface for different clients, route metrics are scaled in the range 0 to 255, where 0 is connected and 255 is inaccessible.

The protocol-specific resolution value calculates the scaled metric by dividing a route's cost by the resolution value set for the route protocol:

- For ISIS, you can set the resolution in the range 1 to 1000, where the default is 10.
- For OSPF, you can set the resolution in the range 1 to 1592, where the default is 1.
- The resolution value used to map static routes is not configurable. By default, FTOS assigns a metric of 0 to static routes.
- The resolution value used to map RIP routes is not configurable. The RIP hop-count is automatically multiplied by 16 to scale it. For example, a RIP metric of 16 (unreachable) scales to 256, which considers the route to be DOWN.

IPv6 Object Tracking Commands

The IPv6 object tracking commands are:

- show track ipv6 route
- track interface ipv6 routing
- track ipv6 route metric threshold
- track ipv6 route reachability
- track resolution ipv6 route

The following object tracking commands apply to IPv4 and IPv6:

- debug track
- delay
- description
- show running-config track
- threshold metric
- track interface line-protocol

show track ipv6 route

C E S

Display information about all tracked IPv6 routes, including configuration, current tracked state (UP or DOWN), and the clients which are tracking an object.

Syntax

show track ipv6 route [**brief**]

Parameters

brief	(OPTIONAL) Display a single line summary of information for tracked IPv6 routes.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

show running-config track	Display configuration information about tracked objects.
show track	Display information about tracked objects, including configuration, current state, and clients which track the object.
track interface ipv6 routing	Configure object tracking on the routing status of an IPv6 Layer 3 interface.
track ipv6 route metric threshold	Configure object tracking on the threshold of an IPv6 route metric.
track ipv6 route reachability	Configure object tracking on the reachability of an IPv6 route.

Example

Figure 38-3. Command Example: show track ipv6 route

```
Force10#show track ipv6 route

Track 2
  IPv6 route 2040::/64 metric threshold
  Metric threshold is Up (STATIC/0/0)
   5 changes, last change 00:02:30
  Metric threshold down 255 up 254
  First-hop interface is GigabitEthernet 13/2
  Tracked by:
    VRRP GigabitEthernet 7/30 IPv6 VRID 1

Track 3
  IPv6 route 2050::/64 reachability
  Reachability is Up (STATIC)
   5 changes, last change 00:02:30
  First-hop interface is GigabitEthernet 13/2
  Tracked by:
    VRRP GigabitEthernet 7/30 IPv6 VRID 1
```

Table 38-3. Command Example Description: show track ipv6 route

show track ipv6 route Output	**Description**
Track *object-id*	Displays the number of the tracked object.
Interface *type slot/port* IP route *ip-address* IPv6 route *ipv6-address*	Displays the interface type and slot/port number or address of the IPv4/IPv6 route that is being tracked.
object is Up/Down	Up/Down state of tracked object; for example, IPv4 interface, reachability or metric threshold of an IP route.
number changes, last change *time*	Number of times that the state of the tracked object has changed and the time since the last change in *hours*:*minutes*:*seconds*
First hop interface	Displays the type and slot/port number of the first-hop interface of the tracked route.
Tracked by	Client that is tracking an object's state; for example, VRRP.

Figure 38-4. Command Example: show track ipv6 route brief

```
Force10#show track ipv6 route brief

ResId  Resource                   Parameter               State  LastChange
2      IPv6 route metric threshold  2040::/64               Up     00:02:36
3      IPv6 route reachability      2050::/64               Up     00:02:36
```

Table 38-4. Command Example Description: show track ipv6 route brief

show track ipv6 route brief Output	**Description**
ResID	Number of the tracked object
Resource	Type of tracked object
Parameter	Detailed description of the tracked object
State	Up or Down state of the tracked object
Last Change	Time since the last change in the state of the tracked object

track interface ipv6 routing

C E S

Configure object tracking on the routing status of an IPv6 Layer 3 interface.

Syntax

track *object-id* **interface** *interface* **ipv6 routing**

To return to the default setting, enter **no track** *object-id*.

Parameters

object-id	Enter the ID number of the tracked object. Range: 1 to 65535.
interface	Enter one of the following values: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter **gigabitethernet** *slot-number/port-number*. • For a Loopback interface, enter **loopback** *number*, where *number* is from 0 to 16383. • For a Port Channel interface, enter **port-channel** *number*, where the valid values are: **C-Series** and **S-Series**: 1 to 128 **E-Series**: 1 to 32 for EtherScale; 1 to 255 for TeraScale; 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • For SONET interfaces, enter the **sonet** *slot-number/port-number*. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter **tengigabitethernet** *slot-number/port-number* • For a VLAN interface, enter **vlan** *number*, where *number* is from 1 to 4094.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

show track ipv6 route	Display information about tracked IPv6 routes, including configuration, current state, and clients which track the route.
track interface ip routing	Configure object tracking on the routing status of an IPv4 Layer 3 interface.

Usage Information

Use this command to create an object that tracks the routing state of an IPv6 Layer 3 interface:

- The status of the IPv6 interface is UP only if the Layer 2 status of the interface is UP and the interface has a valid IP address.
- The Layer 3 status of an IPv6 interface goes DOWN when its Layer 2 status goes down (for a Layer 3 VLAN, all VLAN ports must be down) or the IP address is removed from the routing table.

track ipv6 route metric threshold

C E S

Configure object tracking on the threshold of an IPv4 route metric.

Syntax

track *object-id* **ipv6 route** *ipv6-address/prefix-len* **metric threshold**

To return to the default setting, enter **no track** *object-id*.

Parameters

object-id	Enter the ID number of the tracked object. Range: 1 to 65535.
ipv6-address/ prefix-len	Enter an IPv6 address in X:X:X:X::X format. Valid IPv6 prefix lengths are from /0 to / 128.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

show track ipv6 route	Display information about tracked IPv6 routes, including configuration, current state, and clients which track the route.
threshold metric	Configure the metric threshold used to determine the UP and/or DOWN state of a tracked route.
track resolution ipv6 route	Configure the protocol-specific resolution value used to scale an IPv6 route metric.

Usage Information

Use this command to create an object that tracks the UP and/or DOWN threshold of an IPv6 route metric. In order for a route's metric to be tracked, the route must appear as an entry in the routing table.

A tracked IPv6 route is considered to match an entry in the routing table only if the exact IPv6 address and prefix length match a table entry. For example, when configured as a tracked route, 3333:100:200:300:400::/80 does not match routing table entry 3333:100:200:300::/64. If no route-table entry has the exact IPv6 address and prefix length, the status of the tracked route is considered to be DOWN.

When you configure the threshold of an IPv6 route metric as a tracked object, the UP/DOWN state of the tracked route is also determined by the current metric for the route in the routing table.

To provide a common tracking interface for different clients, route metrics are scaled in the range 0 to 255, where 0 is connected and 255 is inaccessible. The scaled metric value communicated to a client always considers a lower value to have priority over a higher value. The resulting scaled value is compared against the configured threshold values to determine the state of a tracked route as follows:

- If the scaled metric for a route entry is less than or equal to the UP threshold, the state of a route is UP.
- If the scaled metric for a route is greater than or equal to the DOWN threshold or the route is not entered in the routing table, the state of a route is DOWN.

You configure the UP and DOWN thresholds for each tracked IPv6 route by using the threshold metric command. The default UP threshold is 254; the default DOWN threshold is 255. The notification of a change in the state of a tracked object is sent when a metric value crosses a configured threshold.

track ipv6 route reachability

C E S

Configure object tracking on the reachability of an IPv6 route.

Syntax

track *object-id* **ipv6 route** *ip-address/prefix-len* **reachability**

To return to the default setting, enter **no track** *object-id*.

Parameters

object-id	Enter the ID number of the tracked object. Range: 1 to 65535.
ipv6-address/ prefix-len	Enter an IPv6 address in X:X:X:X::X format. Valid IPv6 prefix lengths are from /0 to /128.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

show track ipv6 route	Display information about tracked IPv6 routes, including configuration, current state, and clients which track the route.
track ip route reachability	Configure object tracking on the reachability of an IPv4 route.

Usage Information

Use this command to create an object that tracks the reachability of an IPv6 route. In order for a route's reachability to be tracked, the route must appear as an entry in the routing table.

A tracked route is considered to match an entry in the routing table only if the exact IPv6 address and prefix length match a table entry. For example, when configured as a tracked route, 3333:100:200:300:400::/80 does not match routing table entry 3333:100:200:300::/64. If no route-table entry has the exact IPv6 address and prefix length, the tracked route is considered to be DOWN.

When you configure IPv6 route reachability as a tracked object, the UP/DOWN state of the tracked route is also determined by the entry of the next-hop address in the ARP cache. A tracked route is considered to be reachable if there is an ARP cache entry for the route's next-hop address.

If the next-hop address in the ARP cache ages out for a route tracked for its reachability, an attempt is made to regenerate the ARP cache entry to see if the next-hop address appears before considering the route DOWN.

track resolution ipv6 route

C E S

Configure the protocol-specific resolution value used to scale an IPv6 route metric.

Syntax

track resolution ipv6 route {**isis** *resolution-value* | **ospf** *resolution-value*}

To return to the default setting, enter **no track** *object-id*.

Parameters

object-id	Enter the ID number of the tracked object. Range: 1 to 65535.
isis *resolution-value*	Enter the resolution used to convert the metric in the routing table for ISIS routes to a scaled metric.
ospf *resolution-value*	Enter the resolution used to convert the metric in the routing table for OSPF routes to a scaled metric.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

threshold metric	Configure the metric threshold used to determine the UP and/or DOWN state of a tracked route.
track ipv6 route metric threshold	Configure object tracking on the threshold of an IPv6 route metric.

Usage Information

Use this command to configure the protocol-specific resolution value that converts the actual metric of an IPv6 route in the routing table to a scaled metric in the range 0 to 255.

The UP/DOWN state of a tracked IPv6 route is determined by the user-configurable threshold (threshold metric command) for a route's metric in the routing table. To provide a common tracking interface for different clients, route metrics are scaled in the range 0 to 255, where 0 is connected and 255 is inaccessible.

The protocol-specific resolution value calculates the scaled metric by dividing a route's cost by the resolution value set for the route protocol:

- For ISIS, you can set the resolution in the range 1 to 1000, where the default is 10.
- For OSPF, you can set the resolution in the range 1 to 1592, where the default is 1.
- The resolution value used to map static routes is not configurable. By default, FTOS assigns a metric of 0 to static routes.
- The resolution value used to map RIP routes is not configurable. The RIP hop-count is automatically multiplied by 16 to scale it. For example, a RIP metric of 16 (unreachable) scales to 256, which considers the route to be DOWN.

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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
- OSPFv3 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 Force10 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
- max-metric router-lsa
- 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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.
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 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 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 39-1. Command example: debug ip ospf *process-id* packet

```
Force10#debug ip ospf 1 packet
OSPF process 90, packet debugging is on

Force10#
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 39-1. 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.
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

Table 39-1. Output Descriptions for debug ip ospf *process-id* packet

Field	Description
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 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 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 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 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 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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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 Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

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 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 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 Force10 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 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 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

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 Force10 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 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 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 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 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 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

Generate a Syslog message for OSPF adjacency state changes. When enabled, changes are logged for both IPv4 and IPv6 adjacencies.

Syntax **log-adjacency-changes**

Defaults Disabled.

Command Mode ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced for IPv6.
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

max-metric router-lsa

C E

Configure the maximum cost of 65535 on a new router so that it functions as a stub router in the network and OSPF traffic destined to other networks is not forwarded on a path through the router.

Syntax **max-metric router-lsa** [**on-startup** {*announce-time* | **wait-for-bgp** [*wait-time*]}]

To remove the maximum metric assignment from an OSPF router and send LSAs with the currently configured cost, enter **no max-metric router-lsa** [**on-startup** {*announce-time* | **wait-for-bgp** [*wait-time*]}].

Parameters

on-startup *announce-time*	Enter the time (in seconds) following boot-up during which the maximum cost (65535) for transmitting OSPF traffic on router interfaces is announced in LSAs and the router functions as a stub router. Range: 5 to 86400 seconds.
on-startup wait-for-bgp [*wait-time*]	Enable the router to announce the maximum metric in OSPF LSAs until the BGP routing table converges with updated routes. Default: 600 seconds. You can also specify the time (in seconds) that the router waits for the BGP routing table to converge before it stops advertising the maximum cost in LSAs and advertises the router's currently configured OSPF cost. Range: 5 to 86400 seconds.

Defaults

Not Configured

Command Modes

ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.4.2.5	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series TeraScale.
Version 8.4.1.3	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale.

Usage Information

When you bring a new router onto an OSPF network, you can configure the router to function as a stub router by globally reconfiguring the OSPF link cost so that other routers do not use a path that forwards traffic destined to other networks through the new router for a specified time until the router's switching and routing functions are up and running, and the routing tables in network routers have converged.

By using the **max-metric router-lsa** command, you force the link cost of all OSPF non-stub links to the maximum link cost (65535). The advertisement of this maximum metric causes other routers to assign a cost to the new router that is higher than the cost of using an alternate path. Because of the high cost assigned to paths that pass through the new router, other routers will not use a path through the router as a transit path to forward traffic to other networks.

Use the **max-metric router-lsa** command to gracefully shut down or reload a router without dropping packets destined for other networks.

Note: If you enter the **max-metric router-lsa** command without an option (**on-startup** *announce-time* or **on-startup wait-for-bgp** [*wait-time*]), the maximum metric of 65535 is always announced in LSAs sent by the router.

Example

Figure 39-2. Command Example: max-metric router-lsa

```
Force10(conf)#router ospf 10
Force10(conf-router_ospf)#log-adjacency-changes
Force10(conf-router_ospf)#network 4.1.1.0/24 area 0
Force10(conf-router_ospf)#network 1.1.1.0/24 area 1
Force10(conf-router_ospf)#max-metric router-lsa on-startup wait-for-bgp
Force10(conf-router_ospf)#exit

Force10(conf)#show ip ospf
Routing Process ospf 10 with ID 100.1.1.1 Virtual router default-vrf
Supports only single TOS (TOS0) routes
It is an Area Border Router
Originating router lsas with maximum metric
Time remaining 00:07:07
Condition : On-Startup while BGP is converging for 600 secs. State : Active
SPF schedule delay 5 secs, Hold time between two SPFs 10 secs
Convergence Level 0
Min LSA origination 5 secs, Min LSA arrival 1 secs
Number of area in this router is 2, normal 2 stub 0 nssa 0
   Area BACKBONE (0)
       Number of interface in this area is 1
       SPF algorithm executed 3 times
       Area ranges are
   Area 1
       Number of interface in this area is 1
       SPF algorithm executed 3 times
       Area ranges are

Force10(conf)#show ip ospf database router
Exception Flag: Announcing maximum link costs
  LS age: 198
  Options: (No TOS-capability, DC)
  LS Type: Router Links
  Link State ID: 2.1.1.1
  Advertising Router: 2.1.1.1
  LS Seq Number: 80000005
  Checksum: 0x9F5D
  Length: 48
  Number of Links: 2
```

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 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 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 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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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.

Command Modes

ROUTER OSPF

Command History

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 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 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 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 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 39-3. Command Example: router-id

```
Force10(conf)#router ospf  100
Force10(conf-router_ospf)#router-id 1.1.1.1
Changing router-id will bring down existing OSPF adjacency [y/n]:


Force10(conf-router_ospf)#show config
!
router ospf 100
router-id 1.1.1.1
Force10(conf-router_ospf)#no router-id
Changing router-id will bring down existing OSPF adjacency [y/n]:
Force10#
```

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 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 39-4. Command Example: router ospf

```
Force10(conf)#router ospf 2
Force10(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 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 39-5. Command Example: show config

```
Force10(conf-router_ospf)#show config
!
router ospf 3
 passive-interface FastEthernet 0/1
Force10(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 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 are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

If you delete all the network area commands for Area 0, the show ip ospf command output will not list Area 0.

Example

Figure 39-6. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id*

```
Force10>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
Force10>
```

Table 39-2. 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 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

If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

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 39-7. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* asbr

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 summary of the information stored in the OSPFv2 database of the router, including the number of LSAs received from OSPFv2 neighbor routers.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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

If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

Example

Figure 39-8. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* database database-summary

```
Force10#show ip ospf database database-summary
!
OSPF Router with ID (200.1.1.1) (Process ID 1)

      Area ID        Router Net    S-Net  S-ASBR Type7  Type9  Type10 Total  ChSum
      0               4      3      3000   0      0      1      0      3008   0x5e69164
```

Example

Figure 39-9. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* database

```
Force10>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
Force10>
```

Table 39-3. 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 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

If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

Example

Figure 39-10. Command Example: show ip ospf database asbr-summary (Partial)

```
Force10#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 39-4. 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 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

If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

Example

Figure 39-11. Command Example: show ip ospf database external

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 39-5. 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.

Table 39-5. Command Example Descriptions: show ip ospf *process-id* database external

Item	Description
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.
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 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

If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

Example

Figure 39-12. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* database network

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 39-6. 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 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 If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

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 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

If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

Example

Figure 39-13. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* database opaque-area (Partial)

```
Force10>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 39-7. 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.

Table 39-7. Command Example Descriptions: show ip ospf *process-id* database opaque-area

Item	Description
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 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 If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

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 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

If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

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 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

If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

Example

Figure 39-14. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* database router (Partial)

```
Force10#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 39-8. 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.
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 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

If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

Example

Figure 39-15. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* database summary

```
Force10#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
```

Table 39-9. 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.
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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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 the VLAN ID. The range is from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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 are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

Example **Figure 39-16. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* interface**

```
Force10>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.
```

Table 39-10. 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 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

If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

Example

Figure 39-17. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* neighbor

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 39-11. 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 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

If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

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 39-18. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* routes

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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.
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 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

Usage Information

If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

Example

Figure 39-19. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* statistics global

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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Table 39-12. 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 39-13. 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 39-20. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* statistics

```
Force10#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 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

If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

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 39-21. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* topology

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 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

If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

Example

Figure 39-22. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* virtual-links

```
Force10#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
```

Table 39-14. 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 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

If you are using Multi-Process OSPF, you must enter the Process ID to view information regarding a specific OSPF process. If you do not enter the Process ID, only the first configured process is listed.

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 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.

OSPFv3 Commands

Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3) for IPv6 is supported on the C and E platforms.

Note: The C-Series supports OSPFv3 with FTOS version 7.8.1.0 and later.

The fundamental mechanisms of OSPF (flooding, DR election, area support, SPF calculations, etc.) remain unchanged. However, OSPFv3 runs on a per-link basis instead of on a per-IP-subnet basis. Most changes were necessary to handle the increased address size of IPv6.

The Dell Force10 implementation of OSPFv3 is based on IETF RFC 2740. The following commands allow you to configure and enable OSPFv3.

- area authentication
- area encryption
- clear ipv6 ospf process
- debug ipv6 ospf packet
- default-information originate
- graceful-restart grace-period
- graceful-restart mode
- ipv6 ospf area
- ipv6 ospf authentication
- ipv6 ospf cost
- ipv6 ospf dead-interval
- ipv6 ospf encryption
- ipv6 ospf graceful-restart helper-reject
- ipv6 ospf hello-interval
- ipv6 ospf priority
- ipv6 router ospf
- passive-interface
- redistribute
- router-id
- show crypto ipsec policy
- show crypto ipsec sa ipv6
- show ipv6 ospf database
- show ipv6 ospf interface
- show ipv6 ospf neighbor

area authentication

E T

Configure an IPsec authentication policy for OSPFv3 packets in an OSPFv3 area.

Syntax

area *area-id* **authentication ipsec spi** *number* **{MD5** | **SHA1}** [*key-encryption-type*] *key*

Parameters

area *area-id*	Area for which OSPFv3 traffic is to be authenticated. For *area-id*, you can enter a number or an IPv6 prefix.
ipsec spi *number*	Security Policy index (SPI) value that identifies an IPsec security policy. Range: 256 to 4294967295.
MD5 | **SHA1**	Authentication type: Message Digest 5 (MD5) or Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1).
key-encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Specifies if the key is encrypted. Valid values: 0 (key is not encrypted) or 7 (key is encrypted).
key	Text string used in authentication. For MD5 authentication, the key must be 32 hex digits (non-encrypted) or 64 hex digits (encrypted). For SHA-1 authentication, the key must be 40 hex digits (non-encrypted) or 80 hex digits (encrypted).

Default

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER OSPFv3

Command History

Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced

Usage Information

Before you enable IPsec authentication on an OSPFv3 area, you must first enable OSPFv3 globally on the router. You must configure the same authentication policy (same SPI and key) on each interface in an OSPFv3 link.

An SPI number must be unique to one IPsec security policy (authentication or encryption) on the router.

If you have enabled IPsec encryption in an OSPFv3 area with the **area encryption** command, you cannot use the **area authentication** command in the area at the same time.

The configuration of IPsec authentication on an interface-level takes precedence over an area-level configuration. If you remove an interface configuration, an area authentication policy that has been configured is applied to the interface.

To remove an IPsec authentication policy from an OSPFv3 area, enter the **no area** *area-id* **authentication spi** *number* command.

Related Commands

ipv6 ospf authentication	Configure an IPsec authentication policy on an OSPFv3 interface.
show crypto ipsec policy	Display the configuration of IPsec authentication policies.

area encryption

E T

Configure an IPsec encryption policy for OSPFv3 packets in an OSPFv3 area.

Syntax

area *area-id* **encryption ipsec spi** *number* **esp** *encryption-algorithm* [*key-encryption-type*] *key authentication-algorithm* [*key-encryption-type*] *key*

Parameters

area *area-id*	Area for which OSPFv3 traffic is to be encrypted. For *area-id*, you can enter a number or an IPv6 prefix.
ipsec spi *number*	Security Policy index (SPI) value that identifies an IPsec security policy. Range: 256 to 4294967295.
esp *encryption-algorithm*	Encryption algorithm used with ESP. Valid values are: 3DES, DES, AES-CBC, and NULL. For AES-CBC, only the AES-128 and AES-192 ciphers are supported.
key-encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Specifies if the key is encrypted. Valid values: 0 (key is not encrypted) or 7 (key is encrypted).
key	Text string used in encryption. The required lengths of a non-encrypted or encrypted key are: 3DES - 48 or 96 hex digits; DES - 16 or 32 hex digits; AES-CBC - 32 or 64 hex digits for AES-128 and 48 or 96 hex digits for AES-192.
authentication-algorithm	Specifies the authentication algorithm to use for encryption. Valid values are **MD5** or **SHA1**.
key-encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Specifies if the authentication key is encrypted. Valid values: 0 (key is not encrypted) or 7 (key is encrypted).
key	Text string used in authentication. For MD5 authentication, the key must be 32 hex digits (non-encrypted) or 64 hex digits (encrypted). For SHA-1 authentication, the key must be 40 hex digits (non-encrypted) or 80 hex digits (encrypted).
null	Causes an encryption policy configured for the area to not be inherited on the interface.

Default

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER OSPFv3

Command History

Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced

Usage Information

Before you enable IPsec encryption on an OSPFv3 interface, you must first enable OSPFv3 globally on the router. You must configure the same encryption policy (same SPI and keys) on each interface in an OSPFv3 link.

An SPI value must be unique to one IPsec security policy (authentication or encryption) on the router.

Note that when you configure encryption for an OSPFv3 area with the **area encryption** command, you enable both IPsec encryption and authentication. However, when you enable authentication on an area with the **area authentication** command, you do not enable encryption at the same time.

If you have enabled IPsec authentication in an OSPFv3 area with the **area authentication** command, you cannot use the **area encryption** command in the area at the same time.

The configuration of IPsec encryption on an interface-level takes precedence over an area-level configuration. If you remove an interface configuration, an area encryption policy that has been configured is applied to the interface.

To remove an IPsec encryption policy from an interface, enter the **no area** *area-id* **encryption spi** *number* command.

Related Commands

ipv6 ospf encryption	Configure an IPsec encryption policy on an OSPFv3 interface.
show crypto ipsec policy	Display the configuration of IPsec encryption policies.

clear ipv6 ospf process

C E

Reset an OSPFv3 router process without removing or re-configuring the process.

Syntax **clear ipv6 ospf process** [*process-id*]

Parameters

process-id	(OPTIONAL) Enter the process identification number.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

debug ipv6 ospf packet

C E

Display debug information on OSPF IPv6 packets.

Syntax **debug ipv6 ospf packet** [*interface*]

To cancel the debug, use the **no debug ipv6 ospf packet** [*interface*] command.

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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 39-23. debug ipv6 ospf packet Command Example

```
Force10#debug ipv6 ospf packet

OSPFv3 packet related debugging is on for all interfaces

05:21:01 : OSPFv3: Sending, Ver:3, Type:1(Hello), Len:40, Router
ID:223.255.255.254, Area ID:0, Inst:0, on Po 255

05:21:03 : OSPFv3: Received, Ver:3, Type:1(Hello), Len:40, Router
ID:223.255.255.255, Area ID:0, Chksum:a177, Inst:0, from Vl 100

05:20:25 : OSPFv3: Sending, Ver:3, Type:4(LS Update), Len:580, Router
ID:223.255.255.254, Area ID:0, Inst:0, on Vl 1000

Force10#
```

Table 39-15. debug ip ospf Output Fields

Field	Description
OSPFv3...	Debugging is on for all OSPFv3 packets and all interfaces
05:21:01	Displays the time stamp.
Sending Ver:3	Sending OSPF3 version.
Type:	Displays the type of packet sent: • 1 - Hello packet • 2 - database description • 3 - link state request • 4 - link state update • 5 - link state acknowledgement
Length:	Displays the packet length.
Router ID:	Displays the OSPF3 router ID.
Area ID:	Displays the Area ID.
Chksum:	Displays the OSPF3 checksum.

default-information originate

C E Configure FTOS to generate a default external route into the OSPFv3 routing domain.

Syntax **default-information originate** [**always** [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** *type-value*]] [**route-map** *map-name*]

To return to the default, use the **no default-information originate** command.

Parameters

always	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **always** to indicate that default route information must always be advertised.
metric *metric-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **metric** followed by the 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 the OSPFv3 link state type of 1 or 2 for default routes. The values are: 1 = Type 1 external route 2 = Type 2 external route Default: 2
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of an established route map.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes ROUTER OSPFv3

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

redistribute	Redistribute routes from other routing protocols into OSPFv3.

graceful-restart grace-period

E T

Enable OSPFv3 graceful restart globally by setting the grace period (in seconds) that an OSPFv3 router's neighbors will continue to advertise the router as adjacent during a graceful restart.

Syntax **graceful-restart grace-period** *seconds*

To disable OSPFv3 graceful restart, enter **no graceful-restart grace-period.**

Parameters

seconds	Time duration, in seconds, that specifies the duration of the restart process before OSPFv3 terminates the process. Range: 40 to 1800 seconds

Defaults OSPFv3 graceful restart is disabled and functions in a helper-only role.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPFv3

Command History

Version 8.4.2.2	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale.

Usage Information By default, OSPFv3 graceful restart is disabled and functions only in a helper role to help restarting neighbor routers in their graceful restarts when it receives a Grace LSA.

To enable OSPFv3 graceful restart, you must enter the ipv6 router ospf command to enter OSPFv3 configuration mode and then configure a grace period using the graceful-restart grace-period command. The grace period is the length of time that OSPFv3 neighbors continue to advertise the restarting router as though it is fully adjacent. When graceful restart is enabled (restarting role), an OSPFv3 restarting expects its OSPFv3 neighbors to help when it restarts by not advertising the broken link.

When you enable the helper-reject role on an interface with the ipv6 ospf graceful-restart helper-reject command, you reconfigure OSPFv3 graceful restart to function in a "restarting-only" role. In a "restarting-only" role, OSPFv3 does not participate in the graceful restart of a neighbor.

graceful-restart mode

E T

Specify the type of events that trigger an OSPFv3 graceful restart.

Syntax

graceful-restart mode [**planned-only** | **unplanned-only**]

To disable the configured 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

OSPFv3 graceful restart supports both planned and unplanned failures.

Command Modes

ROUTER OSPFv3

Command History

Version 8.4.2.2	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale.

Usage Information

OSPFv3 graceful restart supports planned-only and/or unplanned-only restarts. The default is support for both planned and unplanned restarts.

- A planned restart occurs when you enter the **redundancy force-failover rpm** command to force the primary RPM to switch to the backup RPM. During a planned restart, OSPF sends out a Type-11 Grace LSA before the system switches over to the backup RPM.
- An unplanned restart occurs when an unplanned event causes the active RPM to switch to the backup RPM, such as when an active process crashes, the active RPM is removed, or a power failure happens. During an unplanned restart, OSPF sends out a Grace LSA when the backup RPM comes online.

By default, both planned and unplanned restarts trigger an OSPFv3 graceful restart. Selecting one or the other mode restricts OSPFv3 to the single selected mode.

ipv6 ospf area

C E

Enable IPv6 OSPF on an interface.

Syntax

ipv6 ospf *process-id* **area** *area-id*

To disable OSPFv6 routing for an interface, use the **no ipv6 ospf** *process-id* **area** *area-id* command.

Parameters

process-id	Enter the process identification number.
area *area-id*	Specify the OSPF area. Range: 0 to 65535

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

ipv6 ospf authentication

E T

Configure an IPsec authentication policy for OSPFv3 packets on an IPv6 interface.

Syntax

ipv6 ospf authentication {null | **ipsec spi** *number* **{MD5** | **SHA1**} [*key-encryption-type*] *key*}

Parameters

null	Causes an authentication policy configured for the area to not be inherited on the interface.
ipsec spi *number*	Security Policy index (SPI) value that identifies an IPsec security policy. Range: 256 to 4294967295.
MD5 | **SHA1**	Authentication type: Message Digest 5 (MD5) or Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1).
key-encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Specifies if the key is encrypted. Valid values: 0 (key is not encrypted) or 7 (key is encrypted).
key	Text string used in authentication. For MD5 authentication, the key must be 32 hex digits (non-encrypted) or 64 hex digits (encrypted). For SHA-1 authentication, the key must be 40 hex digits (non-encrypted) or 80 hex digits (encrypted).

Default

Not configured.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced

Usage Information

Before you enable IPsec authentication on an OSPFv3 interface, you must first enable IPv6 unicast routing globally, configure an IPv6 address and enable OSPFv3 on the interface, and assign the interface to an area.

An SPI value must be unique to one IPsec security policy (authentication or encryption) on the router. You must configure the same authentication policy (same SPI and key) on each OSPFv3 interface in a link.

To remove an IPsec authentication policy from an interface, enter the **no ipv6 ospf authentication spi** *number* command. To remove null authentication on an interface to allow the interface to inherit the authentication policy configured for the OSPFv3 area, enter the **no ipv6 ospf authentication null** command.

Related Commands

area authentication	Configure an IPsec authentication policy for an OSPFv3 area.
show crypto ipsec policy	Display the configuration of IPsec authentication policies.
show crypto ipsec sa ipv6	Display the security associations set up for OSPFv3 interfaces in authentication policies.

ipv6 ospf encryption

E T

Configure an IPsec encryption policy for OSPFv3 packets on an IPv6 interface.

Syntax

ipv6 ospf encryption {null | **ipsec spi** *number* **esp** *encryption-algorithm* [*key-encryption-type*] *key authentication-algorithm* [*key-encryption-type*] *key*}

Parameters

null	Causes an encryption policy configured for the area to not be inherited on the interface.
ipsec spi *number*	Security Policy index (SPI) value that identifies an IPsec security policy. Range: 256 to 4294967295.
esp *encryption-algorithm*	Encryption algorithm used with ESP. Valid values are: 3DES, DES, AES-CBC, and NULL. For AES-CBC, only the AES-128 and AES-192 ciphers are supported.
key-encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Specifies if the key is encrypted. Valid values: 0 (key is not encrypted) or 7 (key is encrypted).
key	Text string used in encryption. The required lengths of a non-encrypted or encrypted key are: 3DES - 48 or 96 hex digits; DES - 16 or 32 hex digits; AES-CBC - 32 or 64 hex digits for AES-128 and 48 or 96 hex digits for AES-192.
authentication-algorithm	Specifies the authentication algorithm to use for encryption. Valid values are **MD5** or **SHA1**.
key-encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Specifies if the authentication key is encrypted. Valid values: 0 (key is not encrypted) or 7 (key is encrypted).
key	Text string used in authentication. For MD5 authentication, the key must be 32 hex digits (non-encrypted) or 64 hex digits (encrypted). For SHA-1 authentication, the key must be 40 hex digits (non-encrypted) or 80 hex digits (encrypted).

Default

Not configured.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced

Usage Information

Before you enable IPsec encryption on an OSPFv3 interface, you must first enable IPv6 unicast routing globally, configure an IPv6 address and enable OSPFv3 on the interface, and assign the interface to an area.

An SPI value must be unique to one IPsec security policy (authentication or encryption) on the router. You must configure the same encryption policy (same SPI and keys) on each OSPFv3 interface in a link.

To remove an IPsec encryption policy from an interface, enter the **no ipv6 ospf encryption spi** *number* command. To remove null authentication on an interface to allow the interface to inherit the authentication policy configured for the OSPFv3 area, enter the **no ipv6 ospf encryption null** command.

Related Commands

area encryption	Configure an IPsec encryption policy for an OSPFv3 area.
show crypto ipsec policy	Display the configuration of IPsec encryption policies.
show crypto ipsec sa ipv6	Display the security associations set up for OSPFv3 interfaces in encryption policies.

ipv6 ospf cost

C E

Explicitly specify the cost of sending a packet on an inter.

Syntax **ipv6 ospf cost** *interface-cost*

To reset the interface cost to the default value, use the **no ipv6 ospf cost** *interface-cost* command.

Parameters

interface-cost	Enter a unsigned integer value expressed as the link-state metric. Range: 1 to 65535

Defaults Default cost based on the bandwidth

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information In general, the path cost is calculated as:

10^8 / bandwidth

Using this formula, the default path cost are calculated as:

- GigabitEthernet—Default cost is 1
- TenGigabitEthernet—Default cost is 1
- Ethernet—Default cost is 10

ipv6 ospf dead-interval

C E

Set the time interval since the last hello-packet was received from a router. After the time interval elapses, the neighboring routers declare the router down.

Syntax **ipv6 ospf dead-interval** *seconds*

To return to the default time interval, use the **no ipv6 ospf dead-interval** command.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the time interval in seconds. Range: 1 to 65535 seconds Default: 40 seconds (Ethernet)

Defaults As above

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

By default, the dead interval is four times longer than the default hello-interval.

Related Commands

ipv6 ospf hello-interval	Specify the time interval between hello packets

ipv6 ospf graceful-restart helper-reject

E T

Configure an OSPFv3 interface to not act upon the Grace LSAs that it receives from a restarting OSPFv3 neighbor.

Syntax **graceful-restart helper-reject**

To disable the helper-reject role, enter **no ipv6 ospf graceful-restart helper-reject**.

Defaults The helper-reject role is not configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.2.2	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale.

Usage Information

By default, OSPFv3 graceful restart is disabled and functions only in a helper role to help restarting neighbor routers in their graceful restarts when it receives a Grace LSA.

When configured in a helper-reject role, an OSPFv3 router ignores the Grace LSAs that it receives from a restarting OSPFv3 neighbor.

The graceful-restart role command is not supported in OSPFv3. When you enable the helper-reject role on an interface, you reconfigure an OSPFv3 router to function in a “restarting-only” role.

ipv6 ospf hello-interval

C E

Specify the time interval between the hello packets sent on the interface.

Syntax **ipv6 ospf hello-interval** *seconds*

To return to the default value, enter **no ipv6 ospf hello-interval**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter a the time interval in seconds as the time between hello packets. Range: 1 to 65535. Default: 10 seconds (Ethernet)

Defaults As above

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

The time interval between hello packets must be the same for routers in a network.

Related Commands

ipv6 ospf dead-interval	Set the time interval since the last hello-packet was received from a router.

ipv6 ospf priority

C E

Set the priority of the interface to determine the Designated Router for the OSPFv3 network.

Syntax **ipv6 ospf priority** *number*

To return to the default value, use the **no ipv6 ospf priority** command.

Parameters

number	Enter a number as the priority. Range: 0 to 255. Default: 1

Defaults 1

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

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.

ipv6 router ospf

C E

Enable OSPF for IPv6 router configuration.

Syntax **ipv6 router ospf** *process-id*

To exit OSPF for IPv6, enter **no ipv6 router ospf** *process-id*

Parameters

process-id	Enter the process identification number. Range: 1 to 65535

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

passive-interface

C E

Disable (suppress) sending routing updates on an interface.

Syntax **passive-interface** *interface*

To enable sending routing updates on an interface, use the **no passive-interface** *interface* 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 Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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 Enabled, that is sending of routing updates are enabled by default

Command Modes ROUTER OSPFv3

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information By default, no interfaces are *passive*. Routing updates are sent to all interfaces on which the routing protocol is enabled.

If you disable the sending of routing updates on an interface, the particular address prefix will continue to be advertised to other interfaces, and updates from other routers on that interface continue to be received and processed.

OSPFv3 for IPv6 routing information is neither sent nor received through the specified router interface. The specified interface address appears as a stub network in the OSPFv3 for IPv6 domain.

redistribute

C E

Redistribute into OSPFv3.

Syntax **redistribute {bgp** *as number*} {**connected** | **static**} [**metric** *metric-value* | **metric-type** *type-value*] [**route-map** *map-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

To disable redistribution, use the **no redistribute** {**connected** | **static**} command.

Parameters

bgp *as number*	Enter the keyword **bgp** followed by the autonomous system number. Range: 1 to 65535
connected	Enter the keyword **connected** to redistribute routes from physically connected interfaces.
static	Enter the keyword **static** redistribute manually configured routes.
metric *metric-value*	Enter the keyword **metric** followed by the metric value. Range: 0 to 16777214 Default: 20
metric-type *type-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **metric-type** followed by the OSPFv3 link state type of 1 or 2 for default routes. The values are: 1 = Type 1 external route 2 = Type 2 external route Default: 2
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of an established route map. If the route map is not configured, the default is deny (to drop all routes).
tag *tag-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **tag** to set the tag for routes redistributed into OSPFv3. Range: 0 to 4294967295 Default: 0

Default Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPFv3

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information To redistribute the default route (x:x:x:x::x), configure the default-information originate command.

Related Commands

default-information originate	Configure default external route into OSPFv3

router-id

C E

Designate a fixed router ID.

Syntax **router-id** *ip-address*

To return to the previous router ID, use the **no router-id** *ip-address* command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the router ID in the dotted decimal format.

Defaults The router ID is selected automatically from the set of IPv4 addresses configured on a router

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

You can configure an arbitrary value in the IP address for each router. However, each router ID must be unique.

If this command is used on an OSPFv3 process that is already active (has neighbors), all the neighbor adjacencies are brought down immediately and new sessions are initiated with the new router ID.

Related Commands

clear ipv6 ospf process	Reset an OSPFv3 router process

show crypto ipsec policy

E T

Display the configuration of IPsec authentication and encryption policies.

Syntax **show crypto ipsec policy** [**name** *name*]

Parameters

name *name*	(OPTIONAL) Displays configuration details about a specified policy.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced

Usage Information The **show crypto ipsec policy** command output displays the AH and ESP parameters configured in IPsec security policies, including the SPI number, keys, and algorithms used.

Related Commands

show crypto ipsec sa ipv6	Display the IPsec security associations used on OSPFv3 interfaces.

Example

Figure 39-24. show crypto ipsec policy Command

```
Force10#show crypto ipsec policy

Crypto IPSec client security policy data

Policy name             : OSPFv3-1-502
Policy refcount         : 1
Inbound  ESP SPI        : 502 (0x1F6)
Outbound ESP SPI        : 502 (0x1F6)
Inbound  ESP Auth Key   : 123456789a123456789b123456789c12
Outbound ESP Auth Key   : 123456789a123456789b123456789c12
Inbound  ESP Cipher Key :
123456789a123456789b123456789c123456789d12345678
Outbound ESP Cipher Key :
123456789a123456789b123456789c123456789d12345678
Transform set           : esp-3des esp-md5-hmac


Crypto IPSec client security policy data

Policy name             : OSPFv3-1-500
Policy refcount         : 2
Inbound  AH SPI         : 500 (0x1F4)
Outbound AH SPI         : 500 (0x1F4)
Inbound  AH Key         :
bbdd96e6eb4828e2e27bc3f9ff541e43faa759c9ef5706ba8ed8bb5efe91e97e
Outbound AH Key         :
bbdd96e6eb4828e2e27bc3f9ff541e43faa759c9ef5706ba8ed8bb5efe91e97e
Transform set           : ah-md5-hmac


Crypto IPSec client security policy data

Policy name             : OSPFv3-0-501
Policy refcount         : 1
Inbound  ESP SPI        : 501 (0x1F5)
Outbound ESP SPI        : 501 (0x1F5)
Inbound  ESP Auth Key   :
bbdd96e6eb4828e2e27bc3f9ff541e43faa759c9ef5706ba8ed8bb5efe91e97eb7c0
c30808825fb5
Outbound ESP Auth Key   :
bbdd96e6eb4828e2e27bc3f9ff541e43faa759c9ef5706ba8ed8bb5efe91e97eb7c0
c30808825fb5
Inbound  ESP Cipher Key :
bbdd96e6eb4828e2e27bc3f9ff541e43faa759c9ef5706ba10345a1039ba8f8a
Outbound ESP Cipher Key :
bbdd96e6eb4828e2e27bc3f9ff541e43faa759c9ef5706ba10345a1039ba8f8a
Transform set           : esp-128-aes esp-sha1-hmac
```

Table 39-16. show crypto ipsec policy Command Fields

Field	Description
Policy name	Displays the name of an IPsec policy.
Policy refcount	Number of interfaces on the router that use the policy.
Inbound ESP SPI Outbound ESP SPI	The encapsulating security payload (ESP) security policy index (SPI) for inbound and outbound links.
Inbound ESP Auth Key Outbound ESP Auth Key	The ESP authentication key for inbound and outbound links.
Inbound ESP Cipher Key Outbound ESP Cipher Key	The ESP encryption key for inbound and outbound links.
Transform set	The set of security protocols and algorithms used in the policy.
Inbound AH SPI Outbound AH SPI	The authentication header (AH) security policy index (SPI) for inbound and outbound links.
Inbound AH Key Outbound AH Key	The AH key for inbound and outbound links.

show crypto ipsec sa ipv6

E T

Display the IPsec security associations (SAs) used on OSPFv3 interfaces.

Syntax

show crypto ipsec sa ipv6 [**interface** *interface*]

Parameters

interface *interface*	(OPTIONAL) Displays information about the SAs used on a specified OSPFv3 interface, where *interface* is one of the following values: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter **GigabitEthernet** *slot*/*port*. • For a Port Channel interface, enter **port-channel** *number*. Valid port-channel numbers (on an E-Series TeraScale): 1 to 255. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter **TenGigabitEthernet** *slot*/*port*. • For a VLAN interface, enter **vlan** *vlan-id*. Valid VLAN IDs: 1 to 4094.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced

Usage Information

The **show crypto ipsec sa ipv6** command output displays security associations set up for OSPFv3 links in IPsec authentication and encryption policies on the router.

Related Commands

show crypto ipsec policy	Display the configuration of IPsec authentication and encryption policies.

Example **Figure 39-25. show crypto ipsec sa ipv6 Command**

```
Force10#show crypto ipsec policy
Force10#show crypto ipsec sa ipv6

Interface: TenGigabitEthernet 0/0
  Link Local address: fe80::201:e8ff:fe40:4d10
  IPSecv6 policy name: OSPFv3-1-500

  inbound ah sas
   spi : 500 (0x1f4)
    transform : ah-md5-hmac
    in use settings : {Transport, }
    replay detection support : N
    STATUS : ACTIVE

  outbound ah sas
   spi : 500 (0x1f4)
    transform : ah-md5-hmac
    in use settings : {Transport, }
    replay detection support : N
    STATUS : ACTIVE

  inbound esp sas

  outbound esp sas


Interface: TenGigabitEthernet 0/1
  Link Local address: fe80::201:e8ff:fe40:4d11
  IPSecv6 policy name: OSPFv3-1-600

  inbound ah sas

  outbound ah sas

  inbound esp sas
   spi : 600 (0x258)
    transform : esp-des esp-sha1-hmac
    in use settings : {Transport, }
    replay detection support : N
    STATUS : ACTIVE

  outbound esp sas
   spi : 600 (0x258)
    transform : esp-des esp-sha1-hmac
    in use settings : {Transport, }
    replay detection support : N
    STATUS : ACTIVE
```

Table 39-17. show crypto ipsec sa ipv6 Command Fields

Field	Description
Interface	IPv6 interface
Link local address	IPv6 address of interface
IPSecv6 policy name	Name of the IPsec security policy applied to the interface.
inbound/outbound ah	Authentication policy applied to inbound or outbound traffic.
inbound/outbound esp	Encryption policy applied to inbound or outbound traffic.
spi	Security policy index number used to identify the policy.
transform	Security algorithm that is used to provide authentication, integrity, and confidentiality.
in use settings	Transform that the SA uses (only transport mode is supported).
replay detection support	Y: An SA has enabled the replay detection feature. N: The replay detection feature is not enabled.
STATUS	ACTIVE: The authentication or encryption policy is enabled on the interface.

show ipv6 ospf database

C E Display information in the OSPFv3 database, including link-state advertisements (LSAs).

Syntax **show ipv6 ospf database** [**database-summary** | **grace-lsa**]

Parameters

database-summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **database-summary** to view a summary of database LSA information.
grace-lsa	(OPTIONAL) **E-Series TeraScale only**: Enter the keywords **grace-lsa** to display the Type-11 Grace LSAs sent and received on an OSPFv3 router.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.2.2	Added support for the display of graceful restart parameters and Type-11 Grace LSAs on E-Series TeraScale routers.
Version 7.8.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 39-26. show ipv6 ospf database grace-lsa Command

```
Force10#show ipv6 ospf database grace-lsa
!
Type-11 Grace LSA (Area 0)

LS Age                : 10
Link State ID         : 6.16.192.66
Advertising Router    : 100.1.1.1
LS Seq Number         : 0x80000001
Checksum              : 0x1DF1
Length                : 36
Associated Interface  : Gi 5/3
Restart Interval      : 180
Restart Reason        : Switch to Redundant Processor
```

Example **Figure 39-27. show ipv6 ospf database database-summary Command**

```
Force10#show ipv6 ospf database database-summary

OSPFv3 Router with ID (1.1.1.1) (Process ID 1)

Process 1 database summary
Type                    Count/Status
Oper Status              1
Admin Status             1
Area Bdr Rtr Status      1
AS Bdr Rtr Status        1
AS Scope LSA Count       0
AS Scope LSA Cksum sum   0
Originate New LSAS       50
Rx New LSAS              22
Ext LSA Count            0
Rte Max Eq Cost Paths    10
GR grace-period          180
GR mode                  planned and unplanned

Area 0 database summary
Type                    Count/Status
Brd Rtr Count            1
AS Bdr Rtr Count         1
LSA count                6
Rtr LSA Count            2
Net LSA Count            1
Inter Area Pfx LSA Count 1
Inter Area Rtr LSA Count 0
Group Mem LSA Count      0
Type-7 LSA count         0
Intra Area Pfx LSA Count 2
Intra Area TE LSA Count  2

Area 1 database summary
Type                    Count/Status
Brd Rtr Count            1
AS Bdr Rtr Count         1
LSA count                8
Rtr LSA Count            1
Net LSA Count            0
Inter Area Pfx LSA Count 5
Inter Area Rtr LSA Count 0
Group Mem LSA Count      0
Type-7 LSA count         0
Intra Area Pfx LSA Count 2
Intra Area TE LSA Count  2
E1200-T2C2#sh ipv6 ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID     Pri   State              Dead Time Interface ID
Interface
63.114.8.36     1     FULL/DR            00:00:37  4           Gi 9/0
```

show ipv6 ospf interface

C E View OSPFv3 interface information.

Syntax **show ipv6 ospf** [*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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 39-28. show ipv6 ospf interface command

```
Force10#show ipv6 ospf interface gigabitethernet 1/0

GigabitEthernet 1/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Link Local Address fe80::201:e8ff:fe17:5bbd, Interface ID 67420217
  Area 0, Process ID 1, Instance ID 0, Router ID 11.1.1.1
  NetworkType BROADCAST, Cost: 1, Passive: No
  Transmit Delay is 100 sec, State DR, Priority 1
  Designated router on this network is 11.1.1.1 (local)
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 1, Retransmit 5

Force10#
```

show ipv6 ospf neighbor

C E Display the OSPF neighbor information on a per-interface basis.

Syntax **show ipv6 ospf neighbor** [*interface*]

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 Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 39-29. show ipv6 ospf neighbor Command Example

```
Force10#show ipv6 ospf neighbor gi 9/0

Neighbor ID     Pri   State              Dead Time Interface ID Interface
63.114.8.36     1     FULL/DR             00:00:38  4            Gi 9/0

Force10#
```

40

Policy-based Routing (PBR)

Overview

Policy-based Routing (PBR) enables you to apply routing policies to specific interfaces. To enable PBR, you create a redirect list and then apply it to the interface. Once the redirect list is applied to the interface, all traffic passing through the interface is subject to the rules defined in the redirect list.

PBR is supported by FTOS on the C-Series, E-Series, and S-Series platforms.

Commands

Policy-based routing includes the following commands:

- description
- ip redirect-group
- ip redirect-list
- permit
- redirect
- seq
- show cam pbr
- show ip redirect-list

PBR can be applied to physical interfaces and logical interfaces (such as LAG or VLAN). Trace lists and redirect lists do not function correctly when both are configured in the same configuration.

Note: Apply Policy-based Routing to Layer 3 interfaces only.

description

C E S

Add a description to this redirect list.

Syntax

description {*description*}

To remove the description, use the **no description** {*description*} command.

Parameters

description	Enter a description to identify the IP redirect list (80 characters maximum).

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

REDIRECT-LIST

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the C-Series and S-Series
Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale
pre-Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale

Related Commands

ip redirect-list	Enable an IP Redirect List

ip redirect-group

C E S

Apply a redirect list (policy-based routing) on an interface. You can apply multiple redirect lists to an interface by entering this command multiple times.

Syntax

ip redirect-group *redirect-list-name*

To remove a redirect list from an interface, use the **no ip redirect-group** *name* command.

Parameters

redirect-list-name	Enter the name of a configured redirect list.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

INTERFACE (conf-if-vl-)

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the C-Series and S-Series
Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale
Version 7.4.2.0	Added support for LAG and VLAN interfaces
Version 6.5.3.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale

Usage Information

Any number of redirect-groups can be applied to an interface. A redirect list can contain any number of configured rules. These rules includes the next-hop IP address where the incoming traffic is to be redirected.

If the next hop address is reachable, traffic is forwarded to the specified next hop. Otherwise the normal routing table is used to forward traffic. When a redirect-group is applied to an interface and the next-hop is reachable, the rules are added into the PBR CAM region. When incoming traffic hits an entry in the CAM, the traffic is redirected to the corresponding next-hop IP address specified in the rule.

Note: Apply redirect list to physical, VLAN, or LAG interfaces only.

Related Commands

show cam pbr	Display the content of the PBR CAM.
show ip redirect-list	Display the redirect-list configuration.

ip redirect-list

C E S

Configure a redirect list and enter the REDIRECT-LIST mode.

Syntax **ip redirect-list** *redirect-list-name*

To remove a redirect list, enter **no ip redirect-list**.

Parameters

redirect-list-name	Enter the name of a redirect list.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the C-Series and S-Series
Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale
Version 6.5.3.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale

permit

C E S

Configure a rule for the redirect list.

Syntax

permit {*ip-protocol-number* | *protocol-type*} {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [*bit*] [*operators*]

To remove the rule, use one of the following:

- If you know the filter sequence number, use the **no seq** *sequence-number* syntax.
- **no permit** {*ip-protocol-number* | *protocol-type*} {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [*bit*] [*operators*]

Parameters

ip-protocol-number	Enter a number from 0 to 255 for the protocol identified in the IP protocol header.
protocol-type	Enter one of the following keywords as the protocol type: • **icmp** for Internet Control Message Protocol • **ip** for Any Internet Protocol • **tcp** for Transmission Control Protocol • **udp** for User Datagram Protocol
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).
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all traffic is 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.
bit	(OPTIONAL) For TCP protocol type only, enter one or a combination of the following TCP flags: • **ack** = acknowledgement • **fin** = finish (no more data from the user) • **psh** = push function • **rst** = reset the connection • **syn** = synchronize sequence number • **urg =** urgent field
operator	(OPTIONAL) For TCP and UDP parameters only. 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.)

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

REDIRECT-LIST

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the C-Series and S-Series
Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale

redirect

C E S

Configure a rule for the redirect list.

Syntax

redirect {*ip-address* | **sonet** *slot/port*} {*ip-protocol-number* | *protocol-type* [*bit*]} {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [*operator*]

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.
- Use the **no redirect** {*ip-address* | **sonet** *slot/port*} {*ip-protocol-number* [*bit*] | *protocol-type*} {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [*operator*]

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the forwarding router.
sonet *slot/port*	Enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information.
ip-protocol-number	Enter a number from 0 to 255 for the protocol identified in the IP protocol header.
protocol-type	Enter one of the following keywords as the protocol type: • **icmp** for Internet Control Message Protocol • **ip** for Any Internet Protocol • **tcp** for Transmission Control Protocol • **udp** for User Datagram Protocol
bit	(OPTIONAL) For TCP protocol type only, enter one or a combination of the following TCP flags: • **ack** = acknowledgement • **fin** = finish (no more data from the user) • **psh** = push function • **rst** = reset the connection • **syn** = synchronize sequence number • **urg =** urgent field
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).
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all traffic is 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.
operator	(OPTIONAL) For TCP and UDP parameters only. 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.)

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

REDIRECT-LIST

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the C-Series and S-Series
Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Added the bit variable for TCP protocols only
Version 6.5.3.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale

seq

C E S

Configure a filter with an assigned sequence number for the redirect list.

Syntax

seq *sequence-number* **{permit | redirect {***ip-address* **| sonet** *slot/port***}}** {*ip-protocol-number* | *protocol-type*} {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [bit] [*operator*]

To delete a filter, use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command.

Parameters

sequence-number	Enter a number from 1 to 65535.
permit	Enter the keyword **permit** assign the sequence to the permit list.
redirect	Enter the keyword **redirect** to assign the sequence to the redirect list.
ip-address	Enter the IP address of the forwarding router.
sonet *slot/port*	Enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information.
ip-protocol-number	Enter a number from 0 to 255 for the protocol identified in the IP protocol header.
protocol-type	Enter one of the following keywords as the protocol type: • **icmp** for Internet Control Message Protocol • **ip** for Any Internet Protocol • **tcp** for Transmission Control Protocol • **udp** for User Datagram Protocol
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).
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all traffic is 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.

bit	(OPTIONAL) For TCP protocol type only, enter one or a combination of the following TCP flags: • **ack** = acknowledgement • **fin** = finish (no more data from the user) • **psh** = push function • **rst** = reset the connection • **syn** = synchronize sequence number • **urg =** urgent field
operator	(OPTIONAL) For TCP and UDP parameters only. 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.)

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

REDIRECT-LIST

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the C-Series and S-Series
Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Added the bit variable and Permit and Redirect
Version 6.5.3.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale

show cam pbr

C E S

Display the PBR CAM content.

Syntax

show cam pbr {[**interface** *interface*] | **linecard** *slot-number* **port-set** *number*]} [**summary**]

Parameters

interface *interface*	Enter the keyword **interface** followed by the name of the interface.
linecard *slot-number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed the slot number. Range: 0 to 13 for the E1200, 0 to 6 for the E600/E600i, 0 to 5 for the E300
port-set *number*	Enter the keyword **port-set** followed the port-pipe number. Range: 0 to 1
summary	Enter the keyword **summary** to view only the total number of CAM entries.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 40-1. Command example: show cam pbr linecard 2 port-set 0

```
Force10#show cam pbr linecard 2 p 0

TCP Flag: Bit 5 - URG, Bit 4 - ACK, Bit 3 - PSH, Bit 2 - RST, Bit 1 - SYN, Bit 0 – FIN

Cam   Port VlanID Proto Tcp   Src   Dst   SrcIp             DstIp             Next-hop          Egress
Index                   Flag  Port  Port                                      MAC               Port
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
.
.
.
15230 _    10     TCP   0x10  0     0     100.55.1.0/24     182.16.1.1/24     N/A               N/A

Force10#
```

Usage Information

The **show cam pbr** command displays the PBR CAM content. The “VlanID” column displays the corresponding VLAN ID to which the redirect-group is applied.

Related Commands

ip redirect-group	Apply a redirect group to an interface.
show ip redirect-list	Display the redirect-list configuration.
show cam-usage	Display the CAM usage on ACL, router, or switch.

show ip redirect-list

C E S View the redirect list configuration and the interfaces it is applied to.

Syntax **show ip redirect-list** *redirect-list-name*

Parameters

redirect-list-name	Enter the name of a configured Redirect list.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 40-2. show ip redirect-list Command Example

```
Force10#show ip redirect-list test_sonet

IP redirect-list rcl0:
 Defined as:
  seq 5 permit ip any host 182.16.2.10
  seq 10 redirect 182.16.1.2 ip any any, Next-hop un-reachable, ARP un-resolved
 Applied interfaces:
  Gi 9/0
  So 8/2
  Vl 10
  Po 3
Force10#
```

41

PIM-Dense Mode (PIM-DM)

Overview

PIM-DM is supported on E-Series ExaScale E X in FTOS 8.1.1.0. and later.

PIM-DM is supported on E-Series TeraScale E T, C-Series C, and S-Series S platforms in FTOS 8.4.2.0. and later.

For information on the commands required to configure and use PIM-Dense Mode (PIM-DM), refer to:

- IPv4 PIM Commands on page 1133
- IPv4 PIM-Dense Mode Commands

IPv4 PIM-Dense Mode Commands

The IPv4 PIM-Dense Mode (PIM-DM) commands are:

- ip pim dense-mode

ip pim dense-mode

C E S

Enable PIM Dense-Mode (PIM-DM) Multicast capability for the specified interface.

Syntax

ip pim dense-mode

To disable PIM-DM, use the **no ip pim dense-mode** command.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced on the C-Series and S-Series
Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced on the E-Series TeraScale
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 41-1. ip pim dense-mode Command Example

```
Force10#conf
Force10(conf)# interface gigabitethernet 3/27
Force10(gigabitethernet 3/27)# ip address 10.1.1.1 /24
Force10(gigabitethernet 3/27)# no shut
Force10(gigabitethernet 3/27)# ip pim dense-mode
Force10#
```

Usage Information

Currently, the chassis operates in either PIM Dense-Mode or PIM Sparse-Mode. The mode configuration for the first PIM enabled interface determines the mode for the entire chassis. Subsequent configurations, on other interfaces, to enable PIM is only accepted if the mode is the same as the original configuration mode. The chassis PIM mode can be changed if PIM-configuration from all interfaces are removed prior to applying a new PIM mode configuration.

Related Commands

ip pim sparse-mode	Configure sparse-mode
show ip pim tib	Display PIM tree information.

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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.

PIM is supported on E-Series ExaScale EX with FTOS 8.1.1.0. and later.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- IPv4 PIM-Sparse Mode Commands
- IPv6 PIM-Sparse Mode Commands

IPv4 PIM-Sparse Mode Commands

The IPv4 PIM-Sparse Mode (PIM-SM) commands are:

- clear ip pim rp-mapping
- clear ip pim tib
- clear ip pim snooping tib
- debug ip pim
- ip pim bsr-border
- ip pim bsr-candidate
- ip pim dr-priority
- ip pim graceful-restart
- ip pim join-filter
- ip pim ingress-interface-map
- ip pim neighbor-filter
- ip pim query-interval
- ip pim register-filter
- ip pim rp-address
- ip pim rp-candidate
- ip pim snooping
- ip pim sparse-mode
- ip pim sparse-mode sg-expiry-timer
- ip pim spt-threshold
- no ip pim snooping dr-flood
- show ip pim bsr-router

- show ip pim interface
- show ip pim neighbor
- show ip pim rp
- show ip pim snooping interface
- show ip pim snooping neighbor
- show ip pim snooping tib
- show ip pim summary
- show ip pim tib
- show running-config pim

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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

clear ip pim snooping tib

C E S

Clear tree information discovered by PIM-SM snooping from the PIM database.

Syntax

clear ip pim snooping tib [vlan *vlan-id***]** [*group-address*]

Parameters

vlan *vlan-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter a VLAN ID to clear TIB information learned through PIM-SM snooping about a specified VLAN. Valid VLAN IDs: 1 to 4094.
group-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter a multicast group address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D) to clear TIB information learned through PIM-SM snooping about a specified multicast group.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.1	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Related Commands

show ip pim snooping tib	Display TIB information learned through PIM-SM snooping.

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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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.
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 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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 42-1. ip pim join-filter Command Example

```
Force10(conf)# ip access-list extended iptv-channels
Force10(config-ext-nacl)# permit ip 10.1.2.3/24 225.1.1.0/24
Force10(config-ext-nacl)# permit ip any 232.1.1.0/24
Force10(config-ext-nacl)# permit ip 100.1.1.0/16 any
Force10(config-if-gi-1/1)# ip pim join-filter iptv-channels in
Force10(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 ingress-interface-map

C E S

When the Dell Force10 system is the RP, statically map potential incoming interfaces to (*,G) entries to create a lossless multicast forwarding environment.

Syntax **ip pim ingress-interface-map** *std-access-list*

Parameters

std-access-list	Enter the name of an standard access list that permits the

Defaults None

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

```
Force10(conf)# ip access-list standard map1
Force10(config-std-nacl)# permit 224.0.0.1/24
Force10(config-std-nacl)#exit
Force10(conf)#int gig 1/1
Force10(config-if-gi-1/1)# ip pim ingress-interface-map map1
```

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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 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 8.1.1.0	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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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.
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 8.1.1.0	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 snooping

E X

Enable PIM-SM snooping globally on a switch or on a VLAN interface.

Syntax

ip pim snooping [**enable**]

To disable PIM-SM snooping enter the **no** form of the command.

Defaults

Disabled.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION: To configure PIM-SM snooping globally, enter the **ip pim snooping enable** command in global configuration mode.

VLAN INTERFACE: To configure PIM-SM snooping on a VLAN interface, enter the **ip pim snooping** command in VLAN interface configuration mode.

Command History

Version 8.4.1.1	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Usage Information

Because PIM-SM snooping is used in a Layer 2 environment, PIM-SM snooping and PIM multicast routing are mutually exclusive. PIM-SM snooping cannot be enabled on a switch/router if PIM-SM or PIM-DM is enabled.

If enabled at the global level, PIM-SM snooping is automatically enabled on all VLANs unless the **no ip pim snooping** command has been entered on a VLAN.

If enabled at the VLAN level, PIM-SM snooping requires that you also enter the **no shutdown** command to enable the interface.

PIM-SM snooping is supported with IGMP snooping, and forwards the IGMP report on the port that connects to the PIM DR. It is recommended that you do not enable IGMP snooping on a PIM-SM snooping-enabled VLAN interface unless until it is necessary for VLAN operation.

PIM-SM snooping listens to PIM hello and PIM-SM join and prune messages while maintaining the VLAN- and port-specific information in multicast packets that are snooped.

To display information about the operation of PIM-SM snooping on a switch, enter the **show ip pim summary** command.

Related Commands

show ip pim snooping tib	Display TIB information learned through PIM-SM snooping.

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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Usage Information

This is applicable to last hop routers on the shared tree towards the Rendezvous Point (RP).

no ip pim snooping dr-flood

E X

Disable the flooding of multicast packets to the PIM designated router.

Syntax

no ip pim snooping dr-flood

To re-enable the flooding of multicast packets to the PIM designated router, enter the **ip pim snooping dr-flood** command.

Defaults

Enabled.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.1	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Usage Information

By default, when you enable PIM-SM snooping, a switch floods all multicast traffic to the PIM designated router (DR), including unnecessary multicast packets. To minimize the traffic sent over the network to the designated router, you can disable designated-router flooding.

When designated-router flooding is disabled, PIM-SM snooping only forwards the multicast traffic, which belongs to a multicast group for which the switch receives a join request, on the port connected towards the designated router.

If the PIM DR flood is not disabled (default setting):

- Multicast traffic is transmitted on the egress port towards the PIM DR if the port is not the incoming interface.
- Multicast traffic for an unknown group is sent on the port towards the PIM DR. When DR flooding is disabled, multicast traffic for an unknown group is dropped.

Related Commands

ip pim snooping	Enable PIM-SM snooping.

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 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

Figure 42-2. show ip pim bsr-router Command Example

```
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 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

Figure 42-3. show ip pim interface Command Example

```
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 42-1. 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).
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 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

Figure 42-4. show ip pim neighbor Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 42-2. 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).

Table 42-2. show ip pim neighbor Command Example Fields

Field	Description
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 = Sparse mode

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 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example 1

Figure 42-5. show ip pim rp mapping Command Example 1

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example 2

Figure 42-6. show ip pim rp mapping Command Example 2

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

Example 3

Figure 42-7. show ip pim rp *group-address* Command Example 3

```
Force10#sh ip pim rp 229.1.2.1
Group           RP
229.1.2.1       165.87.20.4

Force10#
```

show ip pim snooping interface

E X

Display information on VLAN interfaces with PIM-SM snooping enabled.

Syntax

show ip pim snooping interface [vlan *vlan-id*]

Parameters

vlan *vlan-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter a VLAN ID to display information about a specified VLAN configured for PIM-SM snooping. Valid VLAN IDs: 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.1	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Example

Figure 42-8. show ip pim snooping interface Command Example

```
Force10#show ip pim snooping interface
Interface   Ver   Nbr      DR         DR
                  Count    Prio
Vlan 2      v2    3        1          165.87.32.2
```

Table 42-3. show ip pim snooping interface Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Interface	Displays the VLAN interfaces with PIM-SM snooping enabled.
Ver/Mode	Displays the PIM version number for each VLAN interface with PIM-SM snooping enabled: • v2 = PIM version 2 • S = PIM Sparse mode
Nbr Count	Displays the number of neighbors learned through PIM-SM snooping on the interface.
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 snooping neighbor

E X

Display information on PIM neighbors learned through PIM-SM snooping.

Syntax

show ip pim snooping neighbor [vlan *vlan-id***]**

Parameters

vlan *vlan-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter a VLAN ID to display information about PIM neighbors that was discovered by PIM-SM snooping on a specified VLAN. Valid VLAN IDs: 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.1	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Example

Figure 42-9. show ip pim snooping neighbor Command Example

```
Force10#show ip pim snooping neighbor

Neighbor              Interface           Uptime/Expires     Ver  DR Prio
Address
165.87.32.2           Vl 2 [Gi 4/13 ]     00:04:03/00:01:42  v2   1
165.87.32.10          Vl 2 [Gi 4/11 ]     00:00:46/00:01:29  v2   0
165.87.32.12          Vl 2 [Gi 4/20 ]     00:00:51/00:01:24  v2   0
```

Table 42-4. show ip pim snooping neighbor Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Neighbor address	Displays the IP address of the neighbor learned through PIM-SM snooping.
Interface	Displays the VLAN ID number and slot/port on which the PIM-SM-enabled neighbor was discovered.
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 = Sparse mode

show ip pim snooping tib

E X

Display information from the tree information base (TIB) discovered by PIM-SM snooping about multicast group members and states.

Syntax **show ip pim snooping tib [vlan** *vlan-id***]** [*group-address* [*source-address*]]

Parameters

vlan *vlan-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter a VLAN ID to display TIB information discovered by PIM-SM snooping on a specified VLAN. Valid VLAN IDs: 1 to 4094.
group-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the group address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D) to display TIB information discovered by PIM-SM snooping for a specified multicast group.
source-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the source address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D) to display TIB information discovered by PIM-SM snooping for a specified multicast source.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.1	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Example

Figure 42-10. show ip pim snooping tib Command Example

```
Force10#show ip pim snooping tib

PIM Multicast Snooping Table
Flags: J/P - (*,G) Join/Prune, j/p - (S,G) Join/Prune
       SGR-P - (S,G,R) Prune
Timers: Uptime/Expires
* : Inherited port

(*, 225.1.2.1), uptime 00:00:01, expires 00:02:59, RP 165.87.70.1, flags: J
  Incoming interface: Vlan 2, RPF neighbor 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 4/11  RPF 165.87.32.2           00:00:01/00:02:59
    GigabitEthernet 4/13  Upstream Port             -/-

Force10#show ip pim snooping tib vlan 2 225.1.2.1 165.87.1.7

PIM Multicast Snooping Table
Flags: J/P - (*,G) Join/Prune, j/p - (S,G) Join/Prune
       SGR-P - (S,G,R) Prune
Timers: Uptime/Expires
* : Inherited port

(165.87.1.7, 225.1.2.1), uptime 00:00:08, expires 00:02:52, flags: j
  Incoming interface: Vlan 2, RPF neighbor 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 4/11  Upstream Port             -/-
    GigabitEthernet 4/13  DR Port                   -/-
    GigabitEthernet 4/20  RPF 165.87.32.10          00:00:08/00:02:52
```

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Table 42-5. show ip pim snooping tib Command Example Fields

Field	Description
(S, G)	Displays the entry in the PIM multicast snooping database.
uptime	Displays the amount of time the entry has been in the PIM multicast 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.
flags	List the flags to define the entries: • 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.

show ip pim summary

C E S View information about PIM-SM operation.

Syntax **show ip pim summary**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.1	Support for the display of PIM-SM snooping status was added on E-Series ExaScale
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

Figure 42-11. show ip pim summary Command Example

```
Force10#show ip pim summary

PIM TIB version 495
Uptime 22:44:52
Entries in PIM-TIB/MFC : 2/2

Active Modes :
        PIM-SNOOPING

Interface summary:
        1 active PIM interface
        0 passive PIM interfaces
        3 active PIM neighbors

TIB summary:
        1/1 (*,G) entries in PIM-TIB/MFC
        1/1 (S,G) entries in PIM-TIB/MFC
        0/0 (S,G,Rpt) entries in PIM-TIB/MFC

        0 PIM nexthops
        0 RPs
        0 sources
        0 Register states

Message summary:
        2582/2583 Joins sent/received
        5/0 Prunes sent/received
        0/0 Candidate-RP advertisements sent/received
        0/0 BSR messages sent/received
        0/0 State-Refresh messages sent/received
        0/0 MSDP updates sent/received
        0/0 Null Register messages sent/received
        0/0 Register-stop messages sent/received

Data path event summary:
        0 no-cache messages received
        0 last-hop switchover messages received
        0/0 pim-assert messages sent/received
        0/0 register messages sent/received

Memory usage:
        TIB             : 3768 bytes
        Nexthop cache   : 0 bytes
        Interface table : 992 bytes
        Neighbor table  : 528 bytes
        RP Mapping      : 0 bytes
```

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 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

Figure 42-12. show ip pim tib Command Example

```
Force10#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
```

Table 42-6. 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 42-6. 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.

show running-config pim

EX

Display the current configuration of PIM-SM snooping.

Syntax **show running-config pim**

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale.

Related Commands

ip pim snooping	Enable PIM-SM snooping.

Example Command Example: **show running-config pim**

```
Force10#show running-config pim
!
ip pim snooping enable
```

IPv6 PIM-Sparse Mode Commands

The IPv6 PIM-SM commands are:

- ipv6 pim bsr-border
- ipv6 pim bsr-candidate
- ipv6 pim dr-priority
- ipv6 pim join-filter
- ipv6 pim query-interval
- ipv6 pim neighbor-filter
- ipv6 pim register-filter
- ipv6 pim rp-address
- ipv6 pim rp-candidate
- ip pim sparse-mode
- ipv6 pim spt-threshold
- show ipv6 pim bsr-router
- show ipv6 pim interface
- show ipv6 pim neighbor
- show ipv6 pim rp
- show ipv6 pim tib

clear ipv6 pim tib

E Clear the IPv6 PIM multicast-routing database (tree information base—tib).

Syntax **clear ipv6 pim tib** [*group-address*]

Parameters

group-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the multicast group address in the *x:x:x:x::x* format. The *::* notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

show ipv6 pim tib	Display the IPv6 PIM tree information base (tib)

debug ipv6 pim

E Invoke IPv6 PIM debugging.

Syntax **debug ipv6 pim** [**bsr** | **events** | **group** *group* | **packet** | **register** *[group]* | **state** | | **timer** [**assert** | **hello** | **joinprune** | **register**]]

To disable IPv6 PIM debugging, enter **no debug ipv6 pim**.

Parameters

bsr	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **bsr** to invoke debugging of IPv6 PIM Candidate RP/BSR activities.
events	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **events** to invoke debugging of IPv6 PIM events.
group *group*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **group** followed by the group address to invoke debugging on that specific group.
packet	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **packet** to invoke debugging of IPv6 PIM packets.
register *[group]*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **register** and optionally the group address to invoke debugging of IPv6 PIM register messages for a particular group.
state	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **state** to view IPv6 PIM state changes.
timer [**assert** | **hello** | **joinprune** | **register**]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **timer** to view IPv6 PIM timers. Enter one of the optional parameters: • assert: to view the assertion timer. • hello: to view the IPv6 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 7.4.1.0	Introduced

ipv6 pim bsr-border

E Define the border of PIM domain by filtering inbound and outbound PIM-BSR messages per interface.

Syntax **ipv6 pim bsr-border**

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information This command is applied to the subsequent PIM-BSR messages. Existing BSR advertisements are cleaned up by time-out.

ipv6 pim bsr-candidate

E Configure the router as a bootstrap (bsr) candidate.

Syntax **ipv6 pim bsr-candidate** *interface* [*hash-mask-length*] [*priority*]

To disable the bootstrap candidate, use the **no ipv6 pim bsr-candidate** 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 a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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 for RP selection. Range: 0 to 128 Default: 126
priority	(OPTIONAL) Enter the priority value for Bootstrap election process. Range: 0 to 255 Default: 0

Defaults As above

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

ipv6 pim dr-priority

E Change the Designated Router (DR) priority for the IPv6 interface.

Syntax **ipv6 pim dr-priority** *priority-value*

To remove the DR priority value assigned, use the **no ipv6 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 7.4.1.0	Introduced

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.

ipv6 pim join-filter

E Permit or deny PIM Join/Prune messages on an interface using an access list. This command prevents the PIM-SM router from creating state based on multicast source and/or group.

Syntax **ipv6 pim join-filter** *access-list*

Parameters

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 8.3.1.0	Introduced

Example

```
Force10(conf)#ipv6 access-list JOIN-FIL_ACL
Force10(conf-ipv6-acl)#permit ipv6 165:87:34::0/112 ff0e::225:1:2:0/112
Force10(conf-ipv6-acl)#permit ipv6 any ff0e::230:1:2:0/112
Force10(conf-ipv6-acl)#permit ipv6 165:87:32::0/112 any
Force10(conf-ipv6-acl)#exit
Force10(conf)#interface gigabitethernet 0/84
Force10(conf-if-gi-0/84)#ipv6 pim join-filter JOIN-FIL_ACL in
Force10(conf-if-gi-0/84)#ipv6 pim join-filter JOIN-FIL_ACL out
```

ipv6 pim query-interval

E Change the frequency of IPv6 PIM Router-Query messages.

Syntax **ipv6 pim query-interval seconds**

To return to the default value, enter **no ipv6 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 7.4.1.0	Introduced

ipv6 pim neighbor-filter

E Prevent the system from forming a PIM adjacency with a neighboring system.

Syntax **ipv6 pim neighbor-filter** {*access-list*}

Parameters

access-list	Enter the name of a standard access list. Maximum 16 characters.

Defaults None

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information Do not enter this command before creating the access-list.

ipv6 pim register-filter

E Configure the source DR so that it does not send register packets to the RP for the specified sources and groups.

Syntax **ipv6 pim register-filter** *access-list*

Parameters

access-list	Enter the name of the extended ACL that contains the sources and groups to be filtered.

Defaults None

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced

Example

```
Force10(conf)#ipv6 pim register-filter REG-FIL_ACL
Force10(conf)#ipv6 access-list REG-FIL_ACL
Force10(conf-ipv6-acl)#deny ipv6 165:87:34::10/128 ff0e::225:1:2:0/112
Force10(conf-ipv6-acl)#permit ipv6 any any
Force10(conf-ipv6-acl)#exit
```

ipv6 pim rp-address

E Configure a static PIM Rendezvous Point (RP) address for a group. This address is used by first-hop routers to send Register packets on behalf of the source multicast host.

Syntax **ipv6 pim rp-address** *address* **group-address** *group-address mask* **override**

To remove an RP address, use the **no ipv6 pim re-address** *address* **group-address** *mask* **override**.

Parameters

address	Enter the IPv6 RP address in the *x:x:x:x::x* format. The *::* notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
group-address *group-address mask*	Enter the keyword **group-address** followed by the group address in the *x:x:x:x::x* format and then the mask in /nn format to assign that group address to the RP. The *::* notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
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 No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information The RP addresses are stored in the order in which they are entered. RP addresses learnt 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.

ipv6 pim rp-candidate

E Specify an interface as an RP candidate.

Syntax **ipv6 pim rp-candidate** *interface* [*priority-value*]

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 a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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-value	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number as the priority of this RP Candidate, which is included in the Candidate-RP-Advertisements. Range: 0 (highest) to 255 (lowest)

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

ipv6 pim sparse-mode

E Enable IPv6 PIM sparse mode on the interface.

Syntax **ipv6 pim sparse-mode**

To disable IPv6 PIM sparse mode, enter **no ipv6 pim sparse-mode**.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information The interface must be enabled (**no shutdown** command) and not have the **switchport** command configured. Multicast must also be enabled globally. PIM is supported on the port-channel interface.

ipv6 pim spt-threshold

E Specifies when a PIM leaf router should join the shortest path tree.

Syntax **ipv6 pim spt-threshold** {*kbps* | **infinity**}

To return to the default value, enter **no ipv6 pim spt-threshold**.

Parameters

kbps	Enter a traffic rate in kilobytes per second. Range: 0 to 4294967 kbps Default: 10 kbps
infinity	Enter the keyword **infinity** to have all sources for the specified group use the shared tree and never join shortest path tree (SPT).

Defaults 10 kbps

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information PIM leaf routers join the shortest path tree immediately after the first packet arrives from a new source.

show ipv6 pim bsr-router

E View information on the bootstrap router (v2).

Syntax **show ipv6 pim bsr-router**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 42-13. show ipv6 pim bsr-router Command Example

```
Force10#show ipv6 pim bsr-router
PIMv2 Bootstrap information
This system is the Bootstrap Router (v2)
  BSR address: 14::2
  Uptime:      00:02:54, BSR Priority: 0, Hash mask length: 126
  Next bootstrap message in 00:00:06

This system is a candidate BSR
  Candidate BSR address: 14::2, priority: 0, hash mask length: 126
Force10#
```

show ipv6 pim interface

E Display IPv6 PIM enabled interfaces.

Syntax **show ipv6 pim interface**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 42-14. show ipv6 pim interface Command Example

```
Force10#show ipv6 pim interface
Interface Ver/   Nbr    Query  DR
          Mode   Count  Intvl  Prio

Gi 10/3   v2/S   1      30     1
  Address : fe80::201:e8ff:fe02:140f
  DR      : this router

Gi 10/11  v2/S   0      30     1
  Address : fe80::201:e8ff:fe02:1417
  DR      : this router
Force10#
```

show ipv6 pim neighbor

E DisplaysIPv6 PIM neighbor information.

Syntax **show ipv6 pim neighbor** [**detail**]

Parameters

detail	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **detail** to displayed PIM neighbor detailed information.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 42-15. show ipv6 pim neighbor detail Command Example

```
Force10#show ipv6 pim neighbor detail
Neighbor                  Interface      Uptime/Expires     Ver  DR
Address                                                        Prio/Mode
fe80::201:e8ff:fe00:6265  Gi 10/3        00:07:39/00:01:42  v2   1  / S
165:87:50::6
Force10#
```

show ipv6 pim rp

E View all IPv6 multicast groups-to-rendezvous point (RP) mappings.

Syntax **show ipv6 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 in the *x:x:x:x::x* format to view RP mappings for a specific group. The *::* notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example 1

Figure 42-16. show ipv6 pim rp Command Example

```
Force10#show ipv6 pim rp
Group           RP
ff0e::225:1:2:1  14::1
ff0e::225:1:2:2  14::1
ff0e::226:1:2:1  14::1
ff0e::226:1:2:2  14::1
Force10#
```

Example 2

Figure 42-17. show ipv6 pim rp mapping Command Example

```
Force10#show ipv6 pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings
Group(s): ff00::/8
  RP: 14::1, v2
    Info source: 14::1, via bootstrap, priority 192
         Uptime: 00:03:37, expires: 00:01:53
Group(s): ff00::/8, Static
  RP: 14::2, v2
Force10#
```

show ipv6 pim tib

E View the IPv6 PIM multicast-routing database (tree information base—tib).

Syntax **show ipv6 pim tib** [*group-address* [*source-address*]]

Parameters

group-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv6 group address in the *x:x:x:x::x* format. The *::* notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero
source-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the source address in the *x:x:x:x::x* format. The *::* notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 42-18. show ipv6 pim tib Command Example

```
Force10#show ipv6 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

(25::1, ff0e::225:1:2:1), uptime 00:09:53, expires 00:00:00,flags: CJ
  RPF neighbor: GigabitEthernet 10/3, fe80::201:e8ff:fe00:6265
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 10/11

(25::1, ff0e::225:1:2:2), uptime 00:09:54, expires 00:00:00,flags: CJ
  RPF neighbor: GigabitEthernet 10/3, fe80::201:e8ff:fe00:6265
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 10/11

(25::2, ff0e::225:1:2:2), uptime 00:09:54, expires 00:00:00,flags: CJ
  RPF neighbor: GigabitEthernet 10/3, fe80::201:e8ff:fe00:6265
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 10/11

(25::1, ff0e::226:1:2:1), uptime 00:09:54, expires 00:00:00,flags: CJ
  RPF neighbor: GigabitEthernet 10/3, fe80::201:e8ff:fe00:6265
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 10/11
Force10#
```

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43

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.

PIM is supported on E-Series ExaScale E X with FTOS 8.1.1.0. and later.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- IPv4 PIM Commands
- IPv4 PIM-Source Specific Mode Commands
- IPv6 PIM Commands
- IPv6 PIM-Source Specific Mode Commands

IPv4 PIM Commands

The following commands apply to IPv4 PIM-SM, PIM-SSM, and PIM-DM:

- clear ip pim tib
- debug ip pim
- ip pim dr-priority
- ip pim graceful-restart
- ip pim neighbor-filter
- ip pim query-interval
- show ip pim interface
- show ip pim neighbor
- show ip pim tib

IPv4 PIM-Source Specific Mode Commands

The IPv4 PIM-Source Specific Mode (PIM-SSM) commands are:

- ip pim ssm-range
- ip pim join-filter
- show ip pim ssm-range

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 8.1.1.0	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 8.1.1.0	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.

IPv6 PIM Commands

The following commands apply to IPv6 PIM-SM and PIM-SSM:

- clear ipv6 pim tib
- debug ip pim
- ipv6 pim dr-priority
- ipv6 pim join-filter
- ipv6 pim query-interval
- ipv6 pim neighbor-filter
- show ipv6 pim interface
- show ipv6 pim neighbor
- show ipv6 pim tib

IPv6 PIM-Source Specific Mode Commands

The IPv6 PIM-SSM commands are:

- ipv6 pim ssm-range
- show ipv6 pim ssm-range

ipv6 pim ssm-range

E Specify the SSM group range using an access-list.

Syntax **ipv6 pim ssm-range** {*access_list_name*}

Parameters

access_list_name	Enter the name of the access list. Maximum 16 characters.

Defaults Default SSM range is 232/8 and ff3x/32

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information Once the SSM range is applied, the changes are applied internally without requiring clearing of the TIB. SSM ACL overrides the default range. To use the default range while SSM range is active, add the default range to the SSM ACL.

When ACL rules change, the ACL manager and PIM modules apply the new rules automatically.

When the SSM ACL is removed, the default range is restored. When SSM range is configured, FTOS supports SSM for configured group range as well as default SSM range.

show ipv6 pim ssm-range

E Display the non-default groups added using the SSM range feature.

Syntax **show ipv6 pim ssm-range**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 43-1. show ipv6 pim ssm-range Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#ipv6 pim ssm-range SSM_ACL
Force10(conf)#ipv6 access-list SSM_ACL
Force10(conf-ipv6-acl)#permit ipv6 any ff0e::225:1:2:0/112
Force10(conf-ipv6-acl)#
Force10(conf-ipv6-acl)#do show ipv6 pim ssm-range
Group Address   / MaskLen
ff0e::225:1:2:0 / 112
Force10(conf-ipv6-acl)#
```

44

Power over Ethernet (PoE)

Overview

FTOS supports Power over Ethernet (PoE), as described by IEEE 802.3af, on C-Series and S-Series systems (S25V and S50V models), as indicated by the C and S characters, respectively, that appear below each command heading.

Commands

This chapter contains the following commands:

- power budget
- power inline
- power inline priority
- show power detail
- show power inline
- show power supply

power budget

S If an S25V or S50V model of the S-Series has an external power supply, this command allows the external power supply of the specified stack member to be used for powering PoE ports. An external DC power supply operates, by default, in backup mode. However, if the power supply is the 470W Redundant Power Supply (catalog # S50-01-PSU-V) from Dell Force10, and it is attached to the Current Sharing terminal, you can use this command to convert its use to load-sharing mode to support additional PoE devices. Other external DC power supplies are not supported for PoE.

Syntax [**no**] **power budget stack-unit** *0-7 321-790*

Enter **no power budget stack-unit** *0-7* to disable the use of power for PoE from the external power supply on the designated stack member.

Parameters

0-7	Enter the stack unit ID, from 0 to 7, of the stack member that you want to configure.
321-790	After entering the stack unit number, enter a value representing the watts to be used for PoE. Range: 321 to 790

Defaults 320W (i.e., redundancy mode)

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information Setting a value above 320 causes a warning to be displayed that the device might lose power redundancy.

power inline

C S

Enable power to be supplied to a device connected to a port.

Syntax [**no**] **power inline** {**auto** [*max_milliwatts*] | **static** [*max_milliwatts*]}

To disable power to a port that has been enabled for PoE, use the **no power inline** command.

Parameters

auto	Enter the keyword **auto** to allow the port to determine how much power the connected Class 0,1, 2, 3, or 4 device requires, and supply it (up to 15.4 watts).
max_milliwatts	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number of milliwatts to be the maximum amount of power that a port can provide. Range: 5000 to 15400 (milliwatts)
static	Entering the keyword **static** without the *max_milliwatts* variable sets the amount of power available on the selected port to the maximum (up to 15.4 watts).

Defaults no (power is disabled to the port)

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Usage Information Ports configured with **power inline auto** have a lower priority for access to power than those configured with **power inline static**. As a second layer of priority setting, use the **power inline priority** command.

FTOS treats powered devices rated as Class 0, 3, or 4 the same.

Related Commands

power inline priority	Set the PoE priority of the selected port.
show power inline	Display the ports that are enabled with PoE and the amount of power that each is consuming.

power inline priority

C S

Set the PoE priority of the selected port.

Syntax [**no**] **power inline priority** {**critical** | **high** | **low**}

Parameters

critical	Enter the keyword **critical** to set the PoE priority of the port to the highest level.
high	Enter the keyword **high** to set the PoE priority of the port to the second highest level.
low	Enter the keyword **low** to set the PoE priority of the port to the lowest level.

Defaults none

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Usage Information

Power allocation is a function of per-port power priority settings, port TLVs, port IDs, which ports request power first, and how much power is actually consumed by the active ports. Power priority is allocated by this formula:

PoE_off_priority = static_or_auto_prio * 10000 + (user/LLDP-MED) priority * 1000 + slotId*100 + portId

where:

- static_prio = 0
- auto_prio = 1

The lower the value of PoE_off_priority for the selected port, the higher its power priority. So, if a port is configured “static” (assigned a value of 0 in the formula), its priority is higher than a port configured as “auto” (assigned a value of 1). Two ports with the same static/auto settings are then prioritized by their user-set priorities and LLDP-MED values.

In a similar fashion, lower numbered slots/ports get a higher priority than higher numbered slots/ports. For example, 0/1 has a higher priority than 1/10, which has a higher priority than 2/1. As the slot / port number increases, the value of “PoE_off_priority” for the port increases and hence a lower priority.

Basically, priority is assigned in this order:

1. static/auto settings (using the **power inline** command)
2. user-set priorities (using this command)
3. LLDP-MED TLV, only if user priority is not configured (see Link Layer Detection Protocol (LLDP).)
4. Slot ID (breaks tie of same-priority ports)
5. Port ID (breaks tie of same-priority ports in same slot)

Related Commands

power inline	Enable power to be supplied to a device connected to a port.
show power inline	Display the ports that are enabled with PoE and the amount of power that each is consuming.

show power detail

C S

Display the total power consumption and power consumption by component.

Syntax **show power detail**

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Inline Power Used removed from output.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 4.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Example

```
Force10(conf-if-range-gi-0/1-48)#do show power detail
Unit    Total      Logic     Inline     Inline     Inline    Inline
        Power      Power     Power      Power      Power     Power
        Available  Consumed  Available  Allocated  Consumed  Remaining
        (Watts)    (Watts)   (Watts)    (Watts)    (Watts)   (Watts)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
   0     470.00     150       320.00     308.00     190.00      12.00
```

Table 44-1. show power detail Command Output Fields

Unit	(S-Series only) The stack member unit ID.
Catalog Name	(C-Series only) Displays the component's Dell Force10 catalog number.
Slot ID	(C-Series only) Displays the slot number in which the line card or RPM is installed.
Total Power Available	The total power available in the stack member or chassis. **Note:** On the S-Series a maximum of 790W can be allocated for PoE, even if you add the 470W external power supply.
Logic Power Consumed	The power consumed by the system logic.
Inline Power Available	Power available for PoE (whatever was configured using the **power-budget** command. Default: 320 watts
Inline Power Allocated	Total power allocated to the ports.
Inline Power Consumed	Total power consumed by connected devices.
Inline Power Remaining	Difference between power available and power allocated.

Related Commands

power inline	Enable power to be supplied to a device connected to a port.
power inline priority	Set the PoE priority of the selected port

show power inline

C S

Display the ports that are enabled with PoE and the amount of power that each is consuming.

Syntax **show power inline**

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Operational Status removed from output.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Example

```
Force10(conf-if-range-gi-0/1-48)#do show power inline
Interface   Admin   Inline Power   Inline Power    Class        User
                     Allocated      Consumed                  Priority
                      (Watts)        (Watts)
---------   -----   ------------   ------------    -----     ----------
Gi 0/1      auto       0.00           0.00         NO_DEVICE    Low
Gi 0/2      auto       7.00           3.20              2       Low
```

Table 44-2. show power inline Command Output Field Description

Interface	Displays the line card slot and port number.
Admin	Displays the PoE mode of the port. The mode can be either *auto* or *static*. See power budget.
Inline Power Allocated	Displays the amount of power allocated to the port.
Inline Power Consumed	Displays the amount of power that is consumed by the connected device.
Class	Displays the power classification of the connected device. Valid classes are 0-4.
User Priority	Displays the power configured by the user for the port (default is low). See power inline priority.

Related Commands

power inline	Enable power to be supplied to a device connected to a port.
power inline priority	Set the PoE priority of the selected port

show power supply

C S

Display the power supply status.

Syntax **show power supply**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

C-Series Example

Figure 44-1. show power supply (C-Series) Command Example

```
Force10#show power supply
Power      Model
Supply     Number             Type   Status
 ------------------------------------------------------------------------
PEM0                                  Absent
PEM1                                  Absent
PEM2       CC-C-1200W-AC      AC     Active
PEM3                                  Absent
PEM4       CC-C-1200W-AC      AC     Powered Off
PEM5       CC-C-1200W-AC      AC     Active
Force10#
```

Table 44-4 describes the nine possible power supply conditions.

Table 44-3. Power Supply Conditions

AC Fail	The PSU is unplugged.
Active	The PSU is supplying power to the chassis.
Fail	The PSU has failed.
Not Present	The PSU is not installed in the chassis.
Over Current Shutdown	The PSU has turned off due to an high input current condition.
Over Temperature Shutdown	The PSU has turned off due to an high temperature condition.
Over Temperature Warning	The temperature of the PSU is greater than the recommended maximum operating temperature.
Over Current Warning	The current being supplied to the PSU is greater than the recommended maximum input current.
Power Off	The PSU is present but not on.

S-Series Example

Figure 44-2. show power supply (S-Series) Command Example

```
Force10#show power supply
Unit        Power      Model             Type   Status
            Supply     Number
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
0           PS0        S50-PWR-AC         AC     Active
0           PS1        S50-PWR-DC         DC     Active
1           PS0        S50-PWR-AC         AC     Active
1           PS1                                  Not present
2           PS0        S50-PWR-AC         AC     Active
2           PS1                                  Not present
Force10
```

Table 44-4 describes the nine possible power supply conditions.

Table 44-4. Power Supply Conditions

AC Fail	The PSU is unplugged.
Active	The PSU is supplying power to the chassis.
Fail	The PSU has failed.
Not Present	The PSU is not installed in the chassis.
Over Current Shutdown	The PSU has turned off due to an high input current condition.
Over Temperature Shutdown	The PSU has turned off due to an high temperature condition.
Over Temperature Warning	The temperature of the PSU is greater than the recommended maximum operating temperature.
Over Current Warning	The current being supplied to the PSU is greater than the recommended maximum input current.
Power Off	The PSU is present but not on.

45

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 Remote Port Mirroring feature allows you to monitor traffic on multiple source ports on different switches and transport mirrored packets on a dedicated L2 VLAN to multiple destination ports on different switches.

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

- description
- flow-based enable
- mode remote-port-mirroring
- monitor session
- show config
- show monitor session
- show running-config monitor session
- source (port monitoring)
- source (remote port mirroring)
- source remote vlan (remote port mirroring)
- tagged destination
- untagged destination

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.

- Remote Port Mirroring is supported only on the E-Series ExaScale platform.

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 8.1.1.0	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.

mode remote-port-mirroring

E X

Configure a L2 VLAN as the VLAN used to transport mirrored traffic in a remote-port mirroring session.

Syntax **mode remote-port-mirroring**

Defaults No default values or behaviors

Command Modes VLAN INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.2	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale.

Example

Figure 45-1. Command Example: mode remote-port-mirroring

```
Force10(conf)# interface vlan 10
Force10(conf-if-vlan)# mode remote-port-mirroring
```

Usage Information

A remote port mirroring session mirrors Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic by prefixing the reserved VLAN tag to monitored packets so that they are copied to the reserve VLAN.

Mirrored traffic is transported across the network using 802.1Q-in-802.1Q tunneling. The source address, destination address and original VLAN ID of the mirrored packet are preserved with the tagged VLAN header. Untagged source packets are tagged with the reserved VLAN ID.

There is no restriction on the VLAN IDs used for the reserved remote-monitoring VLAN. Valid VLAN IDs are 1 to 4094. The default VLAN ID is not supported.

The reserved VLAN for remote port mirroring can be automatically configured in intermediate switches by using GVRP.

MAC address learning in the reserved VLAN is automatically disabled.

To change the reserved VLAN used in a source session, you can remove the current VLAN by entering the complete no source destination vlan *vlan-id* command. Then re-enter the source (remote port mirroring) command to configure a new reserved VLAN for the source session.

Related Commands

interface vlan	Configure a VLAN.
show monitor session	Display the monitor session.
tagged destination	Configure a tagged port to carry mirrored traffic in a reserved VLAN.

monitor session

C E S

Create a session for monitoring traffic with port monitoring or remote port mirroring.

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 all** 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 8.4.1.2	Support for remote port mirroring was added on the E-Series ExaScale.
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 45-2. Command Example: monitor session

```
Force10(conf)# monitor session 60
Force10(conf-mon-sess-60)
```

Usage Information

The **monitor** command is saved in the running configuration at the Monitor Session mode level and can be restored after a chassis reload.

In remote-port mirroring sessions:

- Up to 4 source sessions are supported on a switch. Up to 128 ports are supported in a source session, including all ports in source port channels and source VLANs.
- Up to 64 destination sessions are supported on a switch. Up to 64 ports are supported in a destination session.

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 8.1.1.0	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

```
Force10(conf-mon-sess-11)#show config
!
monitor session 11
 source GigabitEthernet 10/0 destination GigabitEthernet 10/47 direction rx
Force10#
```

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 monitoring 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 8.1.1.0	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 45-3. Commands Example: show monitor session

```
Force10#show monitor session 11

SessionID   Source    Destination     Direction   Mode                  Type
---------   ------    -------------   ---------   -------               ----------
   11       Gi 10/0   Gi 10/47        rx          interface             Port-based
   12       Po 1      remote-vlan 12  both        Remote-Port-Mirroring Port-based
```

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 8.1.1.0	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

```
Force10#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

Force10#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 (port monitoring)

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 8.1.1.0	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 45-4. Command Example: Configuring a Port Monitor Source

```
Force10(conf-mon-sess-11)#source gi 10/0 destination gi 10/47 direction rx
Force10(conf-mon-sess-11)#
```

Usage Information

Note: A SONET port can only be configured as a monitored port.

source (remote port mirroring)

E X

Configure one or more source ports, the ingress/egress traffic to be mirrored, and the reserved L2 VLAN used to transport mirrored traffic.

Syntax

source {*single-interface* | **vlan** *vlan-id* | **range** {*interface-list* | *interface-range* | *mixed-interface-list* | *vlan-list* | *vlan-range* | *mixed-vlan-list*}} **destination remote vlan** *vlan-id* **direction** {**rx | tx | both**}

Parameters

single-interface	Specifies one of the following interface types: • 1-Gigabit Ethernet: Enter **gigabitethernet** *slot*/*port*. • 10-Gigabit Ethernet: Enter **tengigabitethernet** *slot*/*port*. • Port channel: Enter **port-channel** {1-511}.
vlan *vlan-id*	Specifies a single VLAN ID. Range: 1-4094
range *interface-list*	Specifies multiple interfaces separated by a comma and space: *single-interface*, *single-interface*, *single-interface*... For example: `source range port-channel 2, gigabitethernet 3/4`
range *interface-range*	Specifies one of the following interface ranges: • **gigabitethernet** *slot*/*first_port* - *last_port* • **tengigabitethernet** *slot*/*first_port* - *last_port* • **port-channel** *first_number* - *last_number* A space is required before and after the dash (-). For example: `source range gigabitethernet 1/2 - 4` Or: `source range port-channel 1 - 12`
range *mixed-interface-list*	Specifies single interfaces and interface ranges in any order: **range** *single-interface*, *interface-range*, *single-interface*... For example: `source range port-channel 2, gigabitethernet 3/4 - 5`
range *vlan-list*	Specifies multiple source VLANs separated by a comma and space: range vlan *vlan-id*, vlan *vlan-id*, vlan *vlan-id*... For example: `source range vlan 2, vlan 12, vlan 22`
range *vlan-range*	Specifies a range of source VLANs in the format: range vlan *first_vlanID* - *last_vlanID*. A space is required before and after the dash (-). For example: `source range vlan 9-11`
range *mixed-vlan-list*	Specifies single VLANs and VLAN ranges in any order: **range vlan** *vlan-id*, vlan *first_vlanID* - *last_vlanID*, **vlan** *vlan-id*... For example: `source range vlan 2, vlan 10 - 11, vlan 5`
destination remote-vlan *vlan-id*	Associates the reserved L2 VLAN with the source ports used in the source session. Valid VLAN IDs are 1 to 4094. The default VLAN ID is not supported.
direction {rx | tx | both}	Specifies the direction of the traffic to be mirrored: **rx**: incoming packets only **tx**: outgoing packets only **both**: both incoming and outgoing packets

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

MONITOR SESSION (conf-mon-sess-*session-ID*)

Command History

Version 8.4.1.2	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale.

Example

Figure 45-5. Command Example: Configuring a Source Port

```
Force10(conf-mon-sess-11)#source gigabitethernet 10/0 destination remote-vlan 2
direction rx
Force10(conf-mon-sess-11)#
```

Usage Information

You can configure physical ports, port-channels, and VLANs as sources in remote port mirroring and use them in the same source session. You can use both Layer 2 (configured with the switchport command) and Layer 3 ports as source ports.

In remote port mirroring:

- Up to 4 source sessions are supported on a switch.
- Up to 128 source ports are supported in a source session.

When you configure a port channel or VLAN in a source session, all ports in the port channel or VLAN are used as source ports, up to a maximum of 128 source ports.

You can configure trunk ports and access ports as source ports.

You can configure trunk ports and non-trunk ports as source ports in a remote-port mirroring session.

You can use the default VLAN and native VLANs as a source VLAN. You cannot configure the dedicated VLAN used to transport mirrored traffic as a source VLAN.

A destination port for remote port mirroring cannot be used as a source port, including the session in which the port functions as the destination port. A source port channel or source VLAN, which has a member port that is configured as a destination port, cannot be used as a source port channel or source VLAN.

You can use ACLs on a source port. In a flow-based source session, packets sent from the RPM are not monitored.

Rate-limiting tagged-VLAN egress traffic on a source port is supported.

To delete one or more monitored ports from a source session, enter the complete no source (remote port mirroring) command.

The dedicated L2 VLAN used for remote port mirroring is configured with the mode remote-port-mirroring command. To change the reserved VLAN used in a source session, you can remove the current VLAN by entering the no source destination vlan *vlan-id* command. Then re-enter the complete source (remote port mirroring) command as described above to configure a new reserved VLAN for the source session.

source remote vlan (remote port mirroring)

E X

Associate the reserved L2 VLAN used to transport mirrored traffic in remote port mirroring with a destination session and configure the destination ports to which an analyzer is connected.

Syntax

source remote vlan *vlan-id* **destination** {*single-interface* | **range** {*interface-list* | *interface-range* | *mixed-interface-list*}}

Parameters

vlan-id	VLAN ID of the reserved L2 VLAN used for remote port mirroring. Valid VLAN IDs are 1 to 4094. The default VLAN ID is not supported.
single-interface	Specifies one of the following interface types: • 1-Gigabit Ethernet: Enter **gigabitethernet** *slot*/*port*. • 10-Gigabit Ethernet: Enter **tengigabitethernet** *slot*/*port*.
range *interface-list*	Specifies multiple interfaces separated by a comma and space: *single-interface*, *single-interface*, *single-interface*... For example: `source remote-vlan 4 destination range gig 1/2, tengig 3/4`
range *interface-range*	Specifies one of the following interface ranges: • **gigabitethernet** *slot*/*first_port* **-** *last_port* • **tengigabitethernet** *slot*/*first_port* **-** *last_port* A space is required before and after the dash (-). For example: `source remote-vlan 4 destination range gig 1/2 - 4`
range *mixed-interface-list*	Specifies single interfaces and interface ranges in any order: *single-interface*, *interface-range*, *single-interface*... For example: `source remote-vlan 4 destination range gig 3/4 - 5, tengig 1/0`

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

MONITOR SESSION (conf-mon-sess-*session-ID*)

Command History

Version 8.4.1.2	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale.

Example

Figure 45-6. Command Example: Associating the Reserved VLAN with a Destination Session

```
Force10(conf-mon-sess-11)#source remote vlan 10 destination gigabitethernet 10/0 - 2
Force10(conf-mon-sess-11)#
```

Usage Information

You can configure any port as a destination port. You cannot configure a VLAN, port-channel, or SONET interface as a destination port

You can configure additional destination ports in an active session.

You can tunnel the mirrored traffic from multiple remote-port source sessions to the same destination port.

You can configure a destination port to send only tagged or untagged traffic to the analyzer. By default, the port sends untagged packets so that the reserved VLAN ID is removed and the original monitored packet is analyzed.

By default, ingress traffic on a destination port is dropped.

A destination port for remote port mirroring cannot be used as a source port, including the session in which the port functions as the destination port.

A destination port cannot be used in any spanning tree instance.

The dedicated L2 VLAN used for remote port mirroring is configured with the mode remote-port-mirroring command.

To delete one or more destination ports from a destination session, enter the no source remote vlan (remote port mirroring) command.

To change the reserved VLAN used in the destination session, you must first remove all destination ports. Then delete the current VLAN by entering the no monitor session source remote vlan (remote port mirroring) command and re-enter the monitor session source remote vlan (remote port mirroring) command to configure the new VLAN ID.

tagged destination

E X

Configure destination ports for remote port mirroring so that the reserved VLAN tag is added to mirrored traffic sent to an analyzer.

Syntax

tagged destination {*single-interface* | **range** *interface-range*}

Parameters

single-interface	Specifies one of the following interface types: • 1-Gigabit Ethernet: Enter **gigabitethernet** *slot*/*port*. • 10-Gigabit Ethernet: Enter **tengigabitethernet** *slot*/*port*.
range *interface-range*	Specifies one of the following interface ranges: • **gigabitethernet** *slot*/*first_port* **-** *last_port* • **tengigabitethernet** *slot*/*first_port* **-** *last_port* A space is required before and after the dash (-). For example: `tagged destination range gigabitethernet 1/2 - 4`

Defaults

Destination ports send untagged packets to an analyzer so that the reserved VLAN ID is removed and the original monitored packet is mirrored.

Command Modes

MONITOR SESSION (conf-mon-sess-*session-ID*)

Command History

Version 8.4.1.2	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale.

Usage Information

To reconfigure destination ports in a remote-port mirroring session as untagged ports, enter the untagged destination command.

Related Commands

untagged destination	Configure destination ports to remove the reserved VLAN tag from mirrored traffic.

untagged destination

E X

Configure destination ports for remote port mirroring so that the reserved VLAN tag is removed from mirrored traffic sent to an analyzer.

Syntax

untagged destination {*single-interface* | **range** *interface-range*}

Parameters

single-interface	Specifies one of the following interface types: • 1-Gigabit Ethernet: Enter **gigabitethernet** *slot*/*port*. • 10-Gigabit Ethernet: Enter **tengigabitethernet** *slot*/*port*.
range *interface-range*	Specifies one of the following interface ranges: • **gigabitethernet** *slot*/*first_port* - *last_port* • **tengigabitethernet** *slot*/*first_port* - *last_port* A space is required before and after the dash (-). For example: `untagged destination range gigabitethernet 1/2 - 4`

Defaults

Destination ports send untagged packets to an analyzer so that the reserved VLAN ID is removed and the original monitored packet is mirrored.

Command Modes

MONITOR SESSION (conf-mon-sess-*session-ID*)

Command History

Version 8.4.1.2	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale.

Usage Information

To configure destination ports in a remote-port mirroring session as tagged ports, enter the tagged destination command.

Related Commands

tagged destination	Configure destination ports to add the reserved VLAN tag to mirrored traffic.

46

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 Chapter 25, IPv4 Routing
- show vlan in Chapter 31, 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 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 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 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 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 46-1. show interfaces private-vlan Command Output

```
Force10# 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
```

```
Force10# 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 46-1. 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 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 46-2. show vlan private-vlan Command Output

```
Force10# 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
```

```
Force10# show vlan private-vlan primary
Primary Secondary Type      Active Ports
------- --------- --------- ------ ------------------------
10                primary   Yes    Gi 2/1,3
20                primary   Yes    Gi 3/1,3
```

```
Force10# 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
```

```
Force10# 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
```

```
Force10# 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 46-3. 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 46-4.

Figure 46-3. Output of show vlan private-vlan (primary)

```
Force10# 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 46-4. Output of show vlan private-vlan (secondary)

```
Force10#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 46-2. 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
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 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 46-5. show vlan private-vlan mapping Command Output

```
Force10# 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 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 46-6. Examples of switchport mode private-vlan Command

```
Force10#conf
Force10(conf)#interface GigabitEthernet 2/1
Force10(conf-if-gi-2/1)#switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous

Force10(conf)#interface GigabitEthernet 2/2
Force10(conf-if-gi-2/2)#switchport mode private-vlan host

Force10(conf)#interface GigabitEthernet 2/3
Force10(conf-if-gi-2/3)#switchport mode private-vlan trunk

Force10(conf)#interface port-channel 10
Force10(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.

47

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 Force10 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 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

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 8.3.1.0	Introduced

Example

```
Force10(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 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 47-1. Configuring with protocol spanning-tree pvst Command

```
Force10#conf
Force10(conf)#protocol spanning-tree pvst
Force10(conf-pvst)#no disable
Force10(conf-pvst)#vlan 2 bridge-priority 4096
Force10(conf-pvst)#vlan 3 bridge-priority 16384
Force10(conf-pvst)#
Force10(conf-pvst)#show config
!
protocol spanning-tree pvst
 no disable
 vlan 2 bridge-priority 4096
 vlan 3 bridge-priority 16384
Force10#
```

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**] [**guard**]

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 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 and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
guard	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **guard** to display the type of guard enabled on a PVST interface and the current port state.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.5.1.0	Support for the optional **guard** keyword was added on the E-Series ExaScale.
Version 8.4.2.1	Support for the optional **guard** keyword was added on the C-Series, S-Series, and E-Series TeraScale.
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 47-2. show spanning-tree pvst brief Command**

```
Force10#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 47-3. show spanning-tree pvst vlan Command**

```
Force10#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 occurred 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 47-4. show spanning-tree pvst command with EDS and LBK**

```
Force10#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 47-5. show spanning-tree pvst with EDS and PVID**

```
Force10#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

Example 5 **Figure 47-6. show spanning-tree pvst guard Command**

```
Force10#show spanning-tree pvst vlan 5 guard
Interface
Name      Instance    Sts          Guard type
---------  --------   ---------    ----------
Gi 0/1     5          INCON(Root)  Rootguard
Gi 0/2     5          FWD          Loopguard
Gi 0/3     5          EDS(Shut)    Bpduguard
```

Table 47-1. show spanning-tree pvst guard Command Information

Field	Description
Interface Name	PVST interface
Instance	PVST instance
Sts	Port state: root-inconsistent (INCON Root), forwarding (FWD), listening (LIS), blocking (BLK), or shut down (EDS Shut)
Guard Type	Type of STP guard configured (Root, Loop, or BPDU guard)

Related Commands

spanning-tree pvst	Configure PVST+ on an interface.

spanning-tree pvst

C E S

Configure a PVST+ interface with one of these settings: edge port with optional Bridge Port Data Unit (BPDU) guard, port disablement if an error condition occurs, port priority or cost for a VLAN range, loop guard, or root guard.

Syntax

spanning-tree pvst {**edge-port** [**bpduguard** [**shutdown-on-violation**]] **| err-disable | vlan** *vlan-range* {**cost** *number* | **priority** *value*} | **loopguard | rootguard**}

Parameters

edge-port	Enter the keyword **edge-port** to configure the interface as a PVST+ edge port.
bpduguard	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.
err-disable	Enter the keyword **err-disable** to enable the port to be put into error-disable state (EDS) if an error condition occurs.
vlan *vlan-range*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN number(s). Range: 1 to 4094
cost *number*	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*	Enter the keyword **priority** followed the Port priority value in increments of 16. Range: 0 to 240. Default: 128
loopguard	Enter the keyword **loopguard** to enable loop guard on a PVST+ port or port-channel interface.
rootguard	Enter the keyword **rootguard** to enable root guard on a PVST+ port or port-channel interface.

Defaults

Not Configured

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.5.1.0	Introduced the **loopguard** and **rootguard** options on the E-Series ExaScale.
Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced the **loopguard** and **rootguard** options on the E-Series TeraScale, C-Series, and S-Series.
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.

Root guard and loop guard cannot be enabled at the same time on a port. For example, if you configure loop guard on a port on which root guard is already configured, the following error message is displayed:

```
% Error: RootGuard is configured. Cannot configure LoopGuard.
```

When used in a PVST+ network, loop guard is performed per-port or per-port channel at a VLAN level. If no BPDUs are received on a VLAN interface, the port or port-channel transitions to a loop-inconsistent (blocking) state only for this VLAN.

Enabling Portfast BPDU guard and loop guard at the same time on a port results in a port that remains in a blocking state and prevents traffic from flowing through it. For example, when Portfast BPDU guard and loop guard are both configured:

- If a BPDU is received from a remote device, BPDU guard places the port in an err-disabled blocking state and no traffic is forwarded on the port.
- If no BPDU is received from a remote device, loop guard places the port in a loop-inconsistent blocking state and no traffic is forwarded on the port.

Example

Figure 47-7. spanning-tree pvst vlan Command Example

```
Force10(conf-if-gi-1/1)#spanning-tree pvst vlan 3 cost 18000
Force10(conf-if-gi-1/1)#end
Force10(conf-if-gi-1/1)#show config
!
interface GigabitEthernet 1/1
 no ip address
 switchport
 spanning-tree pvst vlan 3 cost 18000
 no shutdown
Force10(conf-if-gi-1/1)#end

Force10#
```

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 8.2.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information Some non-Dell Force10 systems that have hybrid ports participating in PVST+ transmit two kinds of BPDUs: an 802.1D BPDU and an untagged PVST+ BPDU.

Dell Force10 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 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 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 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 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 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

48

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 Force10 platforms. Support is indicated by the C E and S characters under command headings.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Global Configuration Commands
- Per-Port QoS Commands
- Policy-Based QoS Commands
- Queue-Level Debugging (**E-Series Only**)

Global Configuration Commands

- qos-rate-adjust

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 8.3.1.0	Introduced

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 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 a 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 Force10 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 to 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 Force10 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 to 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 8.2.1.0	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: 10 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 8.2.1.0	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

Usage Information

On 40-port 10G line cards, if the traffic is shaped between 64 and 1000kbs, for some values the shaped rate is much less than the value configured. Do not use values in this range for 10G interfaces.

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 supersedes 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 48-1. 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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 supersedes 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 48-1. show interfaces rate limit Command Example

```
Force10#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 48-2. 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 48-2. show interfaces rate police Command Example

```
Force10#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 48-3. 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** *number*

Parameters

unicast *number*	Enter the keyword **unicast** 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 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 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 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 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 8.2.1.0	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 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 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

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 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 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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 a VLAN ID.

Syntax

match mac vlan {*vlan-id* | *vlan-list* | *vlan-range* | *mixed-vlan-list*}

Parameters

vlan-id	Enter the VLAN ID. Valid VLAN IDs are from 1 to 4094
vlan-list	**S25 and S50 only:** Enter two or more VLAN IDs separated by a comma: *vlan-id*,*vlan-id*,*vlan-id*,... For example: `match mac vlan 2,4,6` There is no space between VLAN IDs and the comma.
vlan-range	**S25 and S50 only:** Enter a range VLAN IDs separated by a dash (-): *vlan-id*-*vlan-id* For example: `match mac vlan 3-5` There is no space between VLAN IDs and the comma.
mixed-vlan-list	**S25 and S50 only:** Enter single VLAN IDs and VLAN ranges in any order: *vlan-id*,*vlan-range*,*vlan-id*... For example: `match mac vlan 1,3-5,8`

Defaults

None

Command Modes

class-map

Command History

Version 8.4.2.4	Support for multiple VLAN IDs as match criteria was introduced on the S25 and S50.
Version 8.2.0.1	Introduced.

Usage Information

You must first enter the **class-map** command in order to access this command. In a class map, you can match and classify traffic using a VLAN ID.

Note: The use of multiple VLAN IDs (VLAN list or range) as match criteria in a class map is supported only on the S25 and S50.

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)

Command History

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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 Force10 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 to 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 Force10 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 to 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 8.2.1.0	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: 10 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 8.2.1.0	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.

On 40-port 10G line cards, if the traffic is shaped between 64 and 1000kbs, for some values the shaped rate is much less than the value configured. Do not use values in this range for 10G interfaces.

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 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 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 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 8.2.1.0	**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 48-3. show cam layer2-qos interface Command Output

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example

Figure 48-4. show cam layer2-qos linecard Command Output

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 48-5. show cam layer3-qos linecard interface Command Output

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 48-6. show cam layer3-qos linecard port-set Command Output**

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

Example **Figure 48-7. show cam layer3-qos linecard interface Command without Trust Output**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example **Figure 48-8. show cam layer3-qos summary Command Output**

```
Force10#show cam layer3-qos linecard 13 port-set 0 summary

Total number of CAM entries for Port-Set 0 is 100
Force10#
```

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 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 48-9. show qos class-map Command Output

```
Force10#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 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 48-10. show qos policy-map detail (IPv4) Command Output**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example 2 **Figure 48-11. show qos policy-map detail (IPv6) Command Output (E-Series only)**

```
Force10# 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
Force10#
```

Example 3 **Figure 48-12. show qos policy-map summary (IPv4) Command Output**

```
Force10#sho qos policy-map summary

Interface        policy-map-input        policy-map-output
Gi 4/1             PM1                      -
Gi 4/2             PM2                    PMOut
Force10#
```

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 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 48-13. show qos policy-map-input (IPv4) Command Output

```
Force10#show qos policy-map-input

Policy-map-input PolicyMapInput
Aggregate Qos-policy-name AggPolicyIn
Queue#   Class-map-name          Qos-policy-name
  0      ClassMap1               qosPolicyInput
Force10#
```

Example 2

Figure 48-14. show qos policy-map-input (IPv6) Command Output

```
Force10# 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
Force10#
```

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 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 48-15. show qos policy-map-output Command Output

```
Force10#show qos policy-map-output

Policy-map-output PolicyMapOutput
Aggregate Qos-policy-name AggPolicyOut
Queue#           Qos-policy-name
  0              qosPolicyOutput
Force10#
```

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 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 48-16. show qos qos-policy-input Command Output

```
Force10#show qos qos-policy-input

Qos-policy-input QosInput
        Rate-police 100 50 peak 100 50
        Dscp 32
Force10#
```

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 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 48-17. show qos qos-policy-output Command Output

```
Force10#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 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 48-18. show qos statistics Command Output (ED and EE Series of E-Series)

```
Force10#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 48-4. 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 48-19. show qos statistics Command Output (EF Series of E-Series)

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

Table 48-5. show qos statistics Command Example Fields (EF Series)

Field	Description
Queue #	Queue Number
Queued Bytes	Cumulative byte count in that queue
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 48-20. show qos statistics wred-profile Command Output (ED, EE, and EF Series)

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 48-6. 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 48-21. show qos wred-profile Command Output

```
Force10#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 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 48-22. test cam-usage service-policy input policy-map linecard all Example Command

```
Force10# 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)
Force10#
```

Note: In a Layer 2 Policy Map, IPv4/IPv6 rules are not allowed and hence the output contains only L2ACL CAM partition entries.

Table 48-7. 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.

Table 48-7. test cam-usage Command Example Fields

Field	Description
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 48-8. 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 8.3.1.0	**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 48-9. 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-ecn

S4810

Use Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) to indicate network congestion, rather than dropping packets.

Syntax wred-ecn

Use the no wred-ecn command to stop marking packets.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-qos-policy-out)

Command History

Version 8.3.8.0	Introduced on S4810

Usage Information When wred-ecn is enabled, and the number of packets in the queue is below the minimum threshold, packets are transmitted per the usual WRED treatment.

When wred-ecn is enabled, and the number of packets in the queue is between the minimum threshold and the maximum threshold, one of the following three scenarios can occur:

- If the transmission endpoints are ECN capable and traffic is congested, and the WRED algorithm determines that the packet should have been dropped based on the drop probability, the packet is transmitted and marked so the routers know the system is congested and can slo transmission rates.
- If neither endpoint is ECN capable, the packet may be dropped based on the WRED drop probability. This is the identical treatment that a packet receives when WRED is enabled without ECN configured on the router.
- If the network is experiencing congestion, the packet is transmitted. No further marking is required.

When wred-ecn is enabled, packets above the maximum threshold are marked with ECN bits and no packets are dropped until the queue limit is reached.

Related Commands

wred-profile	Create a WRED profile and name that profile

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 both the EtherScale and 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

EtherScale systems display cumulative dropped packets, while 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 48-10. 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 48-23. show queue statistics egress Command (TeraScale)

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 48-11. 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 48-24. show queue statistics egress multicast Command Output (EtherScale)

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 48-12. 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 48-25. show queue statistics egress brief Command Output

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 48-13. 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

EtherScale systems display cumulative dropped packets, while 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 48-14. 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 48-26. show queue statistics ingress Command (EtherScale) Partial

```
Force10#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
```

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Table 48-15. 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 48-27. show queue statistics ingress Multicast Command Output (EtherScale)

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 48-16. 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

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Example 3

Figure 48-28. show queue statistics ingress brief Command Output

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

Table 48-17. 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

49

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 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 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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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. **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 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 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 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 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 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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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 Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER RIP

Command History

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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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.
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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for 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 Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER RIP

Command History

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 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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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 Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER RIP

Command History

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 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 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 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 49-1. router rip Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#router rip
Force10(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 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 49-2. show config Command Example in ROUTER RIP Mode

```
Force10(conf-router_rip)#show config
!
router rip
 network 172.31.0.0
 passive-interface  GigabitEthernet 0/1
Force10(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 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 49-3. show ip rip database Command Example (partial)**

```
Force10#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 49-1. 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 49-4. 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 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 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 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.

50

Remote Monitoring (RMON)

Overview

FTOS RMON is implemented on all Dell Force10 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 50-1. show rmon Command Example

```
Force10# 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
Force10#
```

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 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 50-2. show rmon alarms *index* Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example 2

Figure 50-3. show rmon alarms brief Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 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 50-4. show rmon event *index* Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example 2

Figure 50-5. show rmon event brief Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 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 50-6. show rmon hc-alarm brief Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example 2

Figure 50-7. show rmon hc-alarm *index* Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example 1

Figure 50-8. show rmon history *index* Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example 2

Figure 50-9. show rmon history brief Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 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 50-10. show rmon log *index* Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example 2

Figure 50-11. show rmon log brief Command Example

```
Force10#show rmon log br
eventIndex      description
------------------------------------------------------------------
-
2               2
4               4
Force10#
```

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 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 50-12. show rmon statistics *index* Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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Example 2 **Figure 50-13. show rmon statistics brief Command Example**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

51

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 Force10 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
- debug spanning-tree rstp
- description
- description
- forward-delay
- hello-time
- max-age
- protocol spanning-tree rstp
- show config
- show spanning-tree rstp
- spanning-tree rstp
- tc-flush-standard

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 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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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. 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 51-1. debug spanning-tree rstp bpdu Command Example

```
Force10#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

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 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 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 8.3.1.0	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 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 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 51-2. protocol spanning-tree rstp Command**

```
Force10(conf)#protocol spanning-tree rstp
Force10(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 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 51-3. show config Command for the RSTP Mode**

```
Force10(conf-rstp)#show config
!
protocol spanning-tree rstp
 no disable
 bridge-priority 16384
```

show spanning-tree rstp

C E S Display the RSTP configuration.

Syntax **show spanning-tree rstp** [**brief**] [**guard**]

Parameters

brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to view a synopsis of the RSTP configuration information.
guard	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **guard** to display the type of guard enabled on an RSTP interface and the current port state.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.5.1.0	Support for the optional **guard** keyword was added on the E-Series ExaScale.
Version 8.4.2.1	Support for the optional **guard** keyword was added on the C-Series, S-Series, and E-Series TeraScale.
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 51-4. show spanning-tree rstp brief Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example 2

Figure 51-5. show spanning-tree rstp with EDS and LBK

```
Force10#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

Force10#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 occured 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
```

LBK_INC means Loopback BPDU Inconsistency

Example 3

Figure 51-6. show spanning-tree rstp guard Command Example

```
Force10#show spanning-tree rstp guard
Interface
Name      Instance    Sts          Guard type
---------  --------   ---------    ----------
Gi 0/1     0          INCON(Root)  Rootguard
Gi 0/2     0          FWD          Loopguard
Gi 0/3     0          BLK          Bpduguard
```

Table 51-1. show spanning-tree rstp guard Command Information

Field	Description
Interface Name	RSTP interface
Instance	RSTP instance
Sts	Port state: root-inconsistent (INCON Root), forwarding (FWD), listening (LIS), blocking (BLK), or shut down (EDS Shut)
Guard Type	Type of STP guard configured (Root, Loop, or BPDU guard)

spanning-tree rstp

C E S

Configure an RSTP interface with one of these settings: port cost, edge port with optional Bridge Port Data Unit (BPDU) guard, port priority, loop guard, or root guard.

Syntax

spanning-tree rstp {**cost** *port-cost* | **edge-port** [**bpduguard** [**shutdown-on-violation**]] | **priority** *priority* | {**loopguard | rootguard**}}

Parameters

cost *port-cost*	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*	Enter keyword **priority** followed by a value in increments of 16 as the priority. Range: 0 to 240. Default: 128
loopguard	Enter the keyword **loopguard** to enable loop guard on an RSTP port or port-channel interface.
rootguard	Enter the keyword **rootguard** to enable root guard on an RSTP port or port-channel interface.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.5.1.0	Introduced the **loopguard** and **rootguard** options on the E-Series ExaScale.
Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced the **loopguard** and **rootguard** options on the E-Series TeraScale, C-Series, and S-Series.
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, 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.

STP root guard and loop guard cannot be enabled at the same time on a port. For example, if you configure loop guard on a port on which root guard is already configured, the following error message is displayed:

```
% Error: RootGuard is configured. Cannot configure LoopGuard.
```

Enabling Portfast BPDU guard and loop guard at the same time on a port results in a port that remains in a blocking state and prevents traffic from flowing through it. For example, when Portfast BPDU guard and loop guard are both configured:

- If a BPDU is received from a remote device, BPDU guard places the port in an err-disabled blocking state and no traffic is forwarded on the port.
- If no BPDU is received from a remote device, loop guard places the port in a loop-inconsistent blocking state and no traffic is forwarded on the port.

Example

Figure 51-7. spanning-tree rstp edge-port Command

```
Force10(conf)#interface gigabitethernet 4/0
Force10(conf-if-gi-4/0)#spanning-tree rstp edge-port
Force10(conf-if-gi-4/0)#show config
!
interface GigabitEthernet 4/0
 no ip address
 switchport
 spanning-tree rstp edge-port
 no shutdown
Force10#
```

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 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.

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Security

Overview

Except for the Trace List feature (E-Series only), most of the commands in this chapter are available on all three Dell Force10 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
- Trace List 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 "start 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 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 52-1. aaa accounting Command Examples

```
Force10(conf)# aaa accounting exec default start-stop tacacs+
Force10(conf)# aaa accounting command 15 default start-stop tacacs+
Force10 (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 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 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 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 52-2. show accounting Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 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 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 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* | **reset**}

To delete access to a level and command, use the **no privilege** *mode* **level** *level* 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 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 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 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 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 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 Dell Force10 router. Use this parameter only with a password that you copied from the **show running-config** file of another Dell Force10 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 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 Force10 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 Force10 router. Use this parameter only with a password that you copied from the **show running-config** file of another Dell Force10 router.
password	Enter a text string, up to 32 characters long, as the clear text password.

Command Modes

Not configured.

Command History

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 Force10 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 Force10 router. Use this parameter only with a password that you copied from the **show running-config** file of another Dell Force10 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 52-3. show privilege Command Output

```
Force10#show privilege
Current privilege level is 15
Force10#
```

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 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 52-4. show users Command Example

```
Force10#show user
    Line            User                    Host(s)    Location
    0 console 0     admin                   idle
*   3 vty 1         admin                   idle       172.31.1.4
Force10#
```

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: **VTY**: 1 to 30 seconds, default: 30 seconds. **Console**: 1 to 300 seconds, default: 0 seconds (no timeout). **AUX**: 1 to 300 seconds, default: 0 seconds (no timeout).

Defaults see above

Command Modes LINE

Command History

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.
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 encrypted using a DES hashing algorithm will follow. This encryption type is available with the **password** option only. • 5 to indicate that a password encrypted 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 0.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

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.

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 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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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 VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Command History

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 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* | *ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*} [**auth-port** *port-number*] [**retransmit** *retries*] [**timeout** *seconds*] [**key** [*encryption-type*] *key*]

Parameters

hostname	Enter the name of the RADIUS server host.
ipv4-address | *ipv6-address*	Enter the IPv4 address (A.B.C.D) or IPv6 address (X:X:X:X::X), 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 8.4.1.0	Added support for IPv6
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

Use this command to configure any number of RADIUS server hosts for each server host that is 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 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 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 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 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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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 VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Command History

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* | *ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*} [**port** *number*] [**timeout** *seconds*] [**key** *key*]

Parameters

hostname	Enter the name of the TACACS+ server host.
ipv4-address | *ipv6-address*	Enter the IPv4 address (A.B.C.D) or IPv6 address (X:X:X:X::X), 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 8.4.1.0	Added support for IPv6
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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series, E-Series, and S-Series

Example

Figure 52-5. show dot1x interface command Example

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

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 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 52-6. crypto key generate rsa1 command example

```
Force10#conf
Force10(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
Force10(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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 52-7. ip ssh pub-key-file Command Example

```
Force10#conf
Force10(conf)# ip ssh pub-key-file flash://knownhosts
Force10(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 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 52-8. ip ssh rhostsfile Command Example

```
Force10#conf
Force10(conf)# ip ssh rhostsfile flash://shosts
Force10(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 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 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 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 52-9. ip ssh server port Command Example

```
Force10# conf
Force10(conf)# ip ssh server port 45
Force10(conf)# ip ssh server enable
Force10#
```

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 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 52-10. show crypto Command Examples

```
Force10#show crypto key mypubkey rsa
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAtzkZME/
e8V8smnXR22EJGQhCMkEOkuisa+OILVoMYU1ZKGfj0W5BPCSvF/
x5ifqYFFwUzJNOcsJK7vjSsnmMhChF2YSvXlvTJ6h971FJAQlOsgd0ycpocsF+DNLKfJnx7SAjhakFQMwG
g/g78ZkDT3Ydr8KKjfSI4Bg/WS8B740=

Force10#show crypto key mypubkey rsa1
1024 35
131060015480873398953257515397249657850072206444294963674080935683088961020317226 6
798895675496676526500637962218977992760927852363883922305508181916600992813261640 8
664345774602219229518903992966334579117374224743155375050167692966027379060149443 4
050000015179864425629613385774919236081771341059533760063913083
Force10#
```

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 52-11. show ip ssh Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10
```

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 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 52-12. show ip ssh client-pub-keys Command Example

```
Force10#show ip ssh client-pub-keys

poclab4,123.12.1.123 ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAox/
QQp8xYhzOxn07yh4VGPAoUfgKoieTHO9G4sNV+ui+DWEc3cgYAcU5Lai1MU2ODrzhCwyDNp05tKBU3tReG1
o8AxLi6+S4hyEMqHzkzBFNVqHzpQc+Rs4p2urzV0F4pRKnaXdHf3Lk4D460HZRhhVrxqeNxPDpEnWIMPJi0
ds= ashwani@poclab4

Force10#
```

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 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 52-13. show ip ssh rsa-authentication Command Example

```
Force10#show ip ssh rsa-authentication my-authorized-keys
ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAyB17l4gFp4r2DRHIvMc1VZd0Sg5GQxRV1y1X1JOMeO6Nd0WuYyzrQMM
4qJAoBwtneOXfLBcHF3V2hcMIqaZN+CRCnw/
zCMlnCf0+qVTd1oofsea5r09kS0xTp0CNfHXZ3NuGCq9Ov33m9+U9tMwhS8vy8AVxdH4x4km3c3t5Jvc=
freedom@poclab4

Force10#
```

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.

FTOS supports both inbound and outbound SSH sessions using IPv4 or IPv6 addressing. Inbound SSH supports accessing the system through the management interface as well as through a physical Layer 3 interface.

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 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 52-14. ssh Command Example

```
Force10#ssh 123.12.1.123 -l ashwani -p 5005 -v 2
```

Trace List Commands

IP trace lists create an Access Control List (ACLs) to trace all traffic into the E-Series switch. This feature is useful for tracing Denial of Service (DOS) attacks.

Note: For other Access Control List commands, see the chapters Chapter 10, ACL VLAN Group and Chapter 9, Access Control Lists (ACL).

- clear counters ip trace-group
- deny
- deny tcp
- deny udp
- ip trace-group
- ip trace-list
- permit
- permit tcp
- permit udp
- seq
- show config
- show ip accounting trace-lists

clear counters ip trace-group

E Erase all counters maintained for trace lists.

Syntax **clear counters ip trace-group** [*trace-list-name*]

Parameters

trace-list-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of a configured trace list.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

deny

E 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**] [**order** *number*]

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	(OPTIONAL) Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x).
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.
bytes	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **bytes** to count only bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in a Trace-list log file.
order *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** followed by a number from 0 to 7 as the order number.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes TRACE LIST

Related Commands

deny tcp	Assign a trace list filter to deny TCP packets.
deny udp	Assign a trace list filter to deny UDP packets.
ip trace-group	Create a trace list.

deny tcp

E

Configure a filter that drops TCP packets meeting the filter criteria.

Syntax

deny tcp {*source address mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [*operator port* [*port*]] {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [*operator port* [*port*]] [**count** [**byte**]] | **log**] [**order** *number*]

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	(OPTIONAL) Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x).
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 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.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count only bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in a Trace-list log file.
order *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** followed by a number from 0 to 7 as the order number.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

TRACE LIST

Related Commands

deny	Assign a trace list filter to deny IP traffic.
deny udp	Assign a trace list filter to deny UDP traffic.

deny udp

E 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*} [*operator port* [*port*]] [**count** [**byte**]] | **log**] [**order** *number*]

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	(OPTIONAL) Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x).
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 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	(OPTIONAL) Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x).
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count only bytes
log	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in a Trace-list log file.
order *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** followed by a number from 0 to 7 as the order number.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

TRACE LIST

Related Commands

deny	Assign a trace list filter to deny IP traffic.
deny tcp	Assign a trace list filter to deny TCP traffic.

ip trace-group

E Assign a trace list globally to process all incoming packets to the switch.

Syntax **ip trace-group** *trace-list-name*

To delete an trace list configuration, use the **no ip trace-group** *trace-list-name* command.

Parameters

trace-list-name	Enter the name of a configured trace list.

Defaults Not enabled.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Usage Information You can assign one Trace list to the chassis.

If there are unresolved next-hops and a Trace-list is enabled, there is a possibility that the traffic hitting the CPU will not be rate-limited.

Related Commands

ip trace-list	Configure a trace list ACL.

ip trace-list

E Configure a trace list, based on IP addresses or protocols, to filter all traffic on the E-Series.

Syntax **ip trace-list** *trace-list-name*

To delete a trace list, use the **no ip trace-list** *trace-list-name* command.

Parameters

trace-list-name	Enter a string up to 16 characters long as the access list name.

Defaults Not configured

Example

Figure 52-15. ip trace-list Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#ip trace-list suzanne
Force10(config-trace-acl)#
```

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Usage Information After you create a trace list, you must apply it to the E-Series using the ip trace-group command in the CONFIGURATION mode.

Related Commands

ip trace-group	View the current configuration.

permit

E 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**]

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	(OPTIONAL) Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x).
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 only bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in a Trace-list log file.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes TRACE LIST

Related Commands

ip trace-list	Create a trace list.
permit tcp	Assign a trace list filter to forward TCP packets.
permit udp	Assign a trace list filter to forward UDP packets.

permit tcp

E Configure a filter to pass TCP packets meeting the filter criteria.

Syntax **permit tcp** {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [*operator port* [*port*]] {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [*operator port* [*port*]] [**count** [**byte**]] | **log**] [**order** *number*]

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	(OPTIONAL) Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x).
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 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.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword byte to count only bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in a Trace-list log file.
order *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** followed by a number from 0 to 7 as the order number.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes TRACE LIST

Related Commands

ip trace-list	Create a trace list.
permit	Assign a trace list filter to forward IP packets.
permit udp	Assign a trace list filter to forward UDP packets.

permit udp

E

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*} [*operator port* [*port*]] [**count** [**byte**]] | **log**] [**order** *number*]

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	(OPTIONAL) Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x).
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 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 only bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in a Trace-list log file.
order *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** followed by a number from 0 to 7 as the order number.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

TRACE LIST

Related Commands

ip trace-list	Configure a trace list.
permit	Assign a trace list filter to forward IP packets.
permit tcp	Assign a trace list filter to forward TCP packets.

seq

E

Assign a sequence number to a deny or permit filter in a trace list while creating the filter.

Syntax

seq *sequence-number* {**deny** | **permit**} {*ip-protocol-number* | **ip | tcp | udp**} {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [*operator port* [*port*]] [**precedence** *precedence*] [**tos** *tos-value*] [**count** [**byte**] | **log**]

To delete a filter, use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command.

Parameters

sequence-number	Enter a number from 0 to 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.
ip-protocol-number	Enter a number from 0 to 255 to filter based on the protocol identified in the IP protocol header.
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	(OPTIONAL) Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x).
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.
precedence *precedence*	Enter the keyword **precedence** followed by a number from 0 to 7 as the precedence value.
tos *tos-value*	Enter the keyword **tos** followed by a number from 0 to 15 as the TOS value.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count only bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in a Trace-list log file.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes TRACE LIST

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Deprecated **established** keyword—not supported on TeraScale line cards.

Related Commands

deny	Configure a filter to drop packets.
permit	Configure a filter to forward packets.

show config

E View the current IP trace list configuration.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes TRACE LIST

Example **Figure 52-16. show config Command Example in TRACE LIST Mode**

```
Force10(config-trace-acl)#show config
!
ip trace-list suzanne
 seq 5 deny tcp any any
Force10(config-trace-acl)#
```

show ip accounting trace-lists

E View the trace lists created on the switch and the sequence of filters.

Syntax **show ip accounting trace-lists** [*trace-list-name* [**linecard** *number*]]

Parameters

trace-list-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of the trace list to be displayed.
linecard *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card number to view the Trace list information on that line card. C-Series and S-Series Range: 0-7on the C300 E-Series Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600, and 0 to 5 on a E300.

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

Example **Figure 52-17. show ip accounting trace-lists Command Example**

```
Force10#show ip accounting trace-list suzanne
Trace List suzanne
 seq 5 deny ip any any count (0x00 packets)
 seq 10 permit tcp 10.1.1.0 /24 any count bytes (0x00 bytes)
Force10#
```

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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

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Command History

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.

53

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 62, VLAN Stacking or Chapter 59, Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) and Chapter 21, 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 62, 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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series, E-Series and E-Series ExaScale.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 53-1. Protocol-tunneling Command Example

```
Force10#conf
Force10(conf)#interface vlan 2
Force10(conf-if-vl-2)#vlan-stack compatible
Force10(conf-if-vl-2)#member Gi1/2-3
Force10(conf-if-vl-2)#protocol-tunnel stp
Force10(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 8.2.1.0	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 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 8.2.1.0	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 53-2. protocol-tunnel rate-limit Command Example

```
Force10#
Force10#conf
Force10(conf)#protocol-tunnel rate-limit 1000
Force10(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 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series, E-Series and E-Series ExaScale.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 53-3. show protocol-tunnel Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example

Figure 53-4. show protocol-tunnel command example for a specific VLAN

```
Force10#show protocol-tunnel vlan 2
System Rate-Limit: 1000 Frames/second
Interface       Vlan    Protocol(s)
Gi1/2           2       STP, PVST
Force10#
```

Related Commands

show running-config	Display the current configuration.

54

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 Force10 recommends that the sFlow Collector be connected to the Dell Force10 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)

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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

Configure a collector device to which sFlow datagrams are forwarded.

Syntax

sflow collector {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*} **agent-addr** {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*} [*number* [**max-datagram-size** *number*]] | [**max-datagram-size** *number*]

Parameters

sflow collector *ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*	Enter the IPv4 (A.B.C.D) or IPv6 address (X:X:X:X::X) of the sFlow collector device.
agent-addr *ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*	Enter the IPv4 (A.B.C.D) or IPv6 address (X:X:X:X::X) of the sFlow agent in the router.
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 8.4.2.3	Support for IPv6 sFlow collectors and agents was added on the E-series TeraScale, C-Series, and S-Series.
Version 8.4.1.1	Support for IPv6 sFlow collectors and agents was added on the E-series ExaScale.
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 configure up to two sFlow collectors (IPv4 or IPv6). If two collectors are configured, traffic samples are sent to both.

The sFlow agent address is carried in a field in SFlow packets and is used by the collector to identify the sFlow agent.

IPv6 sFlow collectors and agents are supported on E-Series (ExaScale and TeraScale), C-Series, and S-Series routers.

To delete a configured collector, enter the **no sflow collector** {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*} **agent-addr** {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*} [*number* [**max-datagram-size** *number*]] | [**max-datagram-size** *number*] command.

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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 54-1. show sflow Command Output

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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.

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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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 54-2. show sflow Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 8.2.1.0	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 54-3. show sflow linecard Command Example

```
Force10#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              :
Force10#
```

55

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 Force10 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 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 55-1. show snmp Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 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 55-2. show snmp engineID Command**

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

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 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 55-3. show snmp group Command Example**

```
Force10#show snmp group

  groupname: ngroup                       security model: v3 auth
  readview : nview                      writeview: no write view specified
  notifyview: nview
  row status: active

Force10#
```

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 55-4. show snmp user Command Example**

```
Force10#show snmp user
  User name: v1v2creadu
  Engine ID: 0000178B02000001E80214A8
  storage-type: nonvolatile        active
  Authentication Protocol: None
  Privacy Protocol: None

Force10#
```

Command History

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 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
unknown	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 55-5. 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 Force10 switch: --------------!
Force10#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 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 example below configures a community named **public** that is mapped to the security named **guestuser** with Read Only (**ro**) permissions.

Example

Figure 55-6. snmp-server community Command Example

```
Force10#config
Force10(conf)# snmp-server community public ro
Force10(conf)# snmp-server community guest ro security-name guestuser
Force10(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 55-7. snmp-server community Command Example

```
Force10(conf)# ip access-list standard snmp-ro-acl
Force10(config-std-nacl)#seq 5 permit host 10.10.10.224
Force10(config-std-nacl)#seq 10 deny any count
!

Force10(conf)#snmp-server community guest ro snmp-ro-acl
Force10(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 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—**Notification of changes in BGP process • **envmon**—For Dell Force10, device notifications when an environmental threshold is exceeded • **snmp**—Notification of RFC 1157 traps. • **stp** —Notification of state change in Spanning Tree protocol (RFC 1493) • **vrrp**—Notification of state change in a VRRP group • **xstp**—Notification of state change in MSTP (802.1s), RSTP (802.1w), and PVST+
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 8.4.2.5	New format for VRRP traps was introduced on the C-Series. New STP, RSTP, and PVST+ traps for root and topology changes were added on the C-Series.
Version 8.4.1.3	New format for VRRP traps was introduced on the E-Series ExaScale. New STP, RSTP, and PVST+ traps for root and topology changes were added on the E-Series ExaScale.
Version 8.4.1.0	Support was added for VRRP traps.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series; Added support for STP and xSTP traps.

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 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 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 55-8. snmp-server group Command Example

```
Force10#conf
Force10(conf)# snmp-server group harig 3 priv read rview
Force10#
```

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 for the type of trap to be sent to the host: • **bgp** - BGP state change • **envmon** - Environment monitor trap • **snmp** - SNMP notification (RFC 1157) • **stp** - Spanning Tree protocol notification (RFC 1493) • **vrrp** - State change in a VRRP group • **xstp** - State change in MSTP (802.1s), RSTP (802.1w), and PVST+ Default: All trap types are sent to host.

Defaults As shown

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Support was added for VRRP traps.
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 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 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 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 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 55-9. snmp-server user Command Example

```
Force10# 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**.

```
Force10#conf
Force10(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**.

```
Force10#conf
Force10(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 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 55-10. snmp-server view Command Example

```
Force10# conf
Force10#(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 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 Force10 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 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 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 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 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 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. Multiple logging servers of both IPv4 and/or IPv6 can be configured.

Syntax **logging** {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* | *hostname*}

To disable logging, enter **no logging**.

Parameters

ipv4-address | *ipv6-address*	Enter an IPv4 address (A.B.C.D) or IPv6 address (X:X:X:X::X) address.
hostname	Enter the name of a host already configured and recognized by the switch.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Added support for IPv6.
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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 and 1 to 512 for 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 VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

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 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 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 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Figure 55-11. show logging Command Example (Partial)

```
Force10#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 55-12. show logging history Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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. Range: 0 to 1

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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 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.

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SONET

Overview

FTOS supports RFC 2558 “Definitions of Managed Objects for the SONET/SDH Interface” and RFC 2615 “PPP-over-SONET/SDH” only on the E-Series platform, as indicated by this character under each command heading in this chapter: E

Commands

This chapter contains the commands to configure Packet Over SONET/SDH (POS/SDH) interfaces and features, including Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) encapsulation.

- ais-shut
- alarm-report
- clock source
- debug ppp
- delay triggers
- down-when-looped
- encap
- flag
- framing
- interface sonet
- keepalive
- loopback
- ppp authentication
- ppp chap hostname
- ppp chap password
- ppp chap rem-hostname
- ppp chap rem-password
- ppp next-hop
- ppp pap hostname
- ppp pap password
- ppp pap rem-hostname
- ppp pap rem-password
- scramble-atm
- show controllers

- show interfaces
- sonet-port-recover detection-interval
- speed

ais-shut

E Enable an alarm indication signal (AIS) when the SONET interface is shutdown.

Syntax **ais-shut**

To disable the AIS, enter **no ais-shut**.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes INTERFACE

alarm-report

E Specify which POS/SDH alarms to report to the remote SNMP server.

Syntax **alarm-report** {**lais** | **lrdi** | **pais** | **plop** | **prdi** | **sd-ber** | **sf-ber** | **slof** | **slos**}

To disable an alarm, use the **no alarm-report** {**lais** | **lrdi** | **pais** | **plop** | **prdi** | **sd-ber** | **sf-ber** | **slof** | **slos**} command.

Parameters

lais	Enter the keyword **lais** to report line alarm indication signal.
lrdi	Enter the keyword **lrdi** to report line remote defect indicator.
pais	Enter the keyword **pais** to report path alarm indication signal.
plop	Enter the keyword **plop** to report path loss of pointer.
prdi	Enter the keyword **prdi** to report the path remote defect indication.
sd-ber	Enter the keyword **sd-ber** to report signal degradation BER errors.
sf-ber	Enter the keyword **sf-ber** to report signal failure BER errors.
slof	Enter the keyword **slof** to report section loss of frame.
slos	Enter the keyword **slos** to report section loss of signal.

Defaults Disabled—no alarm reporting for all alarms

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information Alarm reporting is available with this command. SNMP traps are available; however, syslogs are not generated. To display active alarms and defects, use the show controllers command. The table below defines the alarms that can be enabled by this command. If enabled for reporting, the alarms will generate reports on a trap receiver.

Table 56-1. Alarm Definitions

Alarm	Description
lais	**Line Alarm Indication Signal**
lrdi	**Line Remote Defect Indication**
pais	**Path Alarm Indication Signal**
plop	**Path loss of Pointer**
prdi	**Path Remote Defect Indication**
sd-ber	**LBIP BER in excess of Signal Degradation threshold.** The default SD alarm value is 10^-6, this value can not be changed.
sf-ber	**LBIP BER in excess of Signal Failure threshold**. The default SF alarm value is 10^-3, this value can not be changed.
slof	**Section Loss of Frame**
slos	**Section Loss of Signal**

Related Commands

show controllers	Display alarms and defects

clock source

E

Configure the clock source for each POS/SDH interface.

Syntax **clock source** {**internal** | **line**}

To return to the default setting, enter **no clock source**.

Parameters

internal	Enter the keyword **internal** to use the internal clock from the interface.
line	Enter the keyword **line** to use the recovered clock from the interface. This is the default.

Defaults **line**

Command Modes INTERFACE

debug ppp

E

Display traffic and information in a Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) network.

Syntax **debug ppp** [**authentication** | **error** | **negotiation** | **packet**] **interface sonet** *slot*/*port*

To disable debugging, enter **no debug ppp**.

Parameters

authentication	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **authentication** to display PPP authentication exchanges (Challenge Authentication Protocol (CHAP) packet exchanges and Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) exchanges) and traffic.
error	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **error** to display PPP error statistics and protocol errors.
negotiation	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **negotiation** to display PPP settings negotiated at startup.
packet	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **packet** to display low-level packet dumps.
interface sonet *slot*/*port*	Enter the keywords **interface sonet** followed by the slot and port information.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Usage Information If you enter debug ppp without parameters, all parameters are enabled.

delay triggers

E Delay triggering the line or path alarms with a 100ms delay.

Syntax **delay triggers** {**line [lrdi | sd-ber | sf-ber] | path [pais | prdi]**}

To disable delay trigger (the default), enter **no delay triggers** {**line [lrdi | sd-ber | sf-ber] | path [pais | prdi]**} command.

Parameters

line	Enter the keyword **line** to delay the specified line alarm.
lrdi	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lrdi** to specify line remote defect indicator.
sd-ber	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **sd-ber** to specify signal degradation BER errors.
sf-ber	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **sf-ber** to specify signal failure BER errors.
path	Enter the keyword **path** to delay the specified path alarm.
pais	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **pais** to specify path alarm indication signal.
prdi	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **prdi** to specify the path remote defect indication.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.4.2.0	Added path option

Usage Information By default, certain alarms (LOS, LOF, LAIS, PLOP) bring the line protocol down immediately. Use this command, with the **line** option, to delay that trigger event by 100ms.

By default, path alarms (AIS, RDI, LOP) *do not* cause (or trigger) the interface line protocol to go down. This command, with the **path** option, can be used to trigger this action with a delay of 100ms.

down-when-looped

E Set the interface to send a system message when it detects a loopback condition and goes down.

Syntax **down-when-looped**

To disable notification, enter **no down-when-looped**.

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

encap

E Configure encapsulation for a PPP interface.

Syntax **encap ppp**

To remove encapsulation, enter **no encap**.

Parameters

ppp	Enter the keyword **ppp** for Point-to-Point Protocol encapsulation.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information When you enter the **no encap** command, you administratively shutdown the interface and configuration information (such as IP address) is deleted from the interface. A SONET interface without encapsulation is always operationally down.

When you enable encapsulation on the interface, PPP negotiation begins after you enable the interface (no shutdown command). You can enable authentication and other related commands once negotiation is completed.

Note: Encapsulation must be configured before the interface is enabled for traffic.

flag

E Set the overhead bytes in the frame header to ensure interoperability between different vendor equipment.

Syntax **flag** {**c2** | **j0**} *value*

To return to the default value, use **no flag** {**c2** | **j0**} command.

Parameters

c2 *value*	Enter the keyword **c2** followed by value to set the path signal byte. Range: 0x00 to 0xFF hexadecimal (0-255 decimal) Default: 0xCF in hexidecimal (207 in decimal)
j0 *value*	Enter the keyword **j0** to set the section trace byte. Range: 0x00 to 0xFF hexadecimal (0-255 decimal) Default: 0xCC (204 in decimal)

Defaults as above

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information You enter the flag C2 and J0 values in decimal, but the FTOS displays the values in hexidecimal in the **show controllers sonet** command output.

framing

E Set the type of framing used on a POS/SDH interface.

Syntax **framing** {**sdh** | **sonet**}

To return to the default, enter **no framing**.

Parameters

sdh	Enter the keyword **sdh** to specify Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) framing. Default: Sonet
sonet	Enter the keyword **sonet** to specify SONET framing. Default: Sonet

Defaults **sonet**

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information Framing should be changed only when the interfaces are shutdown.

hardware monitor mac action-on-error port-shutdown

E Shut down and bring back up the port (flap).

Syntax **hardware monitor mac action-on-error port-shutdown**

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced command

interface sonet

E Enter the INTERFACE mode to configure a POS/SDH interface.

Syntax **interface sonet** *slot/port*

Parameters

slot/port	Enter the slot/port information.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Example

Figure 56-1. interface sonet Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#interface sonet 8/2
Force10(conf-if-so-8/2)#
```

Usage Information You cannot delete POS/SDH interfaces. By default, POS/SDH interfaces are disabled (shutdown). Use the encap command to enable encapsulation on the interface.

Related Commands

encap	Configure PPP encapsulation.

keepalive

E Send SONET 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 POS/SDH interfaces with encapsulation enabled, enter the number of seconds between keepalive packets. Range: 0 to 32767 Default: 10 seconds

Defaults Enabled.

Command Modes INTERFACE

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.

loopback

E Troubleshoot a POS/SDH interface by looping back traffic through the interface or the line.

Syntax **loopback** {**internal** | **line**}

To delete a loopback setting, use the **no loopback** {**internal** | **line**} command.

Parameters

internal	Enter the keyword **internal** to test the physical interface by sending incoming traffic back through the interface.
line	Enter the keyword **line** to test connectivity to the network by sending incoming traffic back to the network.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information Use the show config command in the INTERFACE mode to determine if the loopback command was configured.

Related Commands

show config	Display the interface configuration.

ppp authentication

E Enable Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) and/or Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) authentication on the interface.

Syntax **ppp authentication** {**chap** | **chap pap** | **pap** | **pap chap**}

To remove all PPP authentication, enter **no ppp authenticate**.

Parameters

chap	Enter the keyword **chap** to enable CHAP authentication only.
chap pap	Enter the keywords **chap pap** to enable CHAP on one side and PAP on the other.
pap	Enter the keyword **pap** to enable PAP authentication only.
pap chap	Enter the keywords **pap chap** to enable PAP on one side and CHAP on the other side.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information Once you configure this command, the remote device must prove its identity before the FTOS sends traffic.

The two authentication types differ slightly:

- With CHAP authentication, the E-Series sends a challenge to the remote device, which must encrypt the response with a shared value and return it to the E-Series with a username. The E-Series checks the local database for a match on the shared value and username.
- With PAP authentication, the remote device must send a username/password set which the FTOS checks against the local database. PAP passwords are sent as “clear text” and could be intercepted and used.

After you enable PPP authentication, you must configure remote hostnames and passwords to initiate authentication on the E-Series.

Related Commands

ppp chap hostname	Configure a hostname for CHAP authentication.
ppp chap password	Configure a password for CHAP authentication.
ppp chap rem-hostname	Configure a remote hostname for CHAP authentication.
ppp chap rem-password	Configure a remote password for CHAP authentication.
ppp pap hostname	Configure a hostname for PAP authentication.
ppp pap password	Configure a password for PAP authentication.
ppp pap rem-hostname	Configure a remote hostname for PAP authentication.
ppp pap rem-password	Configure a remote password for PAP authentication.

ppp chap hostname

E

Configure a hostname to be used in the CHAP authentication process

Syntax

ppp chap hostname *name*

To remove the CHAP hostname, enter **no ppp chap hostname**.

Parameters

name	Enter a character string up to 32 characters long.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Usage Information

For peers to successfully negotiate authentication on both sides of the link, you must configure a hostname, password, remote hostname and remote password for CHAP authentication.

Related Commands

ppp authentication	Enable CHAP or PAP or both authentication.
ppp chap password	Configure a password for CHAP authentication.
ppp chap rem-hostname	Configure a remote hostname for CHAP authentication.
ppp chap rem-password	Configure a remote password for CHAP authentication.

ppp chap password

E

Configure a password to be used in the CHAP authentication process

Syntax

ppp chap password *password*

To remove the CHAP password, enter **no ppp chap password**.

Parameters

password	Enter a character string up to 32 characters long.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Usage Information

For peers to successfully negotiate authentication on both sides of the link, you must configure a hostname, password, remote hostname and remote password for CHAP authentication.

Related Commands

ppp authentication	Enable CHAP or PAP or both authentication.
ppp chap hostname	Configure a hostname for CHAP authentication.
ppp chap rem-hostname	Configure a remote hostname for CHAP authentication.
ppp chap rem-password	Configure a remote password for CHAP authentication.

ppp chap rem-hostname

E

Configure a remote hostname to be used in the CHAP authentication process.

Syntax

ppp chap rem-hostname *name*

To remove the remote hostname, enter **no ppp chap rem-hostname**.

Parameters

name	Enter a character string up to 32 characters long.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Usage Information

For peers to successfully negotiate authentication on both sides of the link, you must configure a hostname, password, remote hostname and remote password for CHAP authentication.

Related Commands

ppp authentication	Enable CHAP or PAP or both authentication.
ppp chap rem-password	Configure a remote password for CHAP authentication.
ppp chap hostname	Configure a hostname for CHAP authentication.
ppp chap password	Configure a password for CHAP authentication.

ppp chap rem-password

E

Configure a remote password for CHAP authentication.

Syntax

ppp chap rem-password *password*

To remove a password, enter **no ppp chap rem-password**.

Parameters

password	Enter a character string up to 32 characters long.

Defaults

Not configure.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Usage Information

For peers to successfully negotiate authentication, you must configure a hostname, password, remote hostname and remote password for CHAP authentication.

Related Commands

ppp authentication	Enable CHAP or PAP or both authentication.
ppp chap rem-hostname	Configure a remote host name for CHAP authentication.
ppp chap hostname	Configure a hostname for CHAP authentication.
ppp chap password	Configure a password for CHAP authentication.

ppp next-hop

E Assign an IP address as the next hop for this interface.

Syntax **ppp next-hop** *ip-address*

To delete a next hop address, enter **no ppp next-hop**.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information This IP address must match the peer's IP address or the link is not established. A peer will configure this IP address.

ppp pap hostname

E Configure a host name for PAP authentication.

Syntax **ppp pap hostname** *name*

To delete a host name, enter **no ppp pap hostname**.

Parameters

name	Enter a character string up to 32 characters long.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information For peers to successfully negotiate authentication, you must configure a hostname, password, remote hostname and remote password for PAP authentication.

Related Commands

ppp authentication	Enable CHAP or PAP or both authentication.
ppp pap password	Configure a password for PAP authentication.
ppp pap rem-hostname	Configure a remote hostname for PAP authentication.
ppp pap rem-password	Configure a remote password for PAP authentication.

ppp pap password

E Configure a password for PAP authentication.

Syntax **ppp pap password** *password*

To delete a password, enter **no ppp pap password**.

Parameters

password	Enter a character string up to 32 characters long.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information For peers to successfully negotiate authentication, you must configure a hostname, password, remote hostname and remote password for PAP authentication.

Related Commands

ppp authentication	Enable CHAP or PAP or both authentication.
ppp pap hostname	Configure a host name for PAP authentication.
ppp pap rem-hostname	Configure a remote hostname for PAP authentication.
ppp pap rem-password	Configure a remote password for PAP authentication.

ppp pap rem-hostname

E Configure a remote PAP hostname.

Syntax **ppp pap rem-hostname** *hostname*

To delete a remote PAP host name, enter **no ppp pap rem-hostname**.

Parameters

hostname	Enter a character string up to 32 characters long.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information For peers to successfully negotiate authentication, you must configure a hostname, password, remote hostname and remote password for PAP authentication.

Related Commands

ppp authentication	Enable CHAP or PAP or both authentication.
ppp pap rem-password	Configure remote password for PAP authentication.
ppp pap hostname	Configure a hostname for PAP authentication.
ppp pap password	Configure a password for PAP authentication.

ppp pap rem-password

E Configure a remote PAP password.

Syntax **ppp pap rem-password** *password*

To delete a remote PAP password, enter **no ppp pap rem-password**.

Parameters

password	Enter a character string up to 32 characters long.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information For peers to successfully negotiate authentication, you must configure a hostname, password, remote hostname and remote password for PAP authentication.

Related Commands

ppp authentication	Enable CHAP or PAP or both authentication.
ppp pap rem-hostname	Configure a remote hostname for PAP authentication.
ppp pap hostname	Configure a hostname for PAP authentication.
ppp pap password	Configure a password for PAP authentication.

scramble-atm

E Enable POS/SDH payload scrambling on the interface.

Syntax **scramble-atm**

To disable scrambling, enter **no scramble-atm**.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

Usage Information You must either enable payload scrambling or disable scambling on both ends of the link.

show controllers

E Display troubleshooting information, such as the clock source, SONET alarms and error rates, and registers values.

Syntax **show controllers** *interface*

Parameters

interface	Enter the one of the following interface keywords and 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

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.2.0	Added support for Ten Gigabit Ethernet

Example **Figure 56-2. show controllers sonet Command Example**

```
Force10#show controllers sonet
Interface is SONET 1/2

SECTION
LOF = 0    LOS = 0                          BIP(B1)  = 0

LINE
AIS = 0    RDI = 0              FEBE = 0    BIP(B2) = 0

PATH
AIS = 0    RDI = 0    LOP = 0    FEBE = 0    BIP(B3) = 0

Active Defects: NONE

Active Alarms:  NONE

Alarm reporting enabled for:  SLOS SLOF B1-TCA LAIS LRDI B2-TCA PAIS PRDI PLOP B3-TCA SD SF

Framing is SDH, AIS-shut is enabled
Scramble-ATM is enabled, Down-when-looped is enabled
Loopback is disabled, Clock source is internal, Speed is Oc48
CRC is 32-bits, Flag C2 is 0x16, Flag J0 is 0xcc, Flag S1S0 is 0x2

Force10#
```

Enabled Alarms are listed here (default is none)

Example **Figure 56-3. show controllers tengigabitethernet Command Example**

```
Force10#show controllers te 4/1

Interface is TenGigabitEthernet 4/1

SECTION
LOF = 0    LOS = 0                               BIP(B1)  = 13

LINE
AIS = 0    RDI = 1              FEBE = 7633     BIP(B2) = 19264

PATH
AIS = 0    RDI = 0    LOP = 0    FEBE = 8554     BIP(B3) = 15685

Active Defects:  LRDI

Active Alarms:   LRDI

Alarm reporting enabled for:  SLOS SLOF B1-TCA LAIS LRDI B2-TCA PAIS PRDI PLOP B3-TCA SD SF

 Framing is SONET, AIS-shut is enabled
 Scramble-ATM is enabled, Down-when-looped is enabled
 Loopback is disabled, Clock source is line, Speed is Oc192
 CRC is 32-bits, Flag C2 is 0x1a, Flag J0 is 0xcc, Flag S1S0 is 0x0

Force10#
```

Table 56-2. Lines in show controllers *interface* Command Example

Line	Description
interface is...	Displays the interface type and the slot and port number information.
SECTION LOF	Displays the section loss of frame (LOF) error. This error is detected when a severely error framing (SEF) defect on the incoming interface signal persist for 3 milliseconds

Table 56-2. Lines in show controllers *interface* Command Example (continued)

Line	Description
LOS	Displays the loss of signal (LOS) error. This error is detected when an all-zeros pattern on the incoming interface signal lasts 19 plus or minus 3 microseconds or longer. This defect might also be reported if the received signal level drops below the specified threshold.
BIP(B1)	Displays the bit interleaved parity error for the B1 byte. For B1, the report is calculated by comparing the BIP-8 code with the BIP-8 code extracted from the B1 byte of the following frame. Differences indicate section-level errors.
LINE AIS	Displays the alarm indication signal. This signal is sent by the section terminating equipment (STE) to alert the downstream line terminating equipment (LTE) that a LOS or LOF defect has been detected on the incoming interface section. Path alarm indication signal is sent by the LTE to alert the downstream path terminating equipment (PTE) that it has detected a defect on its incoming line signal.
RDI	Displays remote defect indication. This indication is reported by the downstream LTE when it detects LOF, LOS, or AIS conditions.
BIP(B2)	Displays the bit interleaved parity error for the B2 byte. For B2, the report is calculated by comparing the BIP-8/24 code with the BIP-8 code extracted from the B2 byte of the following frame.Differences indicate line-level errors.
PATH AIS	Displays the alarm indication signal. This signal is sent by the section terminating equipment (STE) to alert the downstream line terminating equipment (LTE) that a LOS or LOF defect has been detected on the incoming SONET section. Path alarm indication signal is sent by the LTE to alert the downstream path terminating equipment (PTE) that it has detected a defect on its incoming line signal.
RDI	Displays remote defect indication. This indication is reported by the downstream LTE when it detects LOF, LOS, or AIS conditions.
BIP(B3)	Displays the bit interleaved parity error for the B3 byte. For B3, the bit interleaved parity error report is calculated by comparing the BIP-8 code with the BIP-8 code extracted from the B3 byte of the following frame. Differences indicate path-level errors.
Active Defects:	Lists the current interface defects.
Active Alarms	List the current interface alarms as enforced the interface Alarm Hierarchy.
Alarm reporting enabled for:	List the alarms enabled. Enabled alarms generate trap reports.

show interfaces

E Display detailed information on the Sonet or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

Syntax **show interfaces** *interface*

Parameters

interface	Enter the one of the following interface keywords and 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

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 56-4. show interfaces sonet with PPP Encapsulation Command Example (EtherScale)

```
Force10>show interfaces sonet 2/0
SONET 2/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is SONET, address is 00:01:e8:00:03:ff
Encapsulation PPP, Framing is SONET, AIS-shut is enabled
 Scramble-ATM is enabled, Down-when-looped is enabled
 Loopback is disabled, Clock source is internal, Speed is Oc48
 CRC is 32-bits, Flag C2 is 0x16, Flag J0 is 0xcc, Flag S1S0 is 0x0
 Keepalive Set (10 Sec)
 LCP  State: OPENED
 IPCP State: OPENED

Internet address is 6.1.5.2/30
MTU 1554 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed 2488 Mbit
ARP type: ARPA, ARP timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of “show interfaces” counters 17:08:10
Queueing strategy: fifo
     91425052815 packets input, 6188485730919 bytes
     Input 91425040617 IP Packets, 0 Vlans 0 MPLS
     Received 0 input symbol errors, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
     0 CRC, 0 IP Checksum, 0 overrun, 0 discarded
     55176128354 packets output, 3677188351652 bytes, 474 underruns
     Output 173858 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts, 55175954550 Unicasts
     55176116090 IP Packets, 0 Vlans, 0 MPLS
     0 throttles, 474 discarded
Rate info (interval 299 minutes):
     Input 1604.04Mbits/sec,    2583270 packets/sec
     Output 1169.30Mbits/sec,    1913510 packets/sec
Time since last interface status change: 17:10:40


Force10>
```

Table 56-3. Fields in the show interfaces sonet with PPP Encapsulation

Field	Description
Sonet 2/0...	Displays the interface’s type, slot/port and physical and line protocol status.
Hardware is...	Displays the interface’s hardware information and its assigned MAC address.
Encapsulation is...	Displays the encapsulation method, the framing, and if the ais-shut command is enabled.
Scramble-ATM is enabled	States whether the scramble-atm and the down-when-looped commands are enabled.
Loopback is...	States whether the loopback, clock source, and speed, and flag commands are configured. This information is displayed over 2 lines.
Keepalive Set	Displays the number of seconds between keepalive messages.
LCP State:	States if LCP was successfully negotiated.

Table 56-3. Fields in the show interfaces sonet with PPP Encapsulation (continued)

Field	Description
IPCP State:	States if IPCP was successfully negotiated.
Internet address...	States whether an IP address is assigned to the interface. If one is, that address is displayed.
Peer address	Displays the PPP peer's IP address.
MTU 1554...	Displays link and IP MTU.
LineSpeed	Displays 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.
0 packets...	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.
0 64-byte...	Displays the size of packets and the number of those packets entering that interface. This information is displayed over 2 lines. Any PPP packet less than 64 bytes in length will be padded out to 64 bytes upon reception. This padding will be counted by the ingress byte counter.
Received 0...	Displays the type and number of error or other specific packets received. This information is displayed over 3 lines.
Output 0...	Displays the type and number of packets sent out the interface. This information is displayed over 2 lines.
Time since...	Displays the time since the last change in the configuration of this interface.

Related Commands

show interfaces switchport	Displays Layer 2 information about the interfaces.
show ip interface	Displays Layer 3 information about the interfaces.

sonet-port-recover detection-interval

E Recovery interval to automatically clear a condition that could cause a SONET port to hang, and stop sending and receiving data.

Syntax **sonet-port-recover detection-interval** *interval*

Parameters

interval	Interval for SONET port recovery (in seconds(15-600)

Defaults 60 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE

Privilege Level 15 sys-hidden

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

When enabled, FTOS continuously polls status registers on SONET line cards. A port hang is declared when backpressure is detected on the port, and the port is brought down and then back up to clear the condition.

To keep a port in shutdown use the hardware monitor mac action-on-error port-shutdown command.

speed

E

Set the speed of the SONET interface.

Syntax

speed {**155** | **622 | 2488**}

To return to the default value, enter **no speed**.

Parameters

155	Enter **155** to set the interface as OC3.
622	Enter **622** to set the interface as OC12.
2488	Enter **2488** to set the interface as OC48.

Defaults

2488

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for 2488 (OC48)

57

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*.

Note: S-Series Stacking is not supported on the S60 system

Commands

The commands in this chapter are used for managing the stacking of S-Series systems:

- 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)

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**.

Defaults Disabled (the failed switch is automatically rebooted).

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

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** *0-7 hard*

Parameters

0-7	Enter the stack member unit identifier of the stack member to reset.
hard	Reset the stack unit if the unit is in a problem state.

Default none

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

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 57-1. Using the reset stack-unit Command on the Stack Standby Unit

```
Force10#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

Force10(standby)#reset ? <<Standby management unit
stack-unit              Unit number
Force10(standby)#reset stack-unit ?
<0-7>                   Unit number id
Force10(standby)#reset stack-unit 6
% Error: Reset of master unit is not allowed. <<Resetting master not allowed
Force10(standby)#reset stack-unit 0
% Error: Reset of stack units from standby is not allowed.<<no reset of other member
Force10(standby)#
Force10(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
Force10(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 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

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Example

Figure 57-2. show redundancy Command Output

```
Force10#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 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

Figure 57-3. show system stack-ports Command Example

```
Force10# 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
Force10#
```

Example

Figure 57-4. show system stack-ports status Command Example

```
Force10# 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
Force10#
```

Example

Figure 57-5. show system stack-ports topology Command Example

```
Force10# 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
Force10#
```

Table 57-1. 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

Table 57-1. show interfaces description Command Example Fields

Field	Description
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** *0-7* **priority** *1-14*

Parameters

0-7	Enter the stack member unit identifier, from 0 to 7, of the switch on which you want to set the management priority.
1-14	This preference parameter allows you to specify the management priority of one backup switch over another, 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 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** *0-7* **provision** {**S25N|S25P**|**S25V|S50N**|**S50V**}

Parameters

0-7	Enter a stack member identifier, from 0 to 7, of the switch that you want to add to the stack.
S25N|S25P|**S25V|**| **S50N**|**S50V**	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 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** *0-7* **renumber** *0-7*

Parameters

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 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 57-6. 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 |** *0-7*}

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.
0-7	Enter the unit ID of the stack member to which to copy the designated image.

Defaults

No configuration or default values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

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.

58

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 Force10 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 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 58-1. show storm-control broadcast Command Example (E-Series)

```
Force10#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                -
Force10#
```

Example **Figure 58-2. show storm-control broadcast Command Example (C-Series)**

```
Force10#show storm-control broadcast gigabitethernet 3/24

 Broadcast storm control configuration

Interface       Direction       Packets/Second
-----------------------------------------------
Gi 3/24          Ingress               1000

Force10#
```

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 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Example **Figure 58-3. show storm-control multicast Command Example**

```
Force10#show storm-control multicast gigabitethernet 1/0

 Multicast storm control configuration

Interface       Direction       Packets/Second
-----------------------------------------------
Gi 1/0           Ingress                5

Force10#
```

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 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 58-4. show storm-control unknown-unicast Command Example (E-Series)

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

Example C-Series

Figure 58-5. show storm-control unknown-unicast Command Example (C-Series)

```
Force10#show storm-control unknown-unicast gigabitethernet 3/0

 Unknown-unicast storm control configuration

Interface       Direction       Packets/Second
---------------------------------------------
Gi 3/0           Ingress               1000

Force10#
```

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: 0.1 to 0.9
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

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf)

Command History

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: 0.1 to 0.9
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

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface-slot/port*)

Command History

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**. Range: 0 to 33554431

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf)

Command History

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. Range: 0 to 33554431

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface-slot/port*)

Command History

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: 0.1 to 0.9
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

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

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: 0.1 to 0.9
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

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface-slot/port*)

Command History

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

59

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 Force10 switch/routing platforms, as indicated by the C, E, and S characters under the command headings:

Commands

- bpdu-destination-mac-address
- bridge-priority
- debug spanning-tree
- description
- disable
- forward-delay
- hello-time
- max-age
- protocol spanning-tree
- show config
- show spanning-tree 0
- spanning-tree 0

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

stp	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 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

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 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

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 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

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 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 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 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 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 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 59-1. protocol spanning-tree Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#protocol spanning-tree 0
Force10(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 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 59-2. show config Command for the SPANNING TREE Mode

```
Force10(config-stp)#show config
protocol spanning-tree 0
 no disable
Force10(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** | **guard** | **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.
guard	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **guard** to display the type of guard enabled on an STP interface and the current port state.
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 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 and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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

Usage Information

You must enable Spanning Tree group 0 prior to using this command.

Command History

Version 8.5.1.0	Support for the optional **guard** keyword was added on the E-Series ExaScale.
Version 8.4.2.1	Support for the optional **guard** keyword was added on the C-Series, S-Series, and E-Series TeraScale.
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 59-3. show spanning-tree 0 Command Example

```
Force10#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

Force10#
```

Table 59-1. show spanning-tree 0 Command 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.
“Timers”	Lists the values for the following bridge timers: hold time, topology change, hello time, max age, and forward delay.

Table 59-1. show spanning-tree 0 Command Information

Field	Description
"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 59-4. show spanning-tree 0 brief Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Figure 59-5. show spanning-tree 0 guard Command Example

```
Force10#show spanning-tree 0 guard
Interface
Name      Instance    Sts          Guard type
---------  --------   ---------     ----------
Gi 0/1     0          INCON(Root)  Rootguard
Gi 0/2     0          LIS          Loopguard
Gi 0/3     0          EDS (Shut)   Bpduguard
```

Table 59-2. show spanning-tree 0 guard Command Example Information

Field	Description
Interface Name	STP interface
Instance	STP 0 instance
Sts	Port state: root-inconsistent (INCON Root), forwarding (FWD), listening (LIS), blocking (BLK), or shut down (EDS Shut)
Guard Type	Type of STP guard configured (Root, Loop, or BPDU guard)

spanning-tree 0

C E S

Assigns a Layer 2 interface to STP instance 0 and configures a port cost or port priority, or enables loop guard, root guard, or the Portfast feature on the interface.

Syntax

spanning-tree *stp-id* {**cost** *cost* | {**loopguard | rootguard**} | **portfast** [**bpduguard** [**shutdown-on-violation**]] | **priority** *priority*}

Parameters

stp-id	Enter the STP instance ID. Range: 0
cost *cost*	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
loopguard	Enter the keyword **loopguard** to enable STP loop guard on a port or port-channel interface.
rootguard	Enter the keyword **rootguard** to enable STP root guard on a port or port-channel interface.
portfast [**bpduguard** [**shutdown-on-violation**]]	Enter the keyword **portfast** to enable Portfast to move the interface into forwarding mode immediately after the root fails. Enter the optional keyword **bpduguard** to disable the port when it receives a BPDU. Enter the optional keyword **shutdown-on-violation** to hardware disable an interface when a BPDU is received and the port is disabled.
priority *priority*	Enter keyword **priority** followed by a number as the priority. Range: zero (0) to 15. Default: 8

Defaults

cost = depends on the interface type; *priority* = 8

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.5.1.0	Introduced the **loopguard** and **rootguard** options on the E-Series ExaScale.
Version 8.4.2.1	Introduced the **loopguard** and **rootguard** options on the E-Series TeraScale, C-Series, and S-Series.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced **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.

STP loop guard and root guard are supported on a port or port-channel enabled in any Spanning Tree mode: Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP), Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP), and Per-VLAN Spanning Tree Plus (PVST+).

Root guard is supported on any STP-enabled port or port-channel except when used as a stacking port. When enabled on a port, root guard applies to all VLANs configured on the port.

STP root guard and loop guard cannot be enabled at the same time on a port. For example, if you configure loop guard on a port on which root guard is already configured, the following error message is displayed:

```
% Error: RootGuard is configured. Cannot configure LoopGuard.
```

Do not enable Portfast BPDU guard and loop guard at the same time on a port. Enabling both features may result in a port that remains in a blocking state and prevents traffic from flowing through it. For example, when Portfast BPDU guard and loop guard are both configured:

- If a BPDU is received from a remote device, BPDU guard places the port in an err-disabled blocking state and no traffic is forwarded on the port.
- If no BPDU is received from a remote device, loop guard places the port in a loop-inconsistent blocking state and no traffic is forwarded on the port.

To display the type of STP guard (Portfast BPDU, root, or loop guard) enabled on a port, enter the show spanning-tree 0 command.

60

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
- clock read-calendar
- clock set
- clock summer-time date
- clock summer-time recurring
- clock timezone
- clock update-calendar
- debug ntp
- ntp authenticate
- ntp authentication-key
- ntp broadcast client
- ntp disable
- ntp multicast client
- ntp server
- ntp source
- ntp trusted-key
- ntp update-calendar
- show calendar
- show clock
- show ntp associations
- show ntp status

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 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 60-1. calendar set Command Example

```
Force10#calendar set 08:55:00 june 18 2006
Force10#
```

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 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 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 60-2. clock set Command Example

```
Force10#clock set 16:20:00 19 may 2001
Force10#
```

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 Force10 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 8.2.1.0	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 an NTP server.

Syntax **ntp broadcast client**

To disable broadcast, enter **no ntp broadcast client**.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

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 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. Enter either an IPv4 address in dotted decimal format or an IPv6 address in X:X:X:X::X format. If you do not enter a multicast address, the address 224.0.1.1 is configured if the interface address is IPv4 or ff05::101 is configured if the interface address is IPv6.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Added support for IPv6 multicast addresses.
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

ntp server

C E S

Configure an NTP time-serving host.

Syntax

ntp server {*hostname* | *ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*} [**key** *keyid*] [**prefer**] [**version** *number*]

Parameters

ipv4-address | *ipv6-address*	Enter an IPv4 address (A.B.C.D) or IPv6 address (X:X:X:X::X).
hostname	Enter the hostname of the server.
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 8.4.1.0	Added IPv6 support.
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 Force10 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 32 for EtherScale, 1to 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 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 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 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 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 60-3. show calendar Command Example

```
Force10#show calendar
16:33:30 UTC Tue Jun 26 2001
Force10#
```

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 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 60-4. show clock Command Example

```
Force10#show clock
11:05:56.949 UTC Thu Oct 25 2001
Force10#
```

Example

Figure 60-5. show clock detail Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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**

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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
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 60-6. show ntp associations Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 60-1. 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 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 60-7. show ntp status Command Example

```
Force10#sh 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
Force10#
```

Table 60-2. 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.

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61

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 platform: S (S50 only).

Commands

- clear ufd-disable
- debug uplink-state-group
- description
- downstream
- downstream auto-recover
- downstream disable links
- enable
- show running-config uplink-state-group
- show uplink-state-group
- uplink-state-group
- upstream

clear ufd-disable

S S50 only

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 8.4.2.3	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

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 8.4.2.3	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

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 8.4.2.3	Introduced on the S-Series S50.

Related Commands

uplink-state-group	Create an uplink-state group and enabling the tracking of upstream links.

Example

Figure 61-1. description Command Example

```
Force10(conf-uplink-state-group-16)# description test
Force10(conf-uplink-state-group-16)#
```

downstream

S S50 only

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 8.4.2.3	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

S S50 only

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 8.4.2.3	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

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 8.4.2.3	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

Re-enable upstream-link tracking for an uplink-state group after it has been disabled.

Syntax **enable**

Parameters

group-id	Enables debugging on the specified uplink-state group. Valid *group-id* values are 1 to 16.

Defaults Upstream-link tracking is automatically enabled in an uplink-state group.

Command Modes UPLINK-STATE-GROUP

Command History

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

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 8.4.2.3	Introduced on the S-Series S50.

Example

Figure 61-2. show running-config uplink-state-group Command Example

```
Force10#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

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 8.4.2.3	Introduced on the S-Series S50.

Example

Figure 61-3. show uplink-state-group Command Examples

```
Force10# 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


Force10# show uplink-state-group 16
Uplink State Group: 16  Status: Disabled, Up


Force10#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

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 8.4.2.3	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

Figure 61-4. uplink-state-group Command Example

```
Force10(conf)#uplink-state-group 16
Force10(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

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*}
	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 8.4.2.3	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

Figure 61-5. upstream Command Example

```
Force10(conf-uplink-state-group-16)# upstream gigabitethernet 1/10-15
Force10(conf-uplink-state-group-16)#
```

62

VLAN Stacking

Overview

With the VLAN-Stacking feature (also called Stackable VLANs and *QinQ*), available on all Dell Force10 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.

VLAN Stacking is supported on E-Series ExaScale EX with FTOS 8.2.1.0. and later.

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 53, 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 8.3.1.0	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 8.3.1.0	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 8.3.1.0	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 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 and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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 8.2.1.0	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 8.3.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

Example

```
Force10#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 8.3.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

Example

```
Force10#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 8.2.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 62-1. show vlan Command Example with Stackable VLANs

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 8.3.1.0	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 8.2.1.0	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 62-1.

Table 62-1. 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 62-2. Configuring a TPID on the E-Series ExaScale, C-Series and S-Series

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 8.2.1.0	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 53, 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 62-2. Adding a Stackable VLAN Trunk Port to a Tagged VLAN**

```
Force10(conf-if-gi-0/42)#switchport
Force10(conf-if-gi-0/42)#vlan-stack trunk
Force10(conf-if-gi-0/42)#show config
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/42
 no ip address
 switchport
 vlan-stack trunk
 no shutdown
Force10(conf-if-gi-0/42)#interface vlan 100
Force10(conf-if-vl-100)#vlan-stack compatible
Force10(conf-if-vl-100-stack)#member gigabitethernet 0/42
Force10(conf-if-vl-100-stack)#show config
!
interface Vlan 100
 no ip address
 vlan-stack compatible
 member GigabitEthernet 0/42
 shutdown
Force10(conf-if-vl-100-stack)#interface vlan 20
Force10(conf-if-vl-20)#tagged gigabitethernet 0/42
Force10(conf-if-vl-20)#show config
!
interface Vlan 20
 no ip address
 tagged GigabitEthernet 0/42
 shutdown
Force10(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
Force10(conf-if-vl-20)#
```

Example 2 **Figure 62-3. Adding a Stackable VLAN Trunk Port to Tagged and Untagged VLANs**

```
Force10(config)#vlan-stack protocol-type 88A8
Force10(config)#interface gigabitethernet 3/10
Force10(conf-if-gi-3/10)#no shutdown
Force10(conf-if-gi-3/10)#switchport
Force10(conf-if-gi-3/10)#vlan-stack access
Force10(conf-if-gi-3/10)#exit

Force10(config)#interface tenGigabitethernet 8/0
Force10(conf-if-te-10/0)#no shutdown
Force10(conf-if-te-10/0)#portmode hybrid
Force10(conf-if-te-10/0)#switchport
Force10(conf-if-te-10/0)#vlan-stack trunk
Force10(conf-if-te-10/0)#exit

Force10(config)#interface vlan 10
Force10(conf-if-vlan)#vlan-stack compatible
Force10(conf-if-vlan)#member Gi 7/0, Gi 3/10, TenGi 8/0
Force10(conf-if-vlan)#exit

Force10(config)#interface vlan 30
Force10(conf-if-vlan)#untagged TenGi 8/0
Force10(conf-if-vlan)#exit
Force10(config)#

Force10(config)#interface vlan 40
Force10(conf-if-vlan)#tagged TenGi 8/0
Force10(conf-if-vlan)#exit
Force10(config)#
```

63

Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF)

Overview

Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) allows multiple instances of a routing table to co-exist on the same router at the same time.

Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) is supported on the E-Series TeraScale and ExaScale platforms. This is noted in the Command History fields and by the symbol under the command headings: E

Commands

- cam-profile (E-Series Exascale only)
- cam-profile ipv4-vrf (E-Series Terascale only)
- cam-profile ipv4-v6-vrf (E-Series Terascale only)
- ip vrf
- ip vrf forwarding
- ip vrf-vlan-block
- show ip vrf
- show run vrf
- start-vlan-id

cam-profile

E X

(E-Series Exascale only) Set the VRF CAM size. The default CAM size is 40M which supports both IPv4 and IPv6. You can also configure 10M CAM which supports only IPv4.

Syntax **cam-profile** *name* [**10M-CAM**]

Parameters

name	Enter the name for the VRF CAM profile. Maximum: 16 characters.
10M-CAM	Set the CAM size to 10M.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series Exascale.

Example

```
Force10(conf)#cam-profile test
Force10(conf-cam-prof-test)#microcode vrf
Force10(conf-cam-prof-test)#enable
CAM profile 'abc' is currently enabled.
Do you want to disable it and continue? [yes/no]: y
Updating the cam-profile will need a chassis reboot.
System configuration has been modified. Save? [yes/no]: y
Nov 3 21:57:27: %RPM0-P:CP %FILEMGR-5-FILESAVED: Copied running-config to
startup-config in flash by default
Synchronizing data to peer RPM
!!!!!
Proceed with reload [confirm yes/no]: y
```

Reload the system after setting the CAM Profile.

```
Force10# show cam-profile

-- Chassis CAM Profile --

CamSize         : 40-Meg
                : Current Settings
Profile Name    : test
Microcode Name  : VRF
L2FIB           : 15K entries
  Learn         : 1K entries
L2ACL           : 5K entries
  System Flow   : 102 entries
  Qos           : 500 entries
  Frrp          : 102 entries
  L2pt          : 266 entries
IPv4FIB         : 256K entries
IPv4ACL         : 16K entries
IPv4Flow        : 24K entries
  Mcast Fib/Acl : 9K entries
  Pbr           : 1K entries
  Qos           : 10K entries
  System Flow   : 4K entries
EgL2ACL         : 2K entries
EgIpv4ACL       : 4K entries
Mpls            : 60K entries
IPv6FIB         : 12K entries
IPv6ACL         : 6K entries
IPv6Flow        : 6K entries
  Mcast Fib/Acl : 3K entries
  Pbr           : 0K entries
  Qos           : 1K entries
  System Flow   : 2K entries
EgIpv6ACL       : 1K entries
GenEgACL        : 0.5K entries
IPv4FHOP        : 4K entries
IPv6FHOP        : 4K entries
IPv4/IPv6NHOP   : 12K entries
```

Usage Information

After you set the CAM size on an Exascale platform, you must select and enable VRF microcode, and reload the system to activate the CAM profile (see the example above).

Related Commands

cam-profile ipv4-v6-vrf	Set the VRF CAM profile for IPv4 and IPv6 on the E-Series Terascale.

cam-profile ipv4-vrf

E T (E-Series Terascale only) Set the VRF CAM profile for IPv4 only.

Syntax **cam-profile ipv4-vrf microcode ipv4-vrf**

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series Terascale.

Example

```
Force10(conf)#cam-profile ipv4-vrf microcode ipv4-vrf
Force10(conf)#do reload                          Must reload the system
                                                 after setting the CAM Profile.
-- Chassis CAM Profile --

CamSize           : 18-Meg
                  : Current Settings : Next Boot
Profile Name      : ipv4-vrf         : ipv4-vrf
L2FIB             : 32K entries      : 32K entries
L2ACL             : 3K entries       : 3K entries
IPv4FIB           : 160K entries     : 160K entries
IPv4ACL           : 2K entries       : 2K entries
IPv4Flow          : 12K entries      : 12K entries
EgL2ACL           : 1K entries       : 1K entries
EgIPv4ACL         : 12K entries      : 12K entries
Reserved          : 2K entries       : 2K entries
IPv6FIB           : 0  entries       : 0  entries
IPv6ACL           : 0  entries       : 0  entries
IPv6Flow          : 0  entries       : 0  entries
EgIPv6ACL         : 0  entries       : 0  entries
MicroCode Name    : Ipv4-Vrf         : Ipv4-Vrf

-- Line card 1 - per Port Pipe --
CamSize           : 18-Meg
                  : Current Settings : Next Boot
Profile Name      : ipv4-vrf         : ipv4-vrf
L2FIB             : 32K entries      : 32K entries
L2ACL             : 3K entries       : 3K entries
IPv4FIB           : 160K entries     : 160K entries
IPv4ACL           : 2K entries       : 2K entries
IPv4Flow          : 12K entries      : 12K entries
EgL2ACL           : 1K entries       : 1K entries
EgIPv4ACL         : 12K entries      : 12K entries
Reserved          : 2K entries       : 2K entries
IPv6FIB           : 0  entries       : 0  entries
IPv6ACL           : 0  entries       : 0  entries
IPv6Flow          : 0  entries       : 0  entries
EgIPv6ACL         : 0  entries       : 0  entries
MicroCode Name    : Ipv4-Vrf         : Ipv4-Vrf

Force10(conf)#
```

Usage Information Reload the system after entering this command to activate the CAM profile.

Do not use this command in EXEC Privilege mode.

Related Commands

cam-profile ipv4-v6-vrf	Set the VRF CAM profile for IPv4 and IPv6 on the E-Series Terascale.

cam-profile ipv4-v6-vrf

E T

(E-Series Terascale only) Set the VRF CAM profile for IPv4 and IPv6.

Syntax **cam-profile ipv4-v6-vrf microcode ipv4-v6-vrf**

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series Terascale.

Example

```
Force10(conf)#cam-profile ipv4-v6-vrf microcode ipv4-v6-vrf
Force10(conf)#do reload                          Must reload the system after
                                                 setting the CAM Profile
Force10(conf)#do show cam-profile

-- Chassis CAM Profile --

CamSize           : 18-Meg
                  : Current Settings  : Next Boot
Profile Name      : ipv4-v6-vrf       : ipv4-v6-vrf
L2FIB             : 32K entries       : 32K entries
L2ACL             : 3K entries        : 3K entries
IPv4FIB           : 64K entries       : 64K entries
IPv4ACL           : 1K entries        : 1K entries
IPv4Flow          : 12K entries       : 12K entries
EgL2ACL           : 1K entries        : 1K entries
EgIPv4ACL         : 11K entries       : 11K entries
Reserved          : 2K entries        : 2K entries
IPv6FIB           : 18K entries       : 18K entries
IPv6ACL           : 4K entries        : 4K entries
IPv6Flow          : 3K entries        : 3K entries
EgIPv6ACL         : 1K entries        : 1K entries
MicroCode Name    : Ipv4-V6-Vrf       : Ipv4-V6-Vrf

-- Line card 1 - per Port Pipe --
CamSize           : 18-Meg
                  : Current Settings  : Next Boot
Profile Name      : ipv4-v6-vrf       : ipv4-v6-vrf
L2FIB             : 32K entries       : 32K entries
L2ACL             : 3K entries        : 3K entries
IPv4FIB           : 64K entries       : 64K entries
IPv4ACL           : 1K entries        : 1K entries
IPv4Flow          : 12K entries       : 12K entries
EgL2ACL           : 1K entries        : 1K entries
EgIPv4ACL         : 11K entries       : 11K entries
Reserved          : 2K entries        : 2K entries
IPv6FIB           : 18K entries       : 18K entries
IPv6ACL           : 4K entries        : 4K entries
IPv6Flow          : 3K entries        : 3K entries
EgIPv6ACL         : 1K entries        : 1K entries
MicroCode Name    : Ipv4-V6-Vrf       : Ipv4-V6-Vrf

Force10(conf)#
```

Usage Information Reload the systems after entering this command to activate the CAM profile.

Related Commands

cam-profile ipv4-vrf	Set the VRF CAM profile for IPv4 only.

cam-profile ipv4-vrf

(E) (E-Series Exascale only) Set the VRF CAM profile for IPv4 only.

Syntax **cam-profile ipv4-vrf microcode ipv4-vrf**

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series

Example

```
Force10(conf)#cam-profile ipv4-vrf microcode ipv4-vrf
Force10(conf)#do reload                          Must reload the system
                                                 after setting the CAM Profile.
-- Chassis CAM Profile --

CamSize           : 18-Meg
                  : Current Settings : Next Boot
Profile Name      : ipv4-vrf         : ipv4-vrf
L2FIB             : 32K entries      : 32K entries
L2ACL             : 3K entries       : 3K entries
IPv4FIB           : 160K entries     : 160K entries
IPv4ACL           : 2K entries       : 2K entries
IPv4Flow          : 12K entries      : 12K entries
EgL2ACL           : 1K entries       : 1K entries
EgIPv4ACL         : 12K entries      : 12K entries
Reserved          : 2K entries       : 2K entries
IPv6FIB           : 0  entries       : 0  entries
IPv6ACL           : 0  entries       : 0  entries
IPv6Flow          : 0  entries       : 0  entries
EgIPv6ACL         : 0  entries       : 0  entries
MicroCode Name    : Ipv4-Vrf         : Ipv4-Vrf

-- Line card 1 - per Port Pipe --
CamSize           : 18-Meg
                  : Current Settings : Next Boot
Profile Name      : ipv4-vrf         : ipv4-vrf
L2FIB             : 32K entries      : 32K entries
L2ACL             : 3K entries       : 3K entries
IPv4FIB           : 160K entries     : 160K entries
IPv4ACL           : 2K entries       : 2K entries
IPv4Flow          : 12K entries      : 12K entries
EgL2ACL           : 1K entries       : 1K entries
EgIPv4ACL         : 12K entries      : 12K entries
Reserved          : 2K entries       : 2K entries
IPv6FIB           : 0  entries       : 0  entries
IPv6ACL           : 0  entries       : 0  entries
IPv6Flow          : 0  entries       : 0  entries
EgIPv6ACL         : 0  entries       : 0  entries
MicroCode Name    : Ipv4-Vrf         : Ipv4-Vrf

Force10(conf)#
```

Usage Information Reload the system after entering this command to activate this CAM profile.

Do not use this command in EXEC Privilege mode.

Related Commands

cam-profile ipv4-v6-vrf	Set the VRF CAM Profile for IPv4 and IPv6.

ip vrf

E Create a non-default VRF instance by specifying the VRF name and ID.

Note: Starting in FTOS 8.4.2.1, when VRF microcode is loaded on an E-Series ExaScale or TeraScale router, the **ip vrf** {**default-vlan** | *vrf-name*} command is deprecated, and is replaced by the **ip vrf** *vrf-name vrf-id* command.

Syntax

ip vrf *vrf-name vrf-id*

To remove a VRF, enter **no ip vrf** *vrf-name*.

Parameters

vrf-name	Enter the name of the VRF instance. Maximum: 32 characters.
vrf-id	Enter the VRF ID number. VRF ID range: 1 to 14 and 0 (default VRF)

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	The **ip vrf** {**default-vlan**	*vrf-name*} is deprecated and replaced by the **ip vrf** *vrf-name vrf-id* command.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series

Example

```
Force10(conf)#ip vrf East                    <-- Named VRF Instance East
Force10(conf-vr-East)#exit
!
Force10(conf)#ip vrf default-vrf             <-- Default VRF Instance
Force10(conf-vr-default-vrf)#                    You must enter the "name"
                                                 default-vrf to implement it.
```

Usage Information

VRF is enabled by default. The default VRF 0 is automatically configured when a router with VRF loaded in CAM boots up.

FTOS supports up to 15 VRF instances on an E-Series router: 1 to 14 and the default VRF 0.

ip vrf forwarding

E Assign this interface to the VLAN specified.

Syntax **ip vrf forwarding** *vrf-name*

Parameters

vrf-name	Enter the name of the VRF instance to which this interface will belong. If no name is entered, *default-vrf* is assigned.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series

Usage Information

There must be no prior Layer 3 configuration on the interface when configuring VRF.

VRF must be enabled prior to implementing this command.

Starting in release 8.4.1.0, you can configure an IP subnet or address on a physical or VLAN interface that overlaps the same IP subnet or address configured on another interface only if the interfaces are assigned to different VRFs. If two interfaces are assigned to the same VRF, you cannot configure overlapping IP subnets or the same IP address on them.

Example

```
Force10(conf-if-gi-1/1)#int gi 1/10
Force10(conf-if-gi-1/10)#show config
!
interface GigabitEthernet 1/10                    <-- No configuration on this interface
 no ip address
 shutdown
Force10(conf-if-gi-1/10)#
Force10(conf-if-gi-1/10)#ip vrf ?
Force10(conf-if-gi-1/10)#ip vrf forwarding East
Force10(conf-if-gi-1/10)#show config
!
interface GigabitEthernet 1/10
 ip vrf forwarding East
 no ip address
 shutdown
Force10(conf-if-gi-1/10)#
```

Related Commands

ip vrf	Set the name of the VRF instance the VRF, or specify the default-vrf.
ip vrf-vlan-block	Configure the total number of VLANs that can be configured per VRF.
start-vlan-id	Set the starting VLAN ID for a VRF instance.

ip vrf-vlan-block

E Configure the total number of VLANs that can be configured per VRF.

Note: Starting in FTOS 8.4.2.1, when VRF microcode is loaded on an E-Series ExaScale or TeraScale router, the **ip vrf-vlan-block** *number* command is deprecated.

Syntax **ip vrf-vlan-block** *number*

To remove the VLAN block configuration, enter **no vrf-vlan-block**.

Parameters

number	Total number of VLANs allotted for VRF instances. Expressed in power of 2 (2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096)

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	The **ip vrf-vlan-block** *number* command is deprecated.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series

Example

```
Force10#conf
Force10(conf)#ip vrf-vlan-block 1024
Force10(conf)#
```

Enter the number as a power of 2.

Usage Information The total block number of VLANs applies to every configured VRF process. You cannot set different blocks for different VRF processes.

All VLAN member ports must be removed from the VLAN before the VLAN is deleted from a VRF instance.

Related Commands

start-vlan-id	Set the starting VLAN ID for a VRF instance.

show ip vrf

E Display the interfaces assigned to VRF instances.

Syntax **show ip vrf** [*vrf-name*]

Parameters

vrf-name	Enter the name of a non-default VRF instance. To display information on all VRF instances (including the default VRF 0), do not enter a value.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series

Example

```
Force10#show ip vrf
VRF-Name                          VRF-ID Interfaces

default-vrf                       0      So 0/0 So 0/1 So 0/2 So 0/3 Gi 1/0 Gi 1/1
Gi 1/2 Gi 1/3 Gi 1/4 Gi 1/6 Gi 1/7 Gi 1/8 Gi 1/9 Gi 1/11 Gi 1/12 Gi 1/13 Gi 1/14
Gi 1/15 Gi 1/16 Gi 1/17 Gi 1/18 Gi 1/19 Gi 1/20 Gi 1/21 Gi 1/22 Gi 1/23 Gi 1/24 Gi
1/25 Gi 1/26 Gi 1/27 Gi 1/28 Gi 1/29 Gi 1/30 Gi 1/31 Gi 1/32 Gi 1/33 Gi 1/34 Gi 1/
35 Gi 1/36 Gi 1/37 Gi 1/38 Gi 1/39 Gi 1/40 Gi 1/41 Gi 1/42 Gi 1/43 Gi 1/44 Gi 1/45
Gi 1/46 Gi 1/47 Ma 0/0 Ma 1/0 Nu 0 Vl 1 Vl 100 Vl 111 Vl 112
East                              1      Gi 1/10
North                             2      Gi 1/5
West                              3
```

show run vrf

E View information about the current running VRF instances.

Syntax **show run vrf** *[vrf-name]*

Parameters

vrf-name	Enter the name of the VRF instance you want to view.
	<CR> displays information on the default-vrf.

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series

Example

```
Force10#show run vrf
!
ip vrf default-vrf
 start-vlan-id 32
!
ip vrf East
 start-vlan-id 1
!
ip vrf North
!
ip vrf West
 start-vlan-id 96
Force10#
```

start-vlan-id

E Set the starting VLAN ID for a VRF instance.

Note: Starting in FTOS 8.4.2.1, when VRF microcode is loaded on an E-Series ExaScale or TeraScale router, the **start vlan-id** *vlan-start-id* command is deprecated.

Syntax **start-vlan-id** *vlan-start-id*

Parameters

vlan-start-id	The starting VLAN ID number for this VRF instance. The system takes this number and adds up the number of VLANs assigned in **ip-vrf-vlan-block** to set the start and end range for the VRF VLANs.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-VRF

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	The **start vrf-vlan-id** *vlan-start-id* command is deprecated.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series

Example

```
Force10(conf)#ip vrf default-vrf
Force10(conf-vr-default-vrf)#start-vlan-id 32
Force10(conf-vr-default-vrf)#
!
Force10(conf-vr-default-vrf)#ip vrf East
Force10(conf-vr-East)#start-vlan-id 1
Force10(conf-vr-East)#ip vrf West
!
Force10(conf-vr-West)#start-vlan-id 96

Force10(conf-vr-West)#
```

Usage Information If a given VLAN is not in the range of any VRF, no VRF command can be configured for that VLAN.

All VLAN member ports must be removed from the VLAN before the VLAN is deleted from a VRF instance. This also applies when moving a VLAN from one VRF to another: delete all member ports, then delete the VLAN prior to adding it to another VRF.

Related Commands

ip vrf forwarding	Assign this interface to the VLAN specified.
ip vrf-vlan-block	Configure the total number of VLANs that can be configured per VRF.
show run vrf	View information about the current running VRF instances.

64

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) is available on platforms: C E S

IPv6 VRRP (VRRP version 3) is available on platforms: C E S

Overview

This chapter has the following sections:

- IPv4 VRRP Commands on page 1477
- IPv6 VRRP Commands on page 1491

IPv4 VRRP Commands

The IPv4 VRRP 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** *time*

Parameters

time	Enter a number of in seconds for IPv4 or centiseconds for IPv6. Range: 1 to 255, in increments of 25 for IPv6. IPv4 Default: 1 second. IPv6 Default: 100 centiseconds

Defaults 1 second for IPv4 and 100 centiseconds for IPv6

Command Modes INTERFACE-VRRP

Command History

Version 8.3.2.0	Introduced for IPv6 on E-Series TeraScale
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 Force10 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*

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 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 recorded for IPv4 VRRP operations.

Syntax

clear counters vrrp [*vrid* | **vrf** *instance*]

Parameters

vrid	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number of the VRRP group ID. Range: 1 to 255
vrf *instance*	(OPTIONAL) **E-Series only**: Enter the name of a VRF instance (32 characters maximum) to clear the counters of all VRRP groups in the specified VRF.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Support was added for VRRP groups in non-default VRF instances.
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 IPv4 VRRP.

Syntax

debug vrrp *interface* [*vrid*] {**all** | **packets** | **state** | **timer**}

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 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale and 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • 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.
vrid	(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*

Parameters

text	Enter a text string up to 80 characters long.

Defaults Not enabled.

Command Modes VRRP

Command History

Version 8.3.2.0	Introduced for IPv6 on E-Series TeraScale
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**

Defaults C and S-Series default: VRRP is enabled.

E-Series default: VRRP is disabled.

Command Modes VRRP

Command History

Version 8.3.2.0	Introduced for IPv6 on E-Series TeraScale
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 *time*

Parameters

time	Enter a number of seconds for IPv4 or centiseconds for IPv6. Range: 0 to 65535, in multiples of 25 for IPv6 Default: 0

Defaults

zero (0) seconds

Command Modes

VRRP

Command History

Version 8.3.2.0	Introduced for IPv6 on E-Series TeraScale
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

Defaults

Enabled (that is, a BACKUP router can preempt the MASTER router).

Command Modes

VRRP

Command History

Version 8.3.2.0	Introduced for IPv6 on E-Series TeraScale
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*

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 8.3.2.0	Introduced for IPv6 on E-Series TeraScale
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 8.3.2.0	Introduced for IPv6 on E-Series TeraScale
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 64-1. Command Example: show config

```
Force10(conf-if-vrid-4)#show config
 vrrp-group 4
  virtual-address 119.192.182.124
```

show vrrp

C E S

Display information on the IPv4 and IPv6 VRRP groups that are active. If no VRRP groups are active, the FTOS returns the message: `No Active VRRP group`.

Syntax **show vrrp** [**ipv6**] [*vrid*] [**vrf** *instance* | *interface*] [**brief**]

Parameters

ipv6	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **ipv6** to display information on IPv6 VRRP groups.
vrid	(OPTIONAL) Enter a Virtual Router identifier to display information on only the specified VRRP group. Range: 1 to 255.
vrf *instance*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vrf** and the name of a VRF instance to display information only on VRRP groups in the specified VRF. If no VRF instance is entered, information on VRRP groups in all VRFs is displayed.
interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter any of the following keywords and slot/port or number: • 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 and 1 to 512 for 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. • For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID. The VLAN ID range is from 1 to 4094.
brief	(OPTIONAL) **E-Series only**: Enter the keyword **brief** to display summary information on VRRP groups.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Support was added for displaying the VRRP groups in a non-default VRF instance.
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 64-2. Command Example: show vrrp brief

```
Force10> show vrrp brief
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
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
Gi 10/37  254 254  Y   Master 200.200.200.200 200.200.200.204 200.200.200.205
```

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Table 64-1. Command Example Description: 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 64-3. Command Example: show vrrp

```
Force10>show vrrp

------------------
GigabitEthernet 12/3, VRID: 1, Net: 10.1.1.253
VRF: 0 default-vrf
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
VRF: 0 default-vrf
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

------------------
GigabitEthernet 7/30, IPv6 VRID: 3, Version: 3, Net: fe80::201:e8ff:fe01:95cc
VRF: 0 default-vrf
State: Master, Priority: 100, Master: fe80::201:e8ff:fe01:95cc (local)
Hold Down: 0 centisec, Preempt: TRUE, AdvInt: 100 centisec
Accept Mode: FALSE, Master AdvInt: 100 centisec
Adv rcvd: 0, Bad pkts rcvd: 0, Adv sent: 310
Virtual MAC address:
 00:00:5e:00:02:01
Virtual IP address:
 2007::1 fe80::1
Tracking states for 2 resource Ids:
2 - Up IPv6 route, 2040::/64, priority-cost 20, 00:02:11
3 - Up IPv6 route, 2050::/64, priority-cost 30, 00:02:11
```

Table 64-2. Command Example Description: show vrrp

Line Beginning with	Description
GigabitEthernet...	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.
VRF	VRF instance to which the interface (on which the VRRP group is configured) belongs
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.

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Table 64-2. Command Example Description: show vrrp

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...	Displays information on the tracked interfaces or objects configured for a VRRP group (track command), including: • UP or DOWN state of the tracked interface or object (`Up` or `Dn`) • Interface type and slot/port or object number, description, and time since the last change in the state of the tracked object • Cost to be subtracted from the VRRP group priority if the state of the tracked interface/object goes DOWN

track

C E S

Monitor an interface or a configured object and, optionally, reconfigure the cost value subtracted from the VRRP group priority if the tracked interface or object goes down. You can assign up to 12 tracked interfaces and up to 20 tracked objects per virtual group.

Syntax

track {*interface* | *object-id*} [**priority-cost** *cost*]

Parameters

interface	Enter one of the following values: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter **gigabitethernet** *slot-number/port-number.* • For a Loopback interface, enter **loopback** *number*, where valid loopback interface numbers are from 0 to 16383. • For a Port Channel interface, enter **port-channel** *number*, where valid port-channel numbers are: **C-Series** and **S-Series**: 1 to 128 **E-Series**: 1 to 32 for EtherScale; 1 to 255 for TeraScale; 1 to 512 for ExaScale. • For SONET interfaces, enter **sonet** *slot-number/port-number.* • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter **tengigabitethernet** *slot-number/port-number* • For a VLAN interface, enter **vlan** *id-number*, where valid VLAN IDs are from 1 to 4094.
object-id	Enter the ID number of an object (for example, IPv4/IPv6 route or Layer 2/Layer 3 interface) configured with one of the **track** *object-id* commands. Range: 1 to 65535.
cost	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number as the cost amount to be subtracted from the VRRP priority value. Range: 1 to 254. Default: 10.

Defaults

cost = 10

Command Modes

VRRP

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Support for the *object-id* variable was added.
Version 8.3.2.0	Introduced for IPv6 on E-Series TeraScale
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 sum of the costs of all tracked interfaces and objects cannot equal or exceed the priority of the VRRP group.

If the VRRP group is configured as the Owner router (priority 255), tracking for the group is disabled, irrespective of the state of tracked interfaces and objects. The priority of the owner group always remains as 255 and does not change.

If the specified interface or object goes down or is disabled, the cost value is subtracted from the priority value. As a result, a new MASTER election may occur if the resulting 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. For IPv4 addresses multiple addresses can be entered in the same command line. For IPv6 addresses, each address must be entered separately.

Syntax

virtual-address *address1* [*...address12*]

Parameters

address1	Enter an IPv4 address or IPv6 address for the virtual router. The IP address must be on the same subnet as the interface's primary IP address.
... address12	**For IPv4 addresses only:** 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 8.3.2.0	Introduced for IPv6 on E-Series TeraScale
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. The priority of the VRRP group is then automatically set to 255 and the interface becomes the MASTER/OWNER router of the VRRP group. You can also configure a priority for the group even if the group is owned. The configured priority is saved but only applied as the run-time priority when the last virtual address is removed from the group.

You can ping the virtual addresses configured in all VRRP groups.

vrrp-group

C E S

Assign an interface to a VRRP group.

Syntax

vrrp-group *vrid*

Parameters

vrid	Enter the virtual-router ID number of the VRRP group. VRID range (C-Series and S-Series): 1-255. VRID range (E-Series): 1-255 when VRF microcode is not loaded and 1-15 when VRF microcode is loaded.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	When VRF microcode is loaded in CAM, the range of valid VRID values on the E-Series changed to 1-15.
Version 8.4.1.0	Support was added for configuring a VRRP group on an interface in a non-default VRF instance.
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.

Starting in release 8.4.1.0, you can configure a VRRP group on an interface in a non-default VRF instance.

E-Series ExaScale only: You can configure up to 16 VRRP groups per VLAN and up to 511 groups on all VLANs.

E-Series ExaScale and TeraScale only: Starting in release 8.4.2.1, you can configure up to 255 VRRP groups per interface if VRF microcode is not loaded, and up to 15 groups if VRF microcode is loaded.

E-Series ExaScale and TeraScale only: Starting in release 8.4.2.1, the VRID used by the VRRP protocol changes according to whether VRF microcode is loaded or not:

- When VRF microcode is not loaded in CAM, the VRID for a VRRP group is the same as the VRID number configured with the **vrrp-group** or **vrrp-ipv6-group** command.
- When VRF microcode is loaded in CAM, the VRID for a VRRP group is equal to 16 times the **vrrp-group** or **vrrp-ipv6-group** *vrid* number plus the **ip vrf** *vrf-id* number.

  For example, if VRF microcode is loaded and VRRP group 10 is configured in VRF 2, the VRID used for the VRRP group is (16 x 10) + 2, or 162. This VRID value is used in the lowest byte of the virtual MAC address of the VRRP group and is also used for VRF routing.

Figure 64-4 shows how the actual VRID used by a VRRP group is displayed:

- Below the command line - when VRF microcode is loaded and you enter the **vrrp-group** or **vrrp-ipv6-group** command in VRRP-group configuration mode.
- In **show vrrp** command output.

Important: You must configure the same VRID on neighboring routers (Dell Force10 or non-Dell Force10) in the same VRRP group in order for all routers to interoperate.

Figure 64-4. VRID used when VRF microcode is loaded

```
Force10(conf)#ip vrf orange 2
Force10(conf)#interface GigabitEthernet 3/0
Force10(conf-if-gi-3/0)#ip vrf forwarding orange
Force10(conf-if-gi-3/0)#ip address 1.1.1.1/24
Force10(conf-if-gi-3/0)#vrrp-group 10
% Info: The VRID used by the VRRP group 10 in VRF 2 is 162.
Force10(conf-if-gi-3/0-vrid-162)#virtual-ip 1.1.1.10
Force10(conf-if-gi-3/0-vrid-162)#exit
Force10(conf-if-gi-3/0)#no shutdown

Force10#show vrrp
------------------
GigabitEthernet 3/0, IPv4 Vrrp-group: 10, VRID: 162, Version: 2, Net: 1.1.1.1
VRF: 2 orange
State: Master, Priority: 120, Master: 1.1.1.1 (local)
Hold Down: 0 sec, Preempt: TRUE, AdvInt: 1 sec
Adv rcvd: 0, Bad pkts rcvd: 0, Adv sent: 76, Gratuitous ARP sent: 1
Virtual MAC address:
00:00:5e:00:01:a2
Virtual IP address:
1.1.1.10
Authentication: (none)
```

When VRF microcode is loaded, the the VRID used for the VRRP group is different from the VRID configured with the vrrp-group command.

Related Commands

virtual-address	Assign up to 12 virtual IP addresses per VRRP group.

IPv6 VRRP Commands

The IPv6 VRRP commands are:

- clear counters vrrp ipv6
- debug vrrp ipv6
- show vrrp ipv6
- vrrp-ipv6-group

The following commands apply to IPv4 and IPv6:

- advertise-interval
- description
- disable
- hold-time
- preempt
- priority
- show config
- track
- virtual-address

clear counters vrrp ipv6

E C S

Clear the counters recorded for IPv6 VRRP groups.

Syntax

clear counters vrrp ipv6 [*vrid* | **vrf** *instance*]

Parameters

vrid	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number of an IPv6 VRRP group. Range: 1 to 255
vrf *instance*	(OPTIONAL) **E-Series only**: Enter the name of a VRF instance (32 characters maximum) to clear the counters of all IPv6 VRRP groups in the specified VRF.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale, C-Series, and S-Series. Support was added for IPv6 VRRP groups in non-default VRF instances.
Version 8.3.2.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

debug vrrp ipv6

E C S

Allows you to enable debugging of VRRP.

Syntax

debug vrrp ipv6 *interface* [*vrid*] {**all** | **packets** | **state** | **timer**}

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: **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.
vrid	(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
database	Enter the keyword **database** to display changes related to group, prefix, and interface entries in the VRRP table.
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 8.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale, C-Series, and S-Series.
Version 8.3.2.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

If no options are specified, debug is active on all interfaces and all VRRP groups.

show vrrp ipv6

E C S

View the IPv6 VRRP groups that are active. If no VRRP groups are active, the FTOS returns "`No Active VRRP group`."

Syntax **show vrrp ipv6** [*vrid*] [*interface*] [**brief**]

Parameters

vrid	(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 a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **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 8.3.2.0	Introduced

Figure 64-5. Command Example: show vrrp ipv6

```
Force10#show vrrp ipv6
------------------
GigabitEthernet 5/6, IPv6 VRID: 255, Version: 3, Net:
fe80::201:e8ff:fe7a:6bb9
VRF: 0 default-vrf
State: Master, Priority: 101, Master: fe80::201:e8ff:fe7a:6bb9 (local)
Hold Down: 0 centisec, Preempt: TRUE, AdvInt: 100 centisec
Accept Mode: FALSE, Master AdvInt: 100 centisec
Adv rcvd: 0, Bad pkts rcvd: 0, Adv sent: 64
Virtual MAC address:
 00:00:5e:00:02:ff
Virtual IP address:
 1::255 fe80::255
```

Table 64-3. Command Example Description: show vrrp ipv6

Line Beginning with	Description
GigabitEthernet...	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.
VRF	VRF instance to which the interface (on which the VRRP group is configured) belongs

Table 64-3. Command Example Description: show vrrp ipv6

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. • `Bad pkts rcvd` displays the number of invalid packets received on the interface.
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.
Tracking states...	Displays information on the tracked interfaces or objects configured for a VRRP group (track command), including: • UP or DOWN state of the tracked interface or object (`Up` or `Dn`) • Interface type and slot/port or object number, description, and time since the last change in the state of the tracked object • Cost to be subtracted from the VRRP group priority if the state of the tracked interface/object goes DOWN

vrrp-ipv6-group

E C S

Assign an interface to a VRRP group.

Syntax

vrrp-ipv6-group *vrid*

Parameters

vrid	Enter the virtual-router ID number of the VRRP group. VRID range (C-Series and S-Series): 1-255. VRID range (E-Series): 1-255 when VRF microcode is not loaded and 1-15 when VRF microcode is loaded.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.4.2.1	The range of valid VRID values on the E-Series when VRF microcode is loaded in CAM changed to 1-15.
Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale, C-Series, and S-Series.
Version 8.3.2.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale

Usage Information

The VRRP group only becomes active and sends VRRP packets when a link-local virtual IP address is configured. When you delete the virtual address, the VRRP group stops sending VRRP packets.

E-Series ExaScale and TeraScale only: Starting in release 8.4.2.1, you can configure up to 255 VRRP groups per interface if VRF microcode is not loaded, and up to 15 groups if VRF microcode is loaded.

E-Series ExaScale and TeraScale only: Starting in release 8.4.2.1, the VRID used by the VRRP protocol changes according to whether VRF microcode is loaded or not:

- When VRF microcode is not loaded in CAM, the VRID for a VRRP group is the same as the VRID number configured with the **vrrp-group** or **vrrp-ipv6-group** command.
- When VRF microcode is loaded in CAM, the VRID for a VRRP group is equal to 16 times the **vrrp-group** or **vrrp-ipv6-group** *vrid* number plus the **ip vrf** *vrf-id* number.

  For example, if VRF microcode is loaded and VRRP group 10 is configured in VRF 2, the VRID used for the VRRP group is (16 x 10) + 2, or 162. This VRID value is used in the lowest byte of the virtual MAC address of the VRRP group and is also used for VRF routing.

Important: You must configure the same VRID on neighboring routers (Dell Force10 or non-Dell Force10) in the same VRRP group in order for all routers to interoperate.

Related Commands

virtual-address	Assign up to 12 virtual IP addresses per VRRP group.

65

C-Series Diagnostics and Debugging

Overview

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Inter-process Communication Commands
- RPM Management Port Commands
- Data Path Debugging Commands
- Interface Troubleshooting Commands
- Advanced ASIC Debugging Commands
- ACL and System-Flow Debug Commands
- Interface Management Debug Commands
- Layer 2 Debug Command
- Trace Logging Commands
- Offline Diagnostic Commands
- PoE Hardware Status Commands
- Buffer Tuning Commands

Inter-process Communication Commands

The following are Inter-Process Communication (IPC) commands. IPC commands display receive and transmit frame counters for the party-bus switch and CPU interfaces. These interfaces are the interfaces over which FTOS task-to-task control messages are exchanged.

- clear hardware cpu party-bus
- clear hardware rpm mac counters
- hardware monitor linecard
- hardware monitor mac
- hardware watchdog
- show hardware cpu party-bus
- show hardware rpm mac

clear hardware cpu party-bus

C Clear the receive, transmit, and error counters for the party-bus port on the CPU of the specified line card or RPM.

Syntax **clear hardware** {**linecard** | **rpm**} *number* **cpu party-bus statistics**

Parameters

linecard	Enter the keyword **linecard** to clear counters on a line card.
rpm	Enter the keyword **rpm** to clear counters on an RPM.
number	Enter a number after the following keywords: • After the keyword **rpm**: Range: 0-1 • After the keyword **linecard**: Range: 0-7 for the C300

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version7.5.1.0	Introduction

Usage Information

⚠ **Warning:** Commands in this chapter with this Warning symbol should be used only when you are working directly with Dell Force10 TAC (Technical Assistance Center) while troubleshooting a problem. To contact Dell Force10 TAC for assistance:
E-mail Direct Support: support@Force10networks.com
Web: www.force10networks.com/support/
Telephone support:
US and Canada customers: 866-965-5800
International customers: 408-965-5800

clear hardware rpm mac counters

Clear receive and transmit Ethernet statistics for all ports on the party-bus switch of the specified RPM.

Syntax **clear hardware rpm** *number* **mac counters**

Parameters

number	Enter the RPM slot number. Range: 0-1

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.10	Introduction

Usage Information

⚠ **Warning:** 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.

hardware monitor linecard

E Configure the system to take an action upon a line card hardware error.

Syntax **hardware monitor linecard asic** {**btm** [**action-on-error** {**card-problem** | **card-reset** | **card-shutdown**}] | **fpc** [**action-on-error | parity-correction**]}

Parameters

action-on-error	Enter the keyword action-on-error to further specify actions that should be taken in the event of a hardware error.
btm	Enter the keyword **btm** to configure the system to take an action upon a Buffer Traffic Manager hardware error.
fpc	Enter the keyword **fpc** to configure the system to take an action upon a Flexible Packet Classifier hardware error.
card-problem	Enter the keyword **card-problem** to place a line card in a card-problem state upon a hardware error.
card-reset	Enter the keyword **card-reset** to reset a line card upon a hardware error.
card-shutdown	Enter the keyword **card-shutdown** to shutdown a line card upon a hardware error.
parity-correction	Enter the keyword parity-correction to enable automatic parity corrections for SRAM. The line card must be reloaded before the feature becomes operational.

Defaults None

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced

hardware monitor mac

E Configure the system to shut down all ports on a line card upon a MAC hardware error.

Syntax **hardware monitor mac action-on-error port-shutdown**

Defaults None

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced

hardware watchdog

C Set the watchdog timer to trigger a reboot and restart the system.

Syntax **hardware watchdog**

Defaults Enabled

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information This command enables a hardware watchdog mechanism that automatically reboots an FTOS switch/router with a single unresponsive RPM. This is a last resort mechanism intended to prevent a manual power cycle.

show hardware cpu party-bus

C View advanced debugging counters for the party-bus port on the CPU of the specified line card or RPM.

Syntax **show hardware** {**linecard** | **rpm**} *number* **cpu party-bus statistics**

Parameters

linecard	Enter the keyword **linecard** to view debugging counters for a line card.
rpm	Enter the keyword **rpm** to view cpu debugging counters for an RPM.
number	Enter a number after the following keywords: • After the keyword **rpm**: Range: 0-1 • After the keyword **linecard**: Range: 0-7 for the C300

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduction

Example

Figure 65-1. show hardware linecard Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware linecard 1 cpu party-bus statistic
ACTIVE EMAC DEVICE:2 STATISTICS
 Num of Pkts. Tx Requested = 2788452, Number of Pkts Transmitted  = 2788452
 Num of Pkts. Received     = 139662, Number of Pkts Given to MUX = 139662
 Transmit Errors due to no Data             = 0
 Transmit Errors due to exceed num of Desc  = 0
 Transmit Block Count (Stall Count)         = 0
 Recv Pkts Dropped due to Bad Pkts Rx       = 0
 Recv Pkts Dropped due to more than one Buf = 0
 Recv Pkts Dropped due to out of Mem        = 0
 Recv Pkts Dropped due to out of CBlk       = 0
 Recv Pkts Dropped due to out of MBlk       = 0
ALTERNATIVE EMAC DEVICE:3 STATISTICS
 Num of Pkts. Tx Requested = 0, Number of Pkts Transmitted  = 0
 Num of Pkts. Received     = 0, Number of Pkts Given to MUX = 0
 Transmit Errors due to no Data             = 0
 Transmit Errors due to exceed num of Desc  = 0
 Transmit Block Count (Stall Count)         = 0
 Recv Pkts Dropped due to Bad Pkts Rx       = 0
 Recv Pkts Dropped due to more than one Buf = 0
 Recv Pkts Dropped due to out of Mem        = 0
 Recv Pkts Dropped due to out of CBlk       = 0
 Recv Pkts Dropped due to out of MBlk       = 0
 value = 0 = 0x0
```

Usage Information

⚠ **Warning:** 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.

Related Commands

clear hardware cpu party-bus	Clear the receive, transmit, and error counters and for the party-bus port on the CPU of the specified RPM.

show hardware rpm mac

C View receive and transmit counters for the party-bus switch in the IPC subsystem.

Syntax

show hardware rpm *number* **mac** {**counters** | **port-statistics** {**linecard** *number* | **rpm** *number*}}

Parameters

counters	Enter the keyword **counters** to view high-level receive and transmit counters.
port-statistics	Enter the keyword **port-statistics** to view detailed Ethernet statistics for the specified port on the party-bus switch.
linecard	Enter the keyword **linecard** to view information about a particular line card.
rpm	Enter the keyword **rpm** to view information about a particular RPM.
number	Enter a number after the following keywords: • After the keyword **rpm**: Range: 0-1 • After the keyword **linecard**: Range: 0-7 for the C300

Defaults

None

Command Mode

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduction

Example

Figure 65-2. show hardware rpm mac counters Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware rpm 0 mac counters
Received and Transmitted Packets without Errors
SLOT ID#        Rx Counter      TxCounter
RSM SLOTS:
0                1                    17
1                0                    0
LCM SLOTS:
0                0                    0
1                17                   1
2                0                    0
3                0                    0
4                0                    0
5                0                    0
6                0                    0
```

Table 65-1. show hardware rpm mac counters Output Description

Slot ID #	Port number on the party-bus control switch.
RX Frames	Number of packets received by the party-bus switch from the processor in the specified slot. **Note:** Verify the counters are incrementing.
TX Frames	Number of packets sent by the party-bus switch to the processor in the specified slot. **Note:** Verify the counters are incrementing.

Figure 65-3. show hardware rpm mac port-statistics Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware rpm 0 mac port-statistics linecard 1
IPC Switch Port Number :7
snmpIfInOctets                                  : 2471340
snmpIfInUcastPkts                               : 2410
snmpIfOutOctets                                 : 16046
snmpIfOutUcastPkts                              : 99
snmpDot1dTpPortInFrames                         : 2410
snmpDot1dTpPortOutFrames                        : 99
snmpEtherStatsPkts128to255Octets                : 491
snmpEtherStatsPkts512to1023Octets               : 640
snmpEtherStatsPkts1024to1518Octets              : 1378
snmpEtherStatsOctets                            : 2487386
snmpEtherStatsPkts                              : 2509
snmpEtherStatsTXNoErrors                        : 99
snmpEtherStatsRXNoErrors                        : 2410
snmpIfHCInOctets                                : 2471340
snmpIfHCInUcastPkts                             : 2410
snmpIfHCOutOctets                               : 16046
snmpIfHCOutUcastPkts                            : 99
```

Usage Information

⚠ **Warning:** 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.

Related Commands

clear hardware rpm mac counters	Clear the receive, transmit, and error counters and for the party-bus port on the CPU of the specified RPM.

RPM Management Port Commands

show hardware rpm cpu management

C View standard Ethernet receive and transmit counters as well as auto-negotiation debugging information for the external management interface.

Syntax **show hardware rpm** *number* **cpu management statistics**

Parameters

number	Enter the RPM slot number. Range: 0-1

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduction

www.dell.com | support.dell.com

Example

Figure 65-4. show hardware rpm Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware rpm 0 cpu management statistics

         Port #0 MIB Counters

GoodFramesReceived          = 4214683
BadFramesReceived           = 2
BroadcastFramesReceived     = 275828
MulticastFramesReceived     = 3787188
GoodOctetsReceived          = 0x0000303000000000

GoodFramesSent              = 9539
BroadcastFramesSent         = 0
MulticastFramesSent         = 0
GoodOctetsSent              = 128

         FC Control Counters
UnrecogMacControlReceived   = 0
GoodFCFramesReceived        = 0
BadFCFramesReceived         = 0
FCFramesSent                = 0

         RX Errors
BadOctetsReceived           = 260
UndersizeFramesReceived     = 0
FragmentsReceived           = 0
OversizeFramesReceived      = 0
JabbersReceived             = 0
MacReceiveErrors            = 0
BadCrcReceived              = 0
Rx Discarded packets counter= 0
Rx Overrun packets counter  = 0

         TX Errors
TxMacErrors                 = 0
TxExcessiveCollisions       = 0
TxCollisions                = 2
TxLateCollisions            = 0


10 BASE-T half-duplex

Auto-negotiation is complete

The PHY Port power is normal
         ethGiga #0 port Status: 0x2444 = 0x00000402

Link=UP, Speed=10, Duplex=HALF, RxFlowControl=DISABLE, padLen=136
RxCoal = 0 usec, TxCoal = 0 usec
MacAddr (0x3bc75e54) = 00:01:e8:2e:2f:20

RX Queue #0: base=0x42000000, free=1024

TX Queue #0: base=0x42008020, free=2048
MANAGEMENT PHY REGISTER VALUES
         0x00: 0x1000    0x01: 0x796D    0x02: 0x0143    0x03: 0xBCB1
         0x04: 0x0021    0x05: 0x41E1    0x06: 0x0065    0x07: 0x2001
         0x08: 0x0000    0x09: 0x0000    0x0A: 0x0000    0x0B: 0x0000
         0x0C: 0x0000    0x0D: 0x0000    0x0E: 0x0000    0x0F: 0x3000
         0x10: 0x0000    0x11: 0x0100    0x12: 0x0000    0x13: 0x0000
         0x14: 0x0000    0x15: 0x0101    0x16: 0x0000    0x17: 0x0F04
         0x18: 0x0400    0x19: 0x8114    0x1A: 0x0000    0x1B: 0xFFFF
         0x1C: 0x38A3    0x1D: 0x06CD    0x1E: 0x0000    0x1F: 0x0000

MII Control Register
SpeedSelection: 10Mbps
--More--
```

Usage Information

Warning: 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.

Data Path Debugging Commands

Data path refers to external data and control packets that are sent to an RPM or line card, or processed by FP and forwarded through the system.

- show hardware drops
- show hardware cpu data-plane

show hardware drops

C View internal packet-drop counters on a line card or RPM.

Syntax **show hardware** {**linecard** *number* | **rpm** *number*} **drops** [**unit** *number*] [**port** *number*]

Parameters

linecard	Enter the keyword **linecard** to view information about a line card.
rpm	Enter the keyword **rpm** to view information about an RPM.
unit	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword unit to view information about a unit. Range: 0-3
port	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **port** to view information about a port. Range: 1-8
number	Enter a number after the following keywords: • After the keyword **linecard**: Range: 0-7 for the C300 • After the keyword **rpm**: Range: 0-1 • After the keyword **unit**, enter the number of CSF or FP ASIC. • After the keyword **port**, enter the port number.

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduction

Example

Figure 65-5. show hardware drops Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware rpm 0 drops

UNIT No: 0

Total Ingress Drops           :0
Total IngMac Drops            :0
Total Mmu Drops               :0
Total EgMac Drops             :0
Total Egress Drops            :0

UNIT No: 1

Total Ingress Drops           :0
Total IngMac Drops            :0
Total Mmu Drops               :0
Total EgMac Drops             :0
Total Egress Drops            :0

UNIT No: 2

Total Ingress Drops           :0
Total IngMac Drops            :0
Total Mmu Drops               :0
Total EgMac Drops             :0
Total Egress Drops            :0

UNIT No: 3

Total Ingress Drops           :0
Total IngMac Drops            :0
Total Mmu Drops               :0
Total EgMac Drops             :0
Total Egress Drops            :0
```

The figure below shows the command to display dropped packers per unit, in other words, dropped packets for a particular FP or CSF ASIC.

Figure 65-6. show hardware drops unit Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware rpm 0 drops unit 0

Port#       :Ingress Drops  :IngMac Drops   :Total Mmu Drops :EgMac Drops   :Egress
Drops
 1              0              0              0              0              0
 2              0              0              0              0              0
 3              0              0              0              0              0
 4              0              0              0              0              0
 5              0              0              0              0              0
 6              0              0              0              0              0
 7              0              0              0              0              0
 8              0              0              0              0              0
```

The figure below shows the command to display dropped packets for a particular port on a unit.

Figure 65-7. show hardware drops unit port Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware rpm 0 drops unit 0 port 1
 --- Ingress Drops       ---
Unknown HiGig HDR              :0
Unknown HiGig OPCODE           :0
Unknown HiGig HDR Format       :0
RX EgressBlockMask             :0
Rx LinkBlockCntr               :0
Rx SrcModBlockCntr             :0
IBP CBP FullDrops              :0
Rx AgedCounter                 :0
 --- Ingress MAC Drops   ---
IngressMacDrops                :0
 --- MMU Drops           ---
HOL DROPS on COS0              :0
HOL DROPS on COS1              :0
HOL DROPS on COS2              :0
HOL DROPS on COS3              :0
HOL DROPS on COS4              :0
HOL DROPS on COS5              :0
HOL DROPS on COS6              :0
HOL DROPS on COS7              :0
 --- Egress MAC counters ---
egressMACDrops                 :0
 --- Egress Drops        ---
Tx AgedCounter                 :0
Tx ErrCounter                  :0
Tx MacUnderFlow                :0
```

Usage Information

⚠ **Warning:** 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 hardware cpu data-plane

C View the driver statistics on the CPU of the specified line card or RPM.

Syntax **show hardware** {**linecard** | **rpm**} *number* **cpu data-plane statistics**

Parameters

linecard	Enter the keyword **linecard** to view cpu data plane statistics for a line card.
rpm	Enter the keyword **rpm** to view cpu data plane statistics for an RPM.
number	Enter a number after the following keywords: • After the keyword **rpm**: Range: 0-1 • After the keyword **linecard**: Range: 0-7 for the C300

Defaults None

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduction

Example 1

Figure 65-8. show hardware linecard Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware linecard 1 cpu data-plane statistics

-----SOCEND driver statistics for device 4-----
 rxHandle        :0
 noBuff          :0
 noMblk          :0
 noClblk         :0
 recvd           :0
 dropped         :0
 recvToMux       :0
 txInt           :0
 transmitted     :0
 txRequested     :0
 noTxDesc        :0
 txError         :0
 txWrongIntf     :0
 txNotInit       :0
 txReqTooLarge   :0
 txInternalError :0
 rxError         :0
Socend Driver Pool Statistics for device 4
----------------------------------------
poolMBlkGetCnt      = 0
poolMClGetCnt       = 0
poolClBlkGetCnt     = 0
poolClusterGetCnt   = 0
poolMBlkFreeCnt     = 0
poolMBlkClFreeCnt   = 0
poolClBlkFreeCnt    = 0
poolClFreeCnt       = 0
poolClPoolIdGetCnt  = 1
----------------------------------------
```

Example 2

Figure 65-9. show hardware rpm Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware rpm 0 cpu data-plane statistics

-----SOCEND driver statistics for device 2-----
 rxHandle        :0
 noBuff          :0
 noMblk          :0
 noClblk         :0
 recvd           :0
 dropped         :0
 recvToMux       :0
 txInt           :0
 transmitted     :0
 txRequested     :0
 noTxDesc        :0
```

Usage Information

⚠ **Warning:** 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.

Interface Troubleshooting Commands

This command provides additional information related to standard **show interface** commands.

See also in Chapter 24, Interfaces”:

- show interfaces phy
- show interfaces transceiver

show hardware interface phy

C View MAC- and PHY-related registers and link status information, including the transmitted and received auto-negotiation control words.

Syntax **show hardware interface** *interface* **phy** [**registers**]

Parameters

phy	Enter the keyword **phy** to display sent and received auto-negotiation and Layer 1 link status information.
registers	(OPTIONAL) Use the **registers** keyword to display a dump of the PHY registers in hexadecimal.
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 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduction

Example

Figure 65-10. show hardware interface Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware interface gig 1/0 phy
MII Control Register
SpeedSelection: 1000Mbps
AutoNeg: ON
Loopback: False
PowerDown: Flase
Isolate: Flase
DuplexMode: Full
MII Status Register :
AutoNegComplete: False
RemoteFault: False
LinkStatus: False
JabberDetect: False
PHY Identifier Register :
PHY Identifier Register :
Auto-Negotiation Advertisement Register
100MegFullDplx: True
100MegHalfDplx: True
10MegFullDplx: True
10MegHalfDplx: True
Asym Pause: False
Sym Pause: True
Auto-Negotiation Link Partenr Register :
100MegFullDplx: False
100MegHalfDplx: False
10MegFullDplx: False
10MegHalfDplx: False
Asym Pause: False
Sym Pause: False
1000Base-T Control Register:
Master/Slave Mode: Auto
1000MegFullDplx: True
1000MegHalfDplx: True
1000Base-T Status Register
Master/Slave Fault: No
Master/Slave: Slave
Local RX OK: False
Remote RX OK: False
Link Partner 1000MegFullDplx: False
Link Partner 1000MegHalfDplx: False
Idle Error Count: 0
1000Base-T/100Base-TX/10Base-T IEEE Extnd Status Register
1000Base-T/100Base-TX/10Base-T PHY Extnd Control Register
Automatic MDI Crossover Mode: Enable
1000Base-T/100Base-TX/10Base-T PHY Extnd Status Register
Automatic MDI Crossover State: Crossover
```

Table 65-2. show hardware rpm number mac Output Description

Mode Control	Indicates whether auto-negotiation is enabled and the selected speed and duplex.
Mode Status	Displays auto-negotiation fault information. The AutoNegComplete shows True and the LinkStatus field says OK when the interface completes auto-negotiation successfully.
AutoNegotiation Advertise	Displays the control words advertised by the local interface during negotiation. The duplex can be full-duplex or half-duplex. The "AsymPause" and "SymPause" describes the types of flow control supported by the local interface.
AutoNegotiation Remote Partner's Ability	Displays the control words advertised by the remote interface during negotiation. The duplex can be full-duplex or half-duplex. The "AsymPause" and "SymPause" fields describe the types of flow control supported by the remote interface.
AutoNegotiation Expansion	Parallel detection refers to a handshaking scheme in which the link partners 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.

Table 65-2. show hardware rpm number mac Output Description

1000Base-T Control	1000Base-T requires auto-negotiation. The IEEE Ethernet standard does not support setting the speed to 1000 Mbps with the **speed** command without auto-negotiation. C-Series line cards support both full-duplex and half-duplex 1000BaseT.
Automatic MDI Crossover Control	Indicates whether Automatic MDI crossover mode is enabled or disabled
Automatic MDI Crossover State	Indicates whether Automatic MDI crossover state is crossover or normal.

Usage Information

Use the **show hardware interface** *interface* **phy** command when you are troubleshooting a link issue, such as when the **show interfaces** *interface* command is reporting an auto-negotiation mismatch (there is an "Auto-neg Error" string in the output, as shown below.

Figure 65-11. Auto-negotiation Mismatch Example

```
Force10#show interfaces gigabit 0/3
GigabitEthernet 0/3 is up, line protocol is down
Hardware is Force10Eth, address is 00:01:e8:07:16:b3
Internet address is not set
MTU 1554 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed auto, Mode full duplex, Auto-neg Error
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 04:39:17
[output omitted]
```

The **no auto-negotiation** command disables auto-negotiation on an interface. Dell Force10 recommends keeping auto-negotiation enabled.

If the remote interface is not configured for auto-negotiation, the Dell Force10 interface can detect the speed at which the remote device is operating by the type of electrical signal that is arriving.

If the local and remote interfaces are configured differently for auto-negotiation—for example, one side is configured for auto-negotiation and the other side is configured for a particular speed—the link does no not come up. Both sides of the link must be configured for auto-negotiation (recommended) or else the same speed.

1000Base-T requires auto-negotiation. The IEEE Ethernet standard does not support setting the speed manually to 1000 Mbps.

Advanced ASIC Debugging Commands

- clear hardware unit
- show cpu-interface-stats
- show hardware unit
- show revision

clear hardware unit

C Clear debugging information on the internal Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the CSF and FP ASICs.

Syntax **clear hardware** {**linecard** *number* | **rpm** *number*} **unit** *number* **counters**

Parameters

linecard	Enter the keyword **linecard** to clear information about a line card.
rpm	Enter the keyword **rpm** to clear information about an RPM.
number	Enter a number: • After the keyword **linecard**: • Range: 0-7 for the C3000 • After the keyword **rpm**: Range: 0-1 • After the **unit** keyword: For a line card: Range: 0 - 3 For an RPM: Range 0 - 4

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduction

Usage Information

⚠ **Warning:** 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-interface-stats

C The command provides an immediate snapshot of the health of the internal RPM and line card CPU. Generally this command is used in concert with Dell Force10 Technical Support engineers.

Syntax **show cpu-interface-stats** {**cp | lp | rp1 | rp2}**

Parameters

cp	Enter the keyword **cp** to display the CP's interface statistics.
lp	Enter the keyword **lp** to display the LP's interface statistics

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Example

Figure 65-12. show cpu-interface-stats lp Command Example (Partial)

```
Force10#show cpu-interface-stats lp 1
-- Dataplane PP1 interface statistics --
Link state           : Up
Recv Interrupts/Polls:         0
Recv Packets         :      9807    Transmit Packets    :      9808
...
-- Dataplane PP0 interface statistics --
Link state           : Up
Recv Interrupts/Polls:         0
Recv Packets         :      9807    Transmit Packets    :      9807
Recv Desc Error      :         0    Transmit Desc Error :         0
...
-- Partybus RPM0 interface statistics --
Link state           : Up
Recv Interrupts/Polls:         0
Recv Packets         :    171611    Transmit Packets    :    329859
...
-- Partybus RPM1 interface statistics --
Link state           : Up
Recv Interrupts/Polls:         0
Recv Packets         :         0    Transmit Packets    :         0
Recv Desc Error      :         0    Transmit Desc Error :         0
Recv Out of Mem      :         0    Transmit Out of Mem :         0
Recv Upper Layer Full:         0    Transmit Pause Pkts :         0
Recv Other Error     :         0    Transmit Other Error:         0
Recv Restarts        :         0
Recv Restarts Fatal  :         0
Force10#
```

Example **Figure 65-13. show cpu-interface-stats cp Command Example (Partial)**

```
Force10#show cpu-interface-stats cp
-- Partybus ethernet statistics --
Link state           : Down
Recv Interrupts/Polls:    438532
Recv Packets         :    440125    Transmit Packets    :    290784
...
-- Dataplane ethernet statistics --
Link state           : Down
Recv Interrupts/Polls:      9875
Recv Packets         :      9875    Transmit Packets    :      9841
...
-- OOB ethernet statistics --
Link state           : Up
Recv Interrupts/Polls:     15439
Recv Packets         :     19298    Transmit Packets    :        11
...
-- Partybus switch statistics --
Dropped cells  : 0
Dropped packets: 0
LC0 :  Ingress:         0        Egress:      1780
LC1 :  Ingress:    331581        Egress:    176297
...
CP  :  Ingress:    292114        Egress:    440141
RP1 :  Ingress:     61250        Egress:     66663
RP2 :  Ingress:     54346        Egress:     59750
IRC :  Ingress:         0        Egress:      1780
-- Partybus ethernet rate statistics --
- 0: Peak rate at Thu Dec  6 18:20:32 2007 -
Total rate (bps) :   1634400
Total Size (bytes):      4086
Total Arp  (bytes):         0
From 127.10.10.23:0            2128 bytes
From 127.10.10.23:9093         1500 bytes
From 127.10.10.12:4233          368 bytes
- 1: Peak rate at Thu Dec  6 18:16:40 2007 -
Total rate (bps) :   1634400
Total Size (bytes):      4086
Total Arp  (bytes):         0
From 127.10.10.23:0            2128 bytes
From 127.10.10.23:9093         1500 bytes
From 127.10.10.12:4233          368 bytes
- 2: Peak rate at Thu Dec  6 18:20:43 2007 -
Total rate (bps) :   1634400
Total Size (bytes):      4086
Total Arp  (bytes):         0
From 127.10.10.23:0            2128 bytes
From 127.10.10.23:9093         1500 bytes
From 127.10.10.11:4229          368 bytes
-- IRC Statistics --
irc phy: DOWN
-- Helios Statistics --
ACL Fpga Cp  dataplane packets:9875 denied:0 dropped:0
ACL Fpga Rp1 dataplane packets:39125 denied:0 dropped:0
ACL Fpga Rp2 dataplane packets:274 denied:0 dropped:0
ACL Fpga Mgmt          packets:19441 denied:0 dropped:0
Force10#
```

show hardware unit

C View advanced debugging information on the internal Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the CSF and FP ASICs.

Syntax **show hardware** {**linecard** *number* **| rpm** *number*} **unit** *number* {**counters** | **details** | **port-stats** | **register**}

Parameters

linecard	Enter the keyword **linecard** to view information about a line card.
rpm	Enter the keyword **rpm** to view information about an RPM.
number	Enter a number after the following keywords: • After the keyword **linecard**: Range: 0-7 for the C300 • After the keyword **rpm**: Range: 0-1 • After the keyword **unit**, enter the number of CSF or FP ASIC.

Defaults None

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduction

Usage Information

⚠ **Warning:** 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 revision

C Displays the currently loaded FPGA images.

Syntax **show revision**

Defaults No default behavior or value

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 65-14. show revision Command Example

```
Force10#show revision

-- RPM 0 --
C300 RPM FPGA : 3.8
Required FPGA version : 3.8

-- Secondary RPM --
C300 RPM FPGA : 3.8
Required FPGA version : 3.8

-- Line card 3 --
48 Port 1G LCM FPGA : 2.6
Required FPGA version : 2.6

-- Line card 7 --
48 Port 1G LCM FPGA : 2.6
Required FPGA version : 2.6

Force10#
```

ACL and System-Flow Debug Commands

- clear hardware system-flow
- show hardware acl
- show hardware layer3 qos linecard port-set
- show hardware system-flow layer2 linecard port-set

clear hardware system-flow

C Clear system-flow entry counters.

Syntax **clear hardware system-flow layer2 linecard** *number* **port-set** *number* **counters**

Parameters

number	Enter a number after the following keywords: • After the keyword **linecard**: Range: 0-7 for the C300 • After the keyword **port-set**, enter the Port-Pipe/FB ID.

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 4.2.1.0	Introduction

Usage Information

⚠ **Warning:** 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.

Related Commands

show hardware system-flow layer2 linecard port-set	View system-flow entries.

show hardware acl

C View Layer 2 or Layer 3 access control list entries.

Syntax **show hardware** {**layer2 | layer 3**} **acl linecard** *number* **port-set** *number*

Parameters

layer2	Enter the keyword **layer2** to view Layer 2 access control list entries for the specified line card**.**
layer3	Enter the keyword **layer3** to view Layer 3 access control list entries for the Forwarding Processor of the specified line card.
number	Enter a number after the following keywords: • After the keyword **linecard**: Range: 0-7 for the C300; 0–3 for the C150 • After the keyword **port-set**, enter the Port-Pipe/FB ID.

Defaults None

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 4.2.1.0	Introduction

Usage Information

⚠ **Warning:** 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 hardware layer3 qos linecard port-set

C View Layer 3 QoS messages.

Syntax **show hardware layer3 qos linecard port-set**

Parameters

number	Enter a number after the following keywords: • After the keyword **linecard**: Range: 0-7 for the C300 • After the keyword **port-set**, enter the Port-Pipe/FB ID.

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduction

Usage Information

> **Warning:** 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 hardware system-flow layer2 linecard port-set

C View system-flow entries.

Syntax **show hardware system-flow layer2 linecard** *number* **port-set** *number* [**counters**]

Parameters

number	Enter a number after the following keywords: • After the keyword **linecard**: Range: 0-7 for the C300 • After the keyword **port-set**, enter the Port-Pipe/FB ID.
counters	Enter the keyword **counters** to view counters of system-flow entries.

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 4.2.1.0	Introduction

Usage Information

> **Warning:** 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.

Related Commands

clear hardware system-flow	Clear system-flow entry counters.

Interface Management Debug Commands

These commands display advanced debugging information related to the Interface Manager (IFM) process.

- debug ifm trace-flags
- show software ifm

debug ifm trace-flags

C Turn on IFM internal trace-flags.

Syntax **debug ifm trace-flags** *trace-flag*

Disable this command using the **no debug ifm trace-flags** command.

Parameters

trace-flag	Enter a hexadecimal number representing the trace-flag.

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 4.2.1.0	Introduction

Usage Information Turning on a trace flag does not result in an output to the console/terminal. It prints trace information to the trace buffer, which is viewed using the **show trace history** command.

> ⚠ **Warning:** 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 software ifm

C View interface management information.

Syntax **show software ifm** {**clients** [**summary**] | **ifagt** *number* | **ifcb** *interface* | **linecard** *number* | **trace-flags**}

Parameters

clients	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **clients** to view information on IFM clients.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view show brief information of IFM clients.
ifagt	Enter the keyword **ifagt** to view software pipe and IPC statistics for IFAGT.
ifcb	Enter the keyword **ifcb** to view information about the Interface Control Block.
linecard	Enter the keyword **linecard** view interface management information for line cards.
trace-flags	Enter the keyword **trace-flags** to view interface management information for internal trace flags.

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** Range: 1-128 • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
number	Enter the linecard slot number. Range: 0-7 for the C300

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 4.2.1.0	Introduction

Usage Information

⚠ **Warning:** 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.

Layer 2 Debug Command

show software macagent

C This command displays tables and advanced debugging information related to the MAC Agent process.

Syntax **show software macagent** {**configs | mac-addr-table** {**dump | count**} | **port interface** *interface* | **port-channel** *number* | **stg** *number* | **vlan** *number*} **line-card** *number*

Parameters

configs	The keyword **configs** shows the initial configurations of the MAC Agent.
mac-addr-table	The keyword **mac-addr-table** shows the number of MAC addresses in the MAC Agent software.
dump	The keyword **dump** shows the MAC addresses present in the software.
count	The keyword **count** shows the number of MAC addresses present in the software.

port interface	The keywords **port interface** show Layer 2 information for a port on a particular line card.
stg	The keyword **stg** shows the state of each port in a particular Spanning Tree Group on a line card.
vlan	The keyword **vlan** shows Layer 2 information in the MAC Agent for a VLAN on a particular line card.
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.
number	Enter a number after the following keywords: • After the keyword **linecard**: Range: 0-7 for the C300; 0-3 for the C150 • After the **port-channel** keyword, enter the port-channel number. • Range: 1-128 • After the keyword **stg**, enter the Spanning Tree Group number. • After the keyword **vlan**: Range: 1 - 4095 for the C300

Defaults

None.

Command Mode

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 4.2.1.0	Introduction

Usage Information

⚠ **Warning:** 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.

Trace Logging Commands

Trace logging is a critical debugging tool most often used by the Dell Force10 Technical Assistance Center (TAC) to isolate and resolve both software and hardware issues.

- debug cpu-traffic-stats
- show command-history
- show console lp
- show cpu-traffic-stats
- show hardware linecard fpga
- show hardware rpm fpga

debug cpu-traffic-stats

C Enable the collection of CPU traffic statistics.

Syntax **debug cpu-traffic-stats** [**linecard** {**all |** *number*}]

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

Parameters

linecard	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **linecard** to view CPU traffic statistics for a particular line card.
all	Enter the keyword **all** to specify all line cards.
number	Enter a line card number Range: 0-7 for the C300

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 4.2.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information This command can be used to turn on CPU traffic statistics collection either on a specific linecard or on all linecards. The statistics currently collected are:

- Numbers of packets trapped due to Egress MTU violation
- Numbers of packets trapped due to TTL 1 or IP Options
- Numbers of packets trapped due to TTL 0

Note: Use **show cpu-traffic-stats** to view traffic statistics.

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 turn on the collection of CPU traffic statics. The message is an indication that collection of CPU traffic is automatically turned on:

```
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 Force10 recommends that you disable debugging (**no debug cpu-traffic-stats)** once troubleshooting is complete.

Related Commands

show cpu-traffic-stats	Display CPU traffic statistics.

show command-history

C View a buffered time-stamped log of all commands entered by all users.

Syntax **show command-history**

Parameters None

Defaults None

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 4.2.1.0	Introduction

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 Force10 TAC to help identify the root cause of an RPM failover.

show console lp

C View the buffered console log for a line card.

Syntax **show console lp** *number*

Parameters

lp	Enter the keyword **lp** to view buffered console messages for a line card processor.
number	Enter a line card number. Range: 0-7 for the C300; 0-3 for the C150

Defaults None

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduction

Usage Information This log displays initialization messages while the line card is going through the steps to reach check-in status.

show cpu-traffic-stats

C View traffic statistics for a line card CPU.

Syntax **show cpu-traffic-stats** [**linecard** {**all** | *number*}]

Parameters

linecard	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **linecard** to view CPU traffic statistics for a particular line card.
all	Enter the keyword **all** to specify all line cards.
number	Enter a line card number Range: 0-7 for the C300; 0-3 for the C150

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduction

Example

Figure 65-15. show cpu-traffic-stats linecard Command Example

```
Force10#show cpu-traffic-stats linecard all
Stats for Line card 2, Port pipe 0, Port 0
-------------------------------------------
Numbers of packets trapped due to Egress MTU violation   : 1
Numbers of packets trapped due to TTL 1 or IP Options    : 0
Numbers of packets trapped due to TTL 0                  : 0
```

Usage Information

The statistics are displayed only if at least one of the counters is non-zero for any linecard, Port-Pipe, or port combination.

show hardware linecard fpga

C Display internal information about the line card FPGA.

Syntax

show hardware linecard *slot* **fpga** {**errorlog | registers | stats**}

Parameters

slot	Enter the line card slot number. Range: 0 to 7
errorlog	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **errorlog** to dump the FPGA Error Log.
registers	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **registers** to dump the FPGA Registers.
stats	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **stats** to dump the FPGA Interrupt Statistics.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

⚠ **Warning:** 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 hardware rpm fpga

C Display internal RPM FPGA information.

Syntax

show hardware rpm *slot* **fpga** {**errorlog | linecard** {*slot* **registers**} | **registers | stats | standby-rpm registers**}

Parameters

rpm *slot*	Enter the keyword **rpm** followed by the RPM slot number. Range: 0 or 1
errorlog	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **errorlog** to dump the FPGA Error Log.
linecard *slot* **registers**	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number and the keyword **registers** to dump the line card's FPGA registers. Range: 0-7 for the C300; 0-3 for the C150
registers	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **registers** to dump the FPGA Registers.
stats	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **stats** to dump the FPGA Interrupt Statistics.
standby-rpm register	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **standby-rpm register** to display the stand-by RPMs registers.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for Stand-by RPM Registers
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

⚠ **Warning:** 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.

Example

Figure 65-16. show hardware rpm fpga registers (C-Series Command Example)

```
Force10>show hardware rpm 0 fpga registers
************************************************
Local Memory Dump

0x0000: 00010401 5a5a1234 01200b11 00000111 00000011 0000000f 000003ff 00000000
0x0020: 00000000 00000000 00010000 00000001 00fffffe 00000104 00000104 00000104
0x0040: 00000104 00000104 00000104 00000104 00000104 00000104 00000104 00000104
0x0060: 00000104 00000104 00000104 00000104 00000104 00000104 00000104 00000104
0x0080: 00000002 0000003f 0000ff01 0000008a 00000000 0000008b 00000089 0000008b
0x00a0: 0000008b 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0x00c0: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0x00e0: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0x0100: 00000000 000000ff 00000003 00000003 00000008 00000008 00000008 00000008
0x0120: 00000008 00000008 00000008 00000008 00000008 00000008 00000008 00000008
0x0140: 00000008 00000008 00000008 00000008 00000008 00000008 00000008 00000008
0x0160: 00000008 00000008 00000008 00000008 00000008 00000008 00000008 00000008
0x0180: 00000000 00010000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00010000 00000000 00000000
0x01a0: 00000000 00010000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00010000 00000000 00000000
0x01c0: 00000000 00010000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00010000 00000000 00000000
0x01e0: 00000000 00010000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00010000 00000000 00000000
0x0200: 00000000 00000000 000001cc 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0x0220: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0x0240: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0x0260: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
Force10>
```

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Example **Figure 65-17. show hardware rpm fpga stats (C-Series Command Example)**

```
orce10#show hardware rpm 1 fpga stats

DUMPING FPGA INTERRUPT STATISTICS

FAN Interrupts received - 0
PSU Interrupts received - 0
Card Presence Interrupts received - 0
I2C[0] Interrupts received - 0
I2C[0] Interrupts handled - 0
I2C[1] Interrupts received - 337
I2C[1] Interrupts handled - 337
I2C[2] Interrupts received - 0
I2C[2] Interrupts handled - 0
I2C[3] Interrupts received - 1209
...
I2C[7] Interrupts handled - 0
HDLC[0] Interrupts received - 0
HDLC[0] Interrupts handled - 0
HDLC[1] Interrupts received - 0
HDLC[1] Interrupts handled - 0
HDLC[2] Interrupts received - 0
HDLC[2] Interrupts handled - 0
...
HDLC[6] Interrupts handled - 0
SPI Interrupts received - 0
SMI Write Interrupts received - 0
LM 80 Interrupts received - 0
LCLK Interrupts received - 0
Mastership change Interrupts received - 1
Over temperature Interrupts received - 0
Low temperature Interrupts received - 0
XFP[0] Interrupts received - 0
XFP[1] Interrupts received - 0
XFP[2] Interrupts received - 0
XFP[3] Interrupts received - 0
XFP[4] Interrupts received - 0
XFP[5] Interrupts received - 0
XFP[6] Interrupts received - 0
XFP[7] Interrupts received - 0
POE[0] Interrupts received - 0
POE[1] Interrupts received - 0
POE[2] Interrupts received - 0
POE[3] Interrupts received - 0
PCI Reset Interrupts received - 0
Spurious interrupts received - 0
Force10>
```

Offline Diagnostic Commands

The commands in this section are:

- diag linecard
- offline
- online
- show diag

The offline diagnostics test suite is useful for isolating faults and debugging hardware. The tests results are written to a file in flash memory and can be displayed on screen. Detailed statistics for all tests are collected. These statistics include:

- last execution time
- first and last test pass time
- first and last test failure time
- total run count
- total failure count
- consecutive failure count
- error code

diag linecard

C Run offline diagnostics on a line card.

Syntax **diag linecard** *number* {**alllevels | level0 | level1 | level2**}

Parameters

alllevels	Enter the keyword **alllevels** to run the complete diagnostics test suite.
level0	Enter the keyword **level0** to check the device inventory and verify the existence of the devices (e.g., device ID test).
leve1	Enter the keyword **level1** to verify that the devices are accessible via the designated paths (e.g., line integrity tests) and test the internal parts (e.g., registers) of the devices.
level2	Enter the keyword **level2** to perform on-board loopback tests on various data paths (e.g., data Port-Pipe and Ethernet).
number	Enter a number: Range: 0-7 for the C300; 0-3 for the C150

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduction

Usage Information

⚠ **Warning:** Do not use this command when a line card is in a booting state.

offline

C Place a line card or SFM in an offline state.

Syntax **offline** {**linecard** *number* | **sfm standby**}

Parameters

linecard	Enter the keyword **linecard** to place the linecard in an offline state.
sfm standby	Enter the keywords sfm standby to place the RPM in an offline state.
number	After the keyword **linecard**: Range: 0-7 for the C300

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduction

Usage Information

Warning: Do not use this command when a line card is in a booting state.

online

C Place a linecard or RPM in an online state.

Syntax **online** {**linecard** *number* | **sfm standby**}

Parameters

linecard	Enter the keyword **linecard** to place the linecard in an online state.
sfm standby	Enter the keywords sfm standby to place the RPM in an online state.
number	After the keyword **linecard**: Range: 0-7 for the C300; 0-3 for the C150

Defaults None

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduction

Usage Information

Warning: Do not use this command when a line card is in a booting state.

show diag

C View diagnostics information.

Syntax **show diag** {**information** | **linecard** *number* | **summary** | **detail**}

Parameters

information	Enter the keyword **information** to view diagnostics processes by line card.
linecard	Enter the keyword **linecard** for diagnostics information for a particular line card.
number	Enter a line card number. Range: 0-7 for the C300
summary	Enter the keyword **summary** brief diagnostics information.
detail	Enter the keyword **detail** for detailed diagnostics information.

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduction

Usage Information

⚠ **Warning:** Do not use this command when a line card is in a booting state.

PoE Hardware Status Commands

Inspect C-Series line card internal commands with regard to Power over Ethernet (PoE).

show hardware linecard poe-status

C S Display the status of the four C-Series PoE controllers and the entire registers associated with each controller.

Syntax **show hardware linecard** *number* **poe-status**

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Example

Figure 65-18. show hardware linecard (C-Series Command Example)

```
Force10#show hardware linecard 7 poe-status

HW Status for POE Controller 0

The HW Status is
---------------
The Internal address is - 0x0000
The I2C address is - 0x003c
Is Master - Yes
The I2C Mode is - I2C
The mode is configured properly
The address is configured properly
The Controller and I2C is configured properly
Force10#
```

Usage Information

If the command is executed on a non-POE line card, the following error message is generated:

```
Force10#sh hardware linecard 6 poe-status
% Error: POE is not supported for this card.
```

Related Commands

show power supply	Display the power supply status.

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 Force10 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** | **packet-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.
packet-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.

Syntax **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.

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

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>
```

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

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.

Related Commands

buffer (Buffer Profile)	Allocate an amount of dedicated buffer space, dynamic buffer space, or packet pointers to queues 0 to 3.
reload	Reboot the system.

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.

Note: When you removed 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 output using the command **no buffer** [**fp** |**csf**] **linecard port-set buffer-policy** from CONFIGURATION mode.

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

Usage Information

When you move to a different chassis a line card that has a buffer profile applied at interface level on the fp-uplink, the line card retains the buffer profile. To return the line card to the default buffer profile, remove the current profile using the command **no buffer-profile fp-uplink linecard** from INTERFACE mode, and then reload the chassis.

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 65-19. show buffer-profile Command Example

```
Force10#show buffer-profile summary fp-uplink
Linecard             Port-set             Buffer-profile
0                    0                    test1
4                    0                    test2
Force10#
```

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 65-20. show buffer-profile interface Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Related Commands

buffer-profile (Configuration)	Create a buffer profile that can be applied to an interface.

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E-Series ExaScale Debugging and Diagnostics

Overview

This document is for E-Series ExaScale E1200i and the E600i only and support begins with FTOS versions 8.1.1.0 and 8.1.1.2 respectively as denoted by the platform symbol E X.

FTOS supports an extensive suite of protocol-specific debug commands for packet- and event-level debugging. These commands are described throughout this document. In addition, FTOS supports commands for diagnosing suspected hardware issues.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Diagnostics and Monitoring Commands
- Offline Diagnostic Commands (not supported in FTOS version 8.1.1.0)
- Hardware Commands

Diagnostics and Monitoring Commands

The diagnostics and monitoring commands are:

- dataplane-diag disable loopback
- dataplane-diag disable dfo-reporting
- dataplane-diag disable dfo-reporting
- diag sfm
- ip control-plane egress-filter-traffic
- logging coredump kernel disable
- logging coredump kernel disable
- logging coredump kernel server
- logging coredump linecard
- power-off/on sfm
- reset sfm
- show command-history
- show console
- show diag sfm
- show processes ipc
- show processes ipc flow-control
- show revision
- show tech-support

In addition to these debug commands, FTOS supports diagnostics, monitoring, and fault isolation commands to assist in gathering information.

Important Points to Remember

- Unless otherwise noted, these commands are available on TeraScale systems only.
- The trace-log file captures failure information on *most* failure events.
- The RPM-SFM runtime loopback test failure initiates an SFM *walk*. The system automatically places each SFM (in sequential order) in an offline state, runs the loopback test, and then places the SFM back in an active state. This continues until the system determines a working SFM combination. If no working combination is found, the system restores to the pre-walking SFM state
- If the line card runtime loopback test fails, the system does not launch an SFM walk.

Note: SFM walking assumes a chassis with the maximum number of SFMs in an active state.

dataplane-diag disable loopback

Disable the runtime loopback test on the primary RPM and line cards.

Syntax **dataplane-diag disable loopback**

To re-enable, use the **no dataplane-diag disable loopback** command.

Defaults Enabled

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

Related Commands

show diag sfm	Display the loopback test results

Usage Information The runtime dataplane loopback test, by default, runs in the background. Every 10 seconds, the primary RPM and each line card sends packets through the SFMs and back again (loopback) to monitor the overall health status of the dataplane at a system level. This command disables that automatic runtime loopback test. Execute the **show diag sfm** command to view the diagnostics results.

Note: Only the Primary RPM can perform runtime dataplane loopback test.

Example

Figure 66-1. show diag sfm command Example

```
Force10#show diag sfm

Switch Fabric Module Loopback Test:   enabled
SFM Walk-Through in Loopback Test:  enabled
SFM Bring-Down in Loopback Test:     enabled
Switch Fabric Module Loopback State:  on

--  Route Processor Modules  --
Slot  Test Status   Last Result   Time Stamp
-----------------------------------------------------
  0     off         none
  1     on          pass         Feb 16 2007 15:50:26

--  Line cards  --
Slot  Test Status   Last Result   Time Stamp
-----------------------------------------------------
  0     off         none
  1     off         none
  2     on          pass         Feb 16 2007 15:50:26
  3     off         none
  4     on          pass         Feb 16 2007 15:50:26
  5     off         none
  6     off         none
Force10#
```

dataplane-diag disable dfo-reporting

E X

Disable the per-channel DFO (deskew FIFO overflow) reporting via event logging.

Syntax

dataplane-diag disable dfo-reporting

To re-enable, use the **no dataplane-diag disable dfo-reporting** command.

Defaults

Enabled

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

Usage Information

The per-channel DFO error reporting via event logging is enabled by default on TeraScale chassis. The error reporting issues a warning when a temporary dataplane glitch occurs or when a persistent malfunction is detected.

When a DFO error is detected, no automatic action is initiated by the system. The message issued is similar to:

```
%RPM1-P:CP %CHMGR-2-SFM_PCDFO: PCDFO error detected for SFM4
```

This command disables the per-channel DFO reporting.

Related Commands

diag sfm	Initiate a manual dataplane loopback test.
show diag sfm	Display the loopback test results

Note: This command is not supported on the E600i chassis.

diag sfm

Execute a manual dataplane loopback test.

Syntax **diag sfm all-loopback**

Parameters

all-loopback	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **all-loopback** to execute a dataplane loopback test from the RPMs and all line cards.

Defaults No default behavior or value

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.1.1.2	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E600i
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E1200i

Usage Information If the RPM-SFM or line card-SFM loopback test detects an SFM failure, an attempt is made to isolate a single faulty SFM by automatically *walking* the SFMs. For this failure case, error messages similar to the runtime loopback test error are generated.

If the test passes when the switch fabric is down and there are at least (max-1) SFMs in the chassis, then the system will bring the switch fabric back up automatically. Like the runtime loopback test, the manual loopback test failure will not bring the switch fabric down.

Note: Line card-SFM loopback test failure, during the manual test, will trigger an SFM walk.

Related Commands

reset sfm	Reset the SFM and bring it back online.

ip control-plane egress-filter-traffic

Apply Layer 3 egress ACLs to the CPU generated traffic.

Syntax **ip control-plane egress-filter-traffic**

To disable, use the **no ip control-plane egress-filter-traffic** command.

Defaults Disabled

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

Usage Information CPU ACLs are useful for troubleshooting packet flow that has bypassed the hardware-based distributed forwarding path and is traveling directly to the RPM CPU. This command is useful in debugging the CPU originated control traffic. You can use the egress ACL with count option to verify if the control traffic sent by the CPU made it to the line card egress or not.

Using permit rules with the count option, you can track, on a per-flow basis, whether CPU-generated packets were transmitted successfully. In addition, you can block certain CPU-generated and soft-forwarded traffic.

This feature also allows you to configure an extended ACL that matches ICMP packets using the count option, apply the ACL to an egress physical interface, and then ping through that interface to the remote device.

Note: Only Layer 3 traffic goes through the ACL—i.e. BPDUs will not be captured.

logging coredump kernel disable

EX

Disable kernel core-dump logging to the CORE_DUMP_DIR on the flash.

Syntax

[**no**] **logging coredump kernel disable**

To re-enable kernel core-dump logging (return to the default), use the **no logging coredump kernel disable** command.

Defaults

Enabled (core-dump logging is enabled)

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

Usage Information

By default, the kernel core-dump is enable and stored in the flash directory:

- Storage Directory Name: **flash:CORE_DUMP_DIR**
  - — Kernel core-dump naming convention is: **f10rp***ProcessorID***.kcore.gz**
  - — For example: **F10rp1.kcore.gz**
  - — Application core-dump naming convention is:

    rp*ProcessorID _ApplicationName_timestamp***.core.gz**

    For example: **rp1_ospf_060307172608.core.gz**
- Multiple core-dumps
  - — Application core-dumps are timestamp embedded and are not overwritten by default. Manually delete the older core-dumps to allow more space on the flash.
  - — Kernel core-dumps are overwritten whenever there is a new core-dump.

Should a crash occur, the large crash kernel file may take more than ten minutes to upload and may require more space on the flash than is available. The HA module is aware of a core-dump in process and will wait until the upload is complete before rebooting the RPM.

Note: Application core-dumps are also automatically uploaded to flash. If there is not enough available space for the kernel core-dump on the flash, the kernel upload will terminate.

Related Commands

logging coredump linecard	Enable core-dump logging on line cards
logging coredump kernel server	Save core-dump logging files to an alternate server

logging coredump kernel server

E X

Designate the logging core-dump files to be saved to a remote server rather than flash.

Syntax

logging coredump kernel server

To save the logging core-dump files to flash (the default), use the **no logging coredump kernel server** command.

Defaults

Saved on flash

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

Related Commands

logging coredump linecard	Enable core-dump logging on line cards
logging coredump kernel disable	Disable kernel core-dump logging

logging coredump linecard

E X

Enable line card core-dump logging on a specific line card or on all line cards.

Syntax

logging coredump linecard {*slot_number* [**port-shutdown | no-port-shutdown**] | **all**}

To disable line card coredump logging, use the **no logging coredump linecard** [*slot_number* | **all**] command.

Parameters

linecard *slot number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the slot number to enable core-dump logging line card details. Range: 0 to 13 on the E1200; 0 on 6 for E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on the E300.
port-shutdown	Enter the keyword **port-shutdown** to configure the system to shutdown the physical interfaces during a software exception and the subsequent core dump.
no-port-shutdown	Enter the keyword **no-port-shutdown** to configure the system so that the physical interfaces remain up during a software exception and the subsequent core dump. This is an “undo” feature for the **port-shutdown** option.
linecard all	Enter the keyword **linecard all** to enable core-dump logging details on all line cards.

Defaults

Disabled (core-dump logging is off)

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

Usage Information

The line card core-dump is stored on flash in a directory:

- Storage Directory Name: **flash:CORE_DUMP_DIR**
  - — Line Card core-dump naming convention is: **f10lp***Slot_Number*.**core.gz**

For example: **f10lp6.core.gz**

- Multiple core-dumps
  - If multiple line cards crash, the core-dump files will upload simultaneously. However, a second core-dump from the same line card slot will overwrite the first core-dump.
  - During a line card core-dump, the line card interface remains *up* while the core-dump is being written to the directory. Use the **port-shutdown** option to shutdown the physical interfaces during the core dump, allowing for a failover to a backup system.

Related Commands

logging coredump kernel server	Save core-dump logging files to an alternate server.
logging coredump kernel disable	Disable kernel core-dump logging.

power-off/on sfm

E X

Power on or off a specified SFM.

Syntax **power-{off | on} sfm** *slot-number*

Parameters

`power-off`	Enter the keyword **power-off** to power off the SFM.
`power-on`	Enter the keyword **power-on** to power on the SFM
sfm *slot-number*	Enter the keyword **sfm** followed by the slot number of the SFM to power on/off. Range: 0 to 7

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.1.1.2	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E600i
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E1200i

Usage Information This command is used for diagnostic purposes to isolate and identify a failed SFM when troubleshooting issues related to the chassis dataplane.

Note: Execute this command only during an offline diagnostics; this command may bring down the switch fabric.

When there are a full set of SFMs online, powering down one SFM will reduce the total bandwidth supported by the chassis, and may affect data flow. A warning message is issued at the command line that requires user confirmation to proceed with the command.

Example

Figure 66-2. power-off sfm command with data traffic warning message

```
Force10#power-off sfm 0
SFM0 is active. Powering it off it might impact the data traffic.
Proceed with power-off [confirm yes/no]:yes
Feb 15 23:52:53: %RPM1-P:CP %CHMGR-2-MINOR_SFM: Minor alarm: only eight working SFM
Force10#
```

Since this command is for diagnostic purposes, you can power off more than one SFM causing a switch fabric module to go down. A warning message is issued at the command line and requires user confirmation to proceed with the command.

Example

Figure 66-3. power-off sfm command with switch fabric down warning message

```
Force10#power-off sfm 1
WARNING!! SFM1 is active. Powering it off it will cause Switch Fabric to go down!!
Proceed with power-off [confirm yes/no]:yes
Feb 16 00:03:19: %RPM1-P:CP %TSM-6-SFM_SWITCHFAB_STATE: Switch Fabric: DOWN
Feb 16 00:03:20: %RPM1-P:CP %CHMGR-0-MAJOR_SFM: Major alarm: Switch fabric down
Force10#
```

Once the SFM is powered off, the SFM status indicates that the SFM has been powered off by the user. Use the **show sfm all** command to display the status.

Example

Figure 66-4. show sfm all command Example

```
Force10#show sfm all
Switch Fabric State:  down   (Not enough working SFMs)
Switch Mode: SFM

--  Switch Fabric Modules  --
Slot  Status
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   power off            (SFM powered off by user)
  1   power off            (SFM powered off by user)
  2   power off            (SFM powered off by user)
  3   active
  4   active
  5   active

Force10#
```

Related Commands

show sfm	Display the current SFM status.

show command-history

E X

Display the trace command history log.

Syntax **show command-history** *line number*

Parameters

line number	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number of the most recent command history lines (commands). For example, if you want to view the most recent ten command, enter the number 10.

Defaults No default behaviors or values

Command Modes EXEC

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 **Figure 66-5. show command-history**

```
orce10#show command-history 15
[1/15 14:59:27]: CMD-(CLI):[enable]by default from console
[1/15 15:9:15]:  CMD-(CLI):[show linecard all]by default from console
[1/15 15:9:28]:  CMD-(CLI):[interface gigabitethernet 12/0]by default from console
[1/15 15:11:51]: CMD-(CLI):[show startup-config]by default from console
[1/15 15:24:24]: CMD-(TEL46):[enable]by admin from vty0 (peer RPM)
[1/15 15:24:39]: CMD-(TEL46):[show version]by admin from vty0 (peer RPM)
[1/15 15:25:23]: CMD-(TEL46):[show interfaces managementethernet 1]by admin from vty0
(peer RPM)
[1/15 15:25:45]: CMD-(CLI):[configure]by default from console
- Repeated 1 time.
[1/15 15:25:56]: CMD-(CLI):[username mari password ******]by default from console
[1/15 15:26:33]: CMD-(CLI):[configure]by default from console
- Repeated 1 time.
[1/15 15:26:47]: CMD-(CLI):[ip ssh server enable]by default from console
[1/15 15:26:59]: CMD-(SSH47):[enable]by mari from vty0 (10.11.9.207)
[1/15 15:27:8]:  CMD-(SSH47):[show command-history 15]by mari from vty0 (10.11.9.207)
Force10#
```

Usage Information

The command history output includes:

- [username *name* password *******] —when the command is executed via telnet
- **[by default from console]** —when the command is executed via console
- **[by admin from vty0 (peer RPM)]** —with brackets, when the command is executed to primary rpm via standby rpm using telnet-peer-rpm command.

Each command contains up to 50 characters in the display output. FTOS compares the first 50 characters of each command and if the characters are the same (i.e. the same command was issued), then the display output indicates the duplicate entry with "**Repeated X times**".

All commands executed by all users, except password related commands, are captured in the trace command history log. Each command has a date and time stamp. The trace-log file has a separate 3000 line buffer to hold command history on a FIFO basis. When the buffer is full, the contents *wraps* (i.e. the first line is automatically deleted to make room for the last command line).This file can be analyzed by the Dell Force10 Technical Assistance Center (TAC) to assist in troubleshooting.

Note: No password information is saved to the trace command history log.

show console

EX

Display, onto the console, background resets, calls, initialization etc. of the designated line card.

Syntax **show console lp** *slot-number*

Parameters

lp *slot-number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lp** and the slot number to view information on the line-card processor in that slot. 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 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

Example

Figure 66-6. show console lp 0 command Example

```
Force10#show console lp 0
MINI FIFO CONTROL     =  0x0a
MINI FIFO RPM POINTER = 0x000
MINI FIFO CPU POINTER = 0xb0b
Default case. type = 5
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 69
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 69
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 70
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 5
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 5
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 5
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 5
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 5
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 11
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 5
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 5
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 11
Force10#
```

reset sfm

Reset a specific SFM module (power-off and then power-on).

Syntax **reset sfm** *slot-number*

Parameters

slot-number	Enter the slot number of the SFM to reset. Range: 0 to 7

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Usage Information When an error is detected on an SFM module, this command is a manual recovery mechanism. Since this command can be used with *live* traffic running, the switch fabric will not go down if the switch fabric is in an UP state. When there is a full set of SFMs online in the chassis, resetting one SFM will reduce the total bandwidth supported by the chassis and may affect data flow. A warning message is issued at the command line and requires user confirmation to proceed.

Example

Figure 66-7. reset sfm error message

```
Force10#reset sfm 0
SFM0 is active. Resetting it might temporarily impact data traffic.
Proceed with reset [confirm yes/no]:yes
Feb 16 00:39:30: %RPM1-P:CP %TSM-5-SFM_DISCOVERY: Found SFM 0
Force10#
```

This command does not permit resetting any SFM when the system has (max-1) SFM and switch fabric is up).

Example

Figure 66-8. reset sfm Command Example

```
Force10#reset sfm 1
% Error: SFM1 is active. Resetting it will impact data traffic.
Force10#
```

Note: Resetting an SFM in a power-off state is not permitted. Use the command **power-on sfm** to bring the SFM back to a power-on state.

Related Commands

power-off/on sfm	Power on/off an SFM

show diag sfm

E X

Display the results and status of the last chassis runtime/onetime loopback test.

Syntax **show diag sfm**

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

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

Figure 66-9. show diag sfm command Example

```
Force10#show diag sfm

Switch Fabric Module Loopback Test:   enabled
SFM Walk-Through in Loopback Test:    enabled
SFM Bring-Down in Loopback Test:      enabled
Switch Fabric Module Loopback State:  on

--  Route Processor Modules  --
Slot  Test Status   Last Result   Time Stamp
-----------------------------------------------------
  0     on          pass         Mar 26 2007 12:41:56
  1     off         none

--  Line cards  --
Slot  Test Status   Last Result   Time Stamp
-----------------------------------------------------
  0     off         none
  1     off         none
  2     on          pass         Mar 26 2007 12:41:56
  3     off         none
  4     off         none
  5     off         none
  6     off         none
  7     off         none
  8     off         none
  9     off         none
 10     off         none
 11     on          pass         Mar 26 2007 12:41:56
 12     off         none
 13     off         none
Force10#
```

show processes ipc

E X

Display IPC messaging used internally between FTOS processes.

Syntax **show processes ipc** [recv-stats | send-stats] [cp | rp1 | rp2 | lp *linecard-number*]

Parameters

recv-stats	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **recv-stat** to display the receiver-side details of the IPC messages.
send-stats	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **send-stats** to display the sender-side details of the IPC messages.
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.

Defaults No default values or behavior

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

Example **Figure 66-10. show processes ipc recv-stats Command Example**

```
Force10#show processes ipc recv-stats lp 0
IPC Receive Statistics on LP 0
Memory Used by Recv DB on this processor: 6825992 bytes
SeqNo - Last successfull Guaranteed IPC Pkt Seq No delivered from source to destination
HiWtmk - Highest socket watermark reached for destination
M-SkSize - Max socket size of destination
NonG-Rcvd - No of non-guaranteed IPC pkts received
Pri-Dr - Priority drops done for non-guaranteed pkts due to socket almost-full condition
SkFull-Dr - Any IPC packet dropped because of socket full condition

Source->          Destination   SeqNo  HiWtmk(%)    M-SkSize   NonG-Rcvd  Pri-Dr  SkFull-Dr
TME: 0 ->              TME: 3       0          0       41600           1       0        0
TME: 3 ->            LCMGR: 0       0          0       41600           1       0        0
IPC: 0 ->              IPC: 3   37557          0       41600        6376       0        0
IPC: 3 ->              TME: 3   16215          0       41600           0       0        0
CLI: 0 ->         SYSADMTSK: 3   11483          0       41600           0       0        0
Force10#
```

Example **Figure 66-11. show processes ipc send-stats Command Example**

```
Force10#show processes ipc send-stats
IPC Send Statistics on CP
Memory Used by Send DB on this processor: 2303000 bytes
SeqNo   -  Last sent guaranteed IPC pkt sequence no from this source to destination
Success -  No of successfull guaranteed IPC packets sent from source to destination
1st-R   -  No of first retry attempts
2nd-R   -  No of second retry attempts
Fails   -  No of guaranteed IPC pkts that could not be transmitted
RTT(ms) -  Avg. Round Trip time for guaranteed IPC packets in millisecs
NonG-S  -  No of non-guaranteed IPC pkts succesfully sent. This does not include those sent by SWP
NonG-F  -  No of non-guaranteed IPC pkt transmission failures
SWP-S   -  No of non-guaranteed SWP IPC pkts succesfully sent
SWP-F   -  No of non-guaranteed SWP IPC pkt transmission failures

Source->     Destination   SeqNo   Success   1st-R   2nd-R   Fails  RTT(ms) NonG-S  NonG-F  SWP-S  SWP-F
TME: 0 ->         TME: 1   15868         1       0       0       0       1       0       0      0      0
Force10#
```

Usage Information These commands should be used only when you are working directly with Dell Force10 TAC (Technical Assistance Center) while troubleshooting a problem.

show processes ipc flow-control

E X

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.

Defaults No default values or behavior

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

Example **Figure 66-12. show processes ipc flow-control rp Command Example**

```
Force10# 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
Force10#
```

Example **Figure 66-13. show processes ipc flow-control lp Command Example**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 66-1. show processes ipc flow-control Display Definitions

Field	Description
TxProcess	Sender Process
RxProcess	Receiver Process
Cur Len	The number of messages, in the sender process, waiting to be sent to the receiver process
High Mark	The maximum number of accumulated messages (over the life of the queue), in the sender process, waiting to be sent out to the receiver process
Time Out	The time period the sender process waits for acknowledgement from the receiver process before attempting to resend the queued messages
Retries	The number of successive attempts (retries) the sender process will make to send the messages to the receiver process
Msg Sent	The accumulated number of messages sent between the sender and receiver processes from the time the queue was created.
Ack Rcvd	The number of acknowledgements received from the receiver process
Aval Retrans	The current number of attempts, for retransmission, available in the event an acknowledgement is not received. This value decrements on every retry and may fall below the initial value, of “Max Retrans” to zero, in case the receiver is not responding. This count is reset dynamically to Max Retrans value in case the queue starts to function after experiencing some acknowledgement loss
Max Retrans	The max number of retransmission attempts configured for a sender - receiver pair

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 period of time, the SWP time-out mechanism re-submits the message at the head of the FIFO queue.
- After retrying several times, the following time-out message is generated:

```
SWP-2-NOMORETIMEOUT
```

- In the display, a retry (Retries) value of zero indicates that the SWP mechanism reached the maximum number of retransmissions without an acknowledgement.

show revision

Display revision numbers of all line card, RPM, and SFM components.

Syntax **show revision**

Defaults No default behavior or value

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

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Example **Figure 66-14. show revision command Example (partial)**

```
Force10#show revision

--  RPM 0  --
panda        : ASIC - 0x72632000
bedrock      : 0x34
helio        : 0x13
tabby        : 0x7
willow       : 0x13

--  Line card 0 --
lc pic 0        : 1.0
lc pic 1        : 1.0
marvel serdes   : 0x0
aquarius        : 0x15
galle           : 0x11
lynx            : 0x7
mini            : 0x22
pandora         : 0xd

--  Line card 1 --
lc pic 0        : 1.1
lc pic 1        : 1.1
marvel serdes   : 0xcd4
aquarius        : 0x15
galle           : 0x11
lynx            : 0x7
mini            : 0x25
pandora         : 0x9

--  SFM 0 --
simba        : 0x1
faith        : 0xc

--  SFM 1 --
simba        : 0x1
faith        : 0xc

--  SFM 2 --
simba        : 0x1
faith        : 0xc

--  SFM 3 --
simba        : 0x1
faith        : 0xc
--  SFM 4 --
simba        : 0x1
faith        : 0xc
```

show tech-support

E X

Display the necessary information for the Dell Force10 Technical Assistance Center to assist and perform troubleshooting.

Syntax **show tech-support [page]**

Parameters

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.

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

Usage Information

The 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**

Without the **page** option, the command output is continuous, use CNTL-z to interrupt the command output.

Example

Figure 66-15. partial output of the show tech-support Command Example

```
Force10#show tech-support
 ---------------------------------- show version -------------------------------
Force10 Networks Real Time Operating System Software

System image file is "flash://FTOS-EF-6.5.4.1.bin"

Chassis Type: E600
Control Processor: IBM PowerPC 750FX (Rev D2.2) with 536870912 bytes of memory.
Route Processor 1: IBM PowerPC 750FX (Rev D2.2) with 1073741824 bytes of memory.
Route Processor 2: IBM PowerPC 750FX (Rev D2.2) with 1073741824 bytes of memory.

128K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.

  1 Route Processor Module
  9 Switch Fabric Module
  1 48-port GE line card with SFP optics (EF)
  1 4-port 10GE LAN/WAN PHY line card with XFP optics (EF)
  1 48-port 10/100/1000Base-T line card with RJ-45 interfaces (EF)
  1 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
 96 GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
  4 Ten GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
---------------------------------- show clock ------------------------------
18:23:19.799 UTC Fri Mar 16 2007
 ---------------------------------- show HA information ----------------------
--  RPM Status  --
-------------------------------------------------
 RPM Slot ID:               0
 RPM Redundancy Role:       Primary
 RPM State:                 Active
 RPM SW Version:            7.4.1.1
 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

--  RPM Failover Record  --
-------------------------------------------------
 Failover Count:            0
 Last failover timestamp:   None
 Last failover Reason:      None

 ---------------------------------- show running-config ------------------------
Current Configuration ...
! Version 6.5.4.1
!
boot system rpm0 primary flash://FTOS-EF-6.5.4.1.bin
boot system rpm0 secondary flash://FTOS-EF-6.5.4.1.bin
boot system rpm0 default flash://FTOS-EF-6.5.4.1.bin
!
redundancy auto-failover-limit count 3 period 60
redundancy auto-synchronize full
redundancy disable-auto-reboot rpm
redundancy primary rpm0
!
hostname E600-TAC-3
!
cam-ipv4flow multicast-fib 9 pbr 1 qos 8 system-flow 5 trace-list 1
!
...
```

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.

Offline Diagnostic Commands

Offline diagnostics are not supported in FTOS version 8.1.1.0.

The offline diagnostics test suite is useful for isolating faults and debugging hardware. The tests results are written to a file in flash memory and can be displayed on screen. Detailed statistics for all tests are collected.

These statistics include:

- last execution time
- first test pass time and last test pass time
- first test failure time and last test failure time
- total run count
- total failure count
- consecutive failure count
- error code

The offline diagnostics commands are:

- diag linecard
- offline
- online
- show diag

diag linecard

Not supported in FTOS version 8.1.1.0

E X Run offline diagnostics on a line card(s).

Syntax **diag linecard** *number* {**alllevels | level0 | level1 | level2**} | {**terminate**}

To terminate the offline diagnostics, use the **diag linecard** *number* **terminate** command.

Parameters

number	Enter the line card slot number. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600, and 0 to 5 on a E300.
alllevels	Enter the keyword **alllevels** to run the complete offline diagnostic test.
level0	Enter the keyword **level0** to check the device inventory and verify the existence of the devices.

level1	Enter the keyword **Level1** to verify that the devices are accessible via the designated paths (line integrity tests) and test the internal registers of the devices.
level2	Enter the keyword **level2** to perform on-board loopback tests on various data paths (data Port-Pipe and Ethernet).
terminate	Enter the keyword **terminate** to stop the offline diagnostics tests.

Defaults All Levels (alllevels)

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

offline

Not supported in FTOS version 8.1.1.0

EX Place a line card in an offline state.

Syntax **offline** {**linecard** *number*}

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600, and 0 to 5 on a E300.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Mode 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

online

Not supported in FTOS version 8.1.1.0

EX Place a line card in an online state.

Syntax **online** {**linecard** *number* | **rpm** *number*}

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600, and 0 to 5 on a E300.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Mode 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

show diag

Not supported in FTOS version 8.1.1.0

Display current diagnostics information.

Syntax **show diag** {information} [linecard number [detail | periodic | summary]]

Parameters

information	Enter the keyword **information** to view current diagnostics information in the system.
linecard *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600, and 0 to 5 on a E300.
detail	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **detail** to view detailed diagnostics information.
periodic	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **periodic** to display diagnostics results periodically.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view a summary of the diagnostics information.

Defaults **summary**

Command Mode 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

Hardware Commands

These commands display information from a hardware sub-component or ASIC.

Warning: These commands should be used only when you are working directly with Dell Force10 TAC (Technical Assistance Center) while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use these command without the assistance of a Dell Force10 TAC representative. To contact Dell Force10 TAC for assistance:
E-mail Direct Support: support@Force10networks.com
Web: www.force10networks.com/support/
Telephone support:
US and Canada customers: 866-965-5800
International customers: 408-965-5800

The commands are:

- clear hardware btm
- clear hardware rpm mac counters
- hardware monitor linecard
- hardware monitor mac
- hardware watchdog
- show control-traffic
- show control-traffic ingress | egress
- show control-traffic linecard
- show control-traffic rpm-switch
- show cpu-interface-stats
- show hardware btm
- show hardware fpc forward
- show hardware fpc lookup detail
- show hardware rpm mac counters
- show interfaces link-status
- show interfaces phy
- show interfaces transceiver
- show ipc-traffic
- show ipc-traffic ingress | egress
- show ipc-traffic linecard
- show ipc-traffic rpm-switch
- show logging driverlog

clear hardware btm

E X

Clear the Buffer Traffic Manager (BTM) error counters and status registers.

Syntax **clear hardware** {rpm | linecard} *number* port-set *pipe-number* btm {egress | ingress | all} {errors | status}

Parameters

rpm	Enter the keyword **rpm** to clear BTM error counters or status registers on the RPM.
linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number to clear BTM error counters or status registers on the specified line card. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on an E300
port-set *pipe-number*	Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by the number of the line card or RPM's Port-Pipe. Range: 0 to 1
egress errors | status	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **egress errors** or **egress status** to clear egress BTM error counters or ingress BTM status registers.
ingress errors | status	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **ingress errors** or **ingress status** to clear ingress BTM error counters or ingress BTM status registers.
all errors | status	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **all errors** or **all status** to clear both egress and ingress BTM error counters and status registers.

Defaults No default behavior or values

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

Example

```
Force10#clear hardware linecard 2 port-set 0 btm ingress errors
Force10#clear hardware rpm 1 port-set 0 btm ingress errors
Force10#clear hardware rpm 0 port-set 0 btm ingress errors
% Error: RPM 0 is not active.
Force10#
```

Related Commands

show hardware btm	Display the BTM counters

clear hardware rpm mac counters

Clear the MAC counters for the party-bus control switch on the IPC subsystem of the RPM.

Syntax **clear hardware rpm** *slot-number* **mac counters**

Parameters

slot-number	Enter the RPM slot number. Range: 0 -1

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Mode 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

hardware monitor linecard

E X

Configure the system to take an action upon a line card hardware error.

Syntax **hardware monitor linecard asic** {**btm** | **fpc**} **action-on-error** {**card-problem** | **card-reset** | **card-shutdown**}

Parameters

btm	Enter the keyword **btm** to configure the system to take an action upon a Buffer Traffic Manager hardware error.
fpc	Enter the keyword **fpc** to configure the system to take an action upon a Flexible Packet Classifier hardware error.
card-problem	Enter the keyword **card-problem** to place a line card in a card-problem state upon a hardware error.
card-reset	Enter the keyword **card-reset** to reset a line card upon a hardware error.
card-shutdown	Enter the keyword **card-shutdown** to shutdown a line card upon a hardware error.

Defaults None

Command Mode 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

hardware monitor mac

E X

Configure the system to shut down all ports on a line card upon a MAC hardware error.

Syntax **hardware monitor mac action-on-error port-shutdown**

Defaults None

Command Mode 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

hardware watchdog

E X

Set the watchdog timer to trigger a reboot and restart the system.

Syntax **hardware watchdog**

Defaults Disabled

Command Mode 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

show control-traffic

E X Show information related to CP, RP1 or RP2, and ACL-FPGA related control traffic.

Syntax **show control-traffic rpm** [0-1] {cp | rp1 | rp2 | acl-fpga} {counters | statistics}

Parameters

cp	Enter the keyword **cp** to view IPC information on the CPs counters or statistics.
rp1	Enter the keyword **rp1** to display the RP1's control counters or statistics
rp2	Enter the keyword **rp2** to display the RP2's control counters or statistics.
acl-fpga	Enter the keyword **acl-fpga** to display the counters for packets transmitted through acl-fpga.

Defaults No default behavior or values

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

show control-traffic ingress | egress

E X Display information related to packet drops and counters for ingress or egress IPC traffic.

Syntax **show control-traffic rpm** [0-1] {ingress| egress} {counters | drops}

Parameters

ingress	Enter the keyword **ingress** to view control information on the ingress (LC-to-RPM) path.
egress	Enter the keyword **egress** to view control information on the egress (RPM-to-LC) path.
counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **counters** to display the control counters.
drops	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **drops** to display control drop-related error counters.

Defaults No default behavior or values

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

show control-traffic linecard

E X Display information relating to packet counts for the selected line card's control traffic.

Syntax **show control-traffic rpm** [0-1] linecard # {lc-switch counters | lc-port counters}

Parameters

linecard	Enter the keyword **linecard <0-**to display the RPM Switch's control related information.
counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **counters** to display the control counters.
lc-switch	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lc-switch** to display the counter information for the LC-Switch.
lc-port	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lc-port** to display information for the LC-port.

Defaults No default behavior or values

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

show control-traffic rpm-switch

E X Display information relating to packet counts for the RPM Switch's control traffic.

Syntax **show control-traffic rpm** [0-1] rpm-switch {counters | configuration | qos-counters | qos-configuration | cp-port | rp1-port | rp2-port | lc-switch # | Peer-RPM} {counters | configuration | qos-counters | qos-configuration}

Parameters

rpm-switch	Enter the keyword **rpm-switch** to display the RPM Switch's control related information.
counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **counters** to display the control counters.
drops	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **drops** to display control drop-related error counters.
configuration	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **configuration** to display the RP-Switch related control configuration.

qos-counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **qos-counters** to display the RP-Switch qos-counters.
qos-configuration	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **qos-configuration** to display the RP-Switch qos-configuration.
cp-port	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **cp-port** to display the RP-Switch information for the CP port.
rp1-port	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp1-port** to display the RP-Switch information for the RP1 port.
rp2-port	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp2-port** to display the RP-Switch information for the CRP2 port.
lc-switch	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lc-switch** to display the counter information for the LC-Switch.
peer-rpm	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **peer-rpm** to display information for the peer RPM.

Defaults No default behavior or values

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

show cpu-interface-stats

E X

The command provides an immediate snapshot of the health of the internal RPM and line card CPU. Generally this command is used in concert with Dell Force10 Technical Support engineers.

Syntax **show cpu-interface-stats** {cp | lp | rp1 | rp2}

Parameters

cp	Enter the keyword **cp** to display the CP's interface statistics.
lp	Enter the keyword **lp** to display the LP's interface statistics
rp1	Enter the keyword **rp1** to display the RP1's interface statistics
rp2	Enter the keyword **rp2** to display the RP2’s interface statistics.

Defaults No default behavior or values

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

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Example **Figure 66-16. show cpu-interface-stats lp Command Example**

```
Force10#show cpu-interface-stats lp 1
-- Dataplane PP1 interface statistics --
Link state           : Up
Recv Interrupts/Polls:         0
Recv Packets         :      9807    Transmit Packets    :      9808
Recv Desc Error      :         0    Transmit Desc Error :         0
Recv Out of Mem      :         0    Transmit Out of Mem :         0
Recv Upper Layer Full:         0    Transmit Pause Pkts :         0
Recv Other Error     :         0    Transmit Other Error:         0
Recv Restarts        :         0
Recv Restarts Fatal  :         0
-- Dataplane PP0 interface statistics --
Link state           : Up
Recv Interrupts/Polls:         0
Recv Packets         :      9807    Transmit Packets    :      9807
Recv Desc Error      :         0    Transmit Desc Error :         0
Recv Out of Mem      :         0    Transmit Out of Mem :         0
Recv Upper Layer Full:         0    Transmit Pause Pkts :         0
Recv Other Error     :         0    Transmit Other Error:         0
Recv Restarts        :         0
Recv Restarts Fatal  :         0
-- Partybus RPM0 interface statistics --
Link state           : Up
Recv Interrupts/Polls:         0
Recv Packets         :    171611    Transmit Packets    :    329859
Recv Desc Error      :         0    Transmit Desc Error :         0
Recv Out of Mem      :         0    Transmit Out of Mem :         0
Recv Upper Layer Full:         0    Transmit Pause Pkts :         0
Recv Other Error     :         0    Transmit Other Error:         0
Recv Restarts        :         0
Recv Restarts Fatal  :         0
-- Partybus RPM1 interface statistics --
Link state           : Up
Recv Interrupts/Polls:         0
Recv Packets         :         0    Transmit Packets    :         0
Recv Desc Error      :         0    Transmit Desc Error :         0
Recv Out of Mem      :         0    Transmit Out of Mem :         0
Recv Upper Layer Full:         0    Transmit Pause Pkts :         0
Recv Other Error     :         0    Transmit Other Error:         0
Recv Restarts        :         0
Recv Restarts Fatal  :         0
Force10#
```

Example **Figure 66-17. show cpu-interface-stats cp command Example (Partial)**

```
Force10#show cpu-interface-stats cp
-- Partybus ethernet statistics --
Link state           : Down
Recv Interrupts/Polls:    438532
Recv Packets         :    440125    Transmit Packets    :    290784
...
-- Dataplane ethernet statistics --
Link state           : Down
Recv Interrupts/Polls:      9875
Recv Packets         :      9875    Transmit Packets    :      9841
...
-- OOB ethernet statistics --
Link state           : Up
Recv Interrupts/Polls:     15439
Recv Packets         :     19298    Transmit Packets    :        11
...
-- Partybus switch statistics --
Dropped cells  : 0
Dropped packets: 0
LC0 :  Ingress:         0        Egress:      1780
LC1 :  Ingress:    331581        Egress:    176297
...
CP  :  Ingress:    292114        Egress:    440141
RP1 :  Ingress:     61250        Egress:     66663
RP2 :  Ingress:     54346        Egress:     59750
IRC :  Ingress:         0        Egress:      1780
-- Partybus ethernet rate statistics --
- 0: Peak rate at Thu Dec  6 18:20:32 2007 -
Total rate (bps) :   1634400
Total Size (bytes):      4086
Total Arp  (bytes):         0
From 127.10.10.23:0            2128 bytes
From 127.10.10.23:9093         1500 bytes
From 127.10.10.12:4233          368 bytes
- 1: Peak rate at Thu Dec  6 18:16:40 2007 -
Total rate (bps) :   1634400
Total Size (bytes):      4086
Total Arp  (bytes):         0
From 127.10.10.23:0            2128 bytes
From 127.10.10.23:9093         1500 bytes
From 127.10.10.12:4233          368 bytes
- 2: Peak rate at Thu Dec  6 18:20:43 2007 -
Total rate (bps) :   1634400
Total Size (bytes):      4086
Total Arp  (bytes):         0
From 127.10.10.23:0            2128 bytes
From 127.10.10.23:9093         1500 bytes
From 127.10.10.11:4229          368 bytes
-- IRC Statistics --
irc phy: DOWN
-- Helios Statistics --
ACL Fpga Cp  dataplane packets:9875 denied:0 dropped:0
ACL Fpga Rp1 dataplane packets:39125 denied:0 dropped:0
ACL Fpga Rp2 dataplane packets:274 denied:0 dropped:0
ACL Fpga Mgmt          packets:19441 denied:0 dropped:0Force10#
Force10#
```

show hardware btm

E X Display the Buffer Traffic Manager (BTM) error counters, status registers, or packet queue.

Syntax **show hardware** {rpm | linecard} *number* port-set *pipe-number* btm {egress | ingress | all} {errors | status | queues} {register starting-value [*number_of_registers*]}

Parameters

rpm	Enter the keyword **rpm** to display RPM error counters, status registers, or packet queue from the BTM.
linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number to display BTM error counters, status registers, or packet queue on the specified line card. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on an E300
port-set *pipe-number*	Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by the number of the line card's Port-Pipe. Range: 0 to 1
egress errors | status | queues	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **egress errors, egress status**, or **egress queues** to view egress BTM error counters, status registers, or packet queue.
ingress errors | status | queues	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **ingress errors, ingress status**, or **ingress queues** to view ingress BTM error counters, status registers, or packet queue.
all errors | status | queues	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **all errors, all status**, or **all queues** to view all BTM error counters, status registers, or packet queue
register *starting-value* [*number_of_registers*]	Enter the keyword **register** followed by the starting value of the register to read from. Range: 0 to 16777212 Optionally, enter the number of registers to read from. If no value is specified, only one line is displayed. Range: 1 to 512

Defaults

No default behavior or values

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

Example

```
Force10#show hardware linecard 1 port-set 2 btm all errors
Output for portpipe 0 Ingress
   PC_SPI4_BADPORT_CNTR   [0x000230]     =     16777216
   PC_SPI4_EOP_ABORT_CNTR [0x000234]     =     33554432
   PC_SPI4_MISS_SOP_CNTR  [0x00238]      =     50331648
Output for portpipe 0 Egress
   FC_BAD_CRC_ERR_CNTR    [0x000250]     =     150994944
Force10#
```

Related Commands

clear hardware btm	Clear the btm counters

show hardware fpc forward

Display receive and transmit counters, error counters and status registers for the forwarding functional area of the FPC (flexible packet classification engine).

Syntax

show hardware linecard *number* port-set *pipe-number* fpc forward {counters | drops | spi {err-counters | spichannel# counters} | status}

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number. Range: 0 to 13 on E1200, 0 to 6 on E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on E300
port-set *pipe-number*	Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by the number of the line card's Port-Pipe. Range: 0 to 1
counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **counters** to display the FPC receive and transmit packet, byte counters, and error counters.
drops	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **drops** to display FPC drop-related error counters.
spi err-counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **spi err-counters** to display the FPC System Packet Interface (SPI) receive and transmit packet, byte counters, error counters, and key status registers on the ingress and egress paths.
spi spichannel# counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **spi spichannel# counters** to display the FPC System Packet Interface level 4 (SPI4) counters.
`status`	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **status** to display FPC status registers.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

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

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Example **Figure 66-18. show hardware fpc forward drops Command Example**

```
Force10#show hardware linecard 4 port-set 0 fpc forward drops
                  SPI 0
ICMP Drops        : 0x0
ACL Drops         : 0x0
IBC_DROP          : 0
EBC_DROP          : 0
IFA_DROP_CNT      : 0
EFA_DROP_CNT      : 0
CMB_IC_DROP       : 0
CMB_LG_DROP       : 0
CMB_SF_DROP       : 0
CMB_IPM_DROP      : 0
CMB_OPM_DROP      : 0
                  SPI 1
ICMP Drops        : 0x0
ACL Drops         : 0x0
IBC_DROP          : 0
EBC_DROP          : 0
IFA_DROP_CNT      : 0
EFA_DROP_CNT      : 0
CMB_IC_DROP       : 0
CMB_LG_DROP       : 0
CMB_SF_DROP       : 0
CMB_IPM_DROP      : 0
CMB_OPM_DROP      : 0
Force10#
```

Example

Figure 66-19. show hardware fpc forward counters Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware linecard 4 port-set 0 fpc forward counters
Portpipe 0
Ingress Counters                    SPI 0
    SPI4_ABORT                       : 0
    MAC_2_T2_DIP2                    : 0
    MAC_2_T2_DIP4                    : 0
    SPI4_LOSS_CNT                    : 0
    MAC_2_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_CRC      : 0
    MAC_2_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_LO       : 0
    MAC_2_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_HI       : 0
    IBC_DROP                         : 0
    IFA_TX_PKT_LO                    : 0
    IFA_TX_PKT_HI                    : 0
Egress Counters                     SPI 0
    SPI4_ABORT                       : 0
    C2_TO_T2_DIP2                    : 0
    C2_TO_T2_DIP4                    : 0
    SPI4_LOSS_CNT1                   : 0
    C2_TO_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_CRC      : 0
    C2_TO_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_LO       : 0
    C2_TO_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_HI       : 0
    EBC_DROP                         : 0
    EFA_TX_PKT_LO                    : 0
    EFA_TX_PKT_HI                    : 0
    EGRESS_DROP_COUNT                : 0
CMB_IC_DROP               : 0
CMB_LG_DROP               : 0
CMB_SF_DROP               : 0

CMB_IPM_DROP              : 0
CMB_OPM_DROP              : 0
Portpipe 0
Ingress Counters                    SPI 1
    SPI4_ABORT                       : 0
    MAC_2_T2_DIP2                    : 0
    MAC_2_T2_DIP4                    : 0
    SPI4_LOSS_CNT                    : 0
    MAC_2_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_CRC      : 0
    MAC_2_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_LO       : 0
    MAC_2_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_HI       : 0
    IBC_DROP                         : 0
    IFA_TX_PKT_LO                    : 0
    IFA_TX_PKT_HI                    : 0
Egress Counters                     SPI 1
    SPI4_ABORT                       : 0
    C2_TO_T2_DIP2                    : 0
    C2_TO_T2_DIP4                    : 0
    SPI4_LOSS_CNT1                   : 0
    C2_TO_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_CRC      : 0
    C2_TO_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_LO       : 0
    C2_TO_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_HI       : 0
    EBC_DROP                         : 0
    EFA_TX_PKT_LO                    : 0
    EFA_TX_PKT_HI                    : 0
    EGRESS_DROP_COUNT                : 0
CMB_IC_DROP               : 0
CMB_LG_DROP               : 0
CMB_SF_DROP               : 0
CMB_IPM_DROP              : 0
CMB_OPM_DROP              : 0
Force10#
```

Related Commands

show hardware fpc lookup detail	Display fpc lookup information.

www.dell.com | support.dell.com

show hardware fpc lookup detail

E X

Display diagnostic and debug information related to the lookup functional area of the Flexible Packet Classification (FPC).

Syntax

show hardware linecard *number* port-set *pipe-number* fpc lookup detail

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on an E300
port-set *pipe-number*	Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by the number of the line card's Port-Pipe. Range: 0 to 1

Defaults

No default values or behavior

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

Example

```
Force10#show hardware linecard 0 port-set 0 fpc lookup detailed

Summary of Error Registers
------- -- ----- ---------

0 Counters Enabled :
Cyclone 1.5 ChassisMap           : 0x00000000
Cyclone 1.5 MixedMode            : 0x00000000
T2L party Status                : No Errors
    partyType           ErrorCount
    ----------           ----------

 Summary of Last 16 CamSearches
============================================================
I                 CamKey                P   T    R    P E  N
n                                       a   a    P    o g  W
d                                       r   b    I    r r  I
e                                       i   l    D    t e  I
x                                       t   e         I s  n
                                        y   T         d s  d
                                            y              e
                                            p              x
21554 50697065.5f302045.72726f72.2026204d.61736b20 0x52656769
0x73746572 0x2044756d 1879719229 1027423549 1027423549

Summary of Last 16 CamHits
=========================================
I   Hit0/     Hit1/     S    R    P E  N
n   Index0    Index1    r    P    o g  W
d                       c    I    r r  I
e                       H    D    t e  I
x                       C         I s  n
                        o         d s  d
                        d              e
                        e              x
 0 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 1 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 2 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 3 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 4 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 5 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 6 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 7 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 8 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 9 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
10 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
11 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
12 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
13 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
Force10#
```

www.dell.com | support.dell.com

Example

Figure 66-20. show hardware rpm command Examples

```
Force10#show hardware rpm 0 cp data-plane counters
Input statistics
    31262 Bytes, 319 Frames,
    31262 Total Bytes, 319 Total Frames,
    0 Broadcasts, 0 Multicasts,
    0 CRC, 0 Oversize,
    0 Fragments, 0 Jabber,
    0 64-byte Frames, 638 127-byte Frames,
    0 255-byte Frames, 0 511-byte Frames,
    0 1023-byte Frames, 0 Max Frames,
    0 Error, 0 Dropped,
    0 Undersized

Output statistics
    31262 Bytes, 319 Frames, 357822480 Total Bytes,
    0 Collisions, 0 Late collisions,
    0 Broadcasts, 0 Multicasts

Force10#show hardware rpm 0 cp data-plane statistics
Input statistics
   640 Interrupts, 0 Ticks,
   0 DMA Errors, 0 Stopped,
   0 Cleanup, 0 Throttle Drops,
   0 Status Error, 0 Too Large,
   0 Buff Err0, 320 Receive Interrupts,
   320 Readied for Protocols, 0 Jumbo,
   0 Jumbo Error, 0 Ignored,
   0 Jumbo Missing first, 0 Jumbo Dup First,
   0 Jumbo Mget Failed,
   0 Jumbo ClGet Failed, 0 No Mem,
   0 Overflow fix count,
   0 Mget Failed, 0 ClGet Failed

Output statistics
   0 Pause, 0 Watchdog,
   0 Late Collision, 0 Underrun,
   0 Retransmit Limit, 0 Out Frames,
   0 No Mem, 0 Phy Syncs
Force10#
```

Related Commands

show hardware fpc forward	Display information related to FPC forward.

show hardware rpm mac counters

E X

Display receive- and transmit-counters for the party-bus control switch on the IPC subsystem of the RPM.

Syntax

show hardware rpm *slot-number* **mac counters** [**port** *port-number*]

Parameters

slot-number	Enter the RPM slot number 0 or 1.
port *port-number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **port** followed by the port number of the parity-bus control switch. Range: 0 to 24

Defaults

No default values or behavior

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

Example

Figure 66-21. show hardware rpm mac counters Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware rpm 0 mac counters
 PORT#             RX Frames TX Frames
-------------------------------------
   0 [LC0    ]          0          5
   1 [LC1    ]      25171       2119
   2 [LC2    ]      13967       2108
   3 [LC3    ]      13964       2108
   4 [LC4    ]          0          5
   5 [LC5    ]      25134       2108
   6 [LC6    ]          0          5
   7 [LC7    ]          0          5
   8 [LC8    ]          0          5
   9 [LC9    ]          0          5
  10 [LC10   ]          0          5
  11 [LC11   ]          0          5
  12 [LC12   ]          0          5
  13 [LC13   ]          0          5
  20 [LOC-CP ]      23232     101339
  21 [LOC-RP1]       5248       1097
  22 [LOC-RP2]       5250       1104
  23 [UNUSED ]          0          0
  24 [REM-RPM]      12617      12630
Force10#
```

Table 66-2. show hardware rpm mac counters Command Example Information

Slot ID #	Port number on the party-bus control switch.
RX Frames	Number of packets received by the party-bus switch from the processor in the specified slot.
TX Frames	Number of packets sent by the party-bus switch to the processor in the specified slot.

show interfaces link-status

E X

Displays 10-Gigabit Ethernet link fault signaling and port status information.

Syntax **show interfaces tenGigabitEthernet** *slot/port* **link-status**

Parameters

tenGigabitEthernet	Enter the keyword **tenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

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

Example

Figure 66-22. show interfaces tengigabitethernet Command Example

```
Force10#show interfaces tengigabitethernet 4/0 link-status
Port Status
    Loss of Signal             : FALSE (XFP has power)
    RX Signal Lock Error       : TRUE (Lock detected)
PCS Link State                 : Down
Link Faults
    Remote                     : None (No Fault)
    Local                      : Fault (Fault present)
    Idle Error                 : False (Not received)
    Illegal Symbol             : False (Not received)
    Error Symbol               : False (Not received)
Force10#
```

Table 66-3. Lines in show interfaces tengigabitethernet Command Example

Line	Description
Loss of Signal	Indicates if the interface has detected the required number of digital bit transitions (from 1 to 0 and 0 to 1) on the incoming signal. A 10 GE link must detect a certain number of such transitions for proper synchronization.
Rx Signal Lock Error	Indicates a loss of timing condition. The receive clock must be recovered from the incoming data stream to allow the receiving physical layer to synchronize with the incoming electrical pulses.
PCS Link State	Display the state of the PCS (Physical Coding sub-layer). The state is either up or down.
Link Fault Remote.	Indicates if the remote device has detected a fault, is inhibiting transmission of frames, and may be continuously transmitting idle messages.
Link Fault Local.	Indicates if a local fault is detected that may inhibit transmission of frames, and may be continuously transmitting remote fault signals.
Link Fault Idle Error	Indicates the detections of a non-idle symbol during an idle period.
Link Fault Illegal Symbol	Indicates the detections of an illegal symbol, other than an error symbol, while receiving data frames.
Link Fault Error Symbol.	Indicates the detections of an error symbol while receiving data frames.

show interfaces phy

E X

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 8.1.1.2	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E600i
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E1200i

Example

Figure 66-23. show interfaces gigabitethernet phy Command Example (Partial)

```
Force10#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 66-4. 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.
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.

Table 66-4. Lines in show interfaces gigabitethernet Command Example

Line	Description
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

show interfaces transceiver

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

Syntax **show interfaces gigabitethernet** *slot/port* **transceiver**

Parameters

gigabitethernet	Enter the keyword **gigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information.

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

Example **Figure 66-24. show interfaces gigabitethernet transceiver Command Example**

```
Force10#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 Name          = FINISAR CORP.
SFP 0 Vendor OUI            = 0x00 0x90 0x65
SFP 0 Vendor PN             = FTRJ8519P1BNL
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

Force10#
```

show ipc-traffic

E X Show information related to CP, RP1 or RP2 related IPC traffic.

Syntax **show IPc-traffic rpm** [0-1] **{cp | rp1 | rp2} {**counters | statistics**}**

Parameters

cp	Enter the keyword **cp** to view IPC information on the CPs counters or statistics.
rp1	Enter the keyword **rp1** to display the RP1's IPC counters or statistics
rp2	Enter the keyword **rp2** to display the RP2's IPC counters or statistics.

Defaults No default behavior or values

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

show ipc-traffic ingress | egress

E X Display information related to packet drops and counters for ingress or egress IPC traffic.

Syntax **show ipc-traffic rpm** [0-1] {ingress| egress} {counters | drops}

Parameters

ingress	Enter the keyword **ingress** to view IPC information on the ingress (LC-to-RPM) path.
egress	Enter the keyword **egress** to view IPC information on the egress (RPM-to-LC) path.
counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **counters** to display the IPC counters.
drops	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **drops** to display IPC drop-related error counters.

Defaults No default behavior or values

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

show ipc-traffic linecard

EX Display information relating to packet counts for the selected line card's IPC traffic.

Syntax **show ipc-traffic rpm** [0-1] linecard # {lc-cpu counters | lc-switch counters}

Parameters

linecard	Enter the keyword **linecard <0-**to display the RPM Switch's IPC related information.
counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **counters** to display the IPC counters.
lc-cpu	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lc-port** to display information for the LC-CPU.
lc-switch	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lc-switch** to display the counter information for the LC-Switch.

Defaults No default behavior or values

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

show ipc-traffic rpm-switch

EX Display information relating to packet counts for the RPM Switch's IPC traffic.

Syntax **show ipc-traffic rpm** [0-1] **rpm-switch {**counters | configuration | qos-counters | qos-configuration | cp-port | rp1-port | rp2-port | lc-switch # | Peer-RPM**} {**counters | configuration | qos-counters | qos-configuration}

Parameters

rpm-switch	Enter the keyword **rpm-switch** to display the RPM Switch's IPC related information.
counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **counters** to display the IPC counters.
drops	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **drops** to display IPC drop-related error counters.
configuration	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **configuration** to display the RP-Switch related IPC configuration.
qos-counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **qos-counters** to display the RP-Switch qos-counters.
qos-configuration	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **qos-configuration** to display the RP-Switch qos-configuration.
cp-port	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **cp-port** to display the RP-Switch information for the CP port.
rp1-port	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp1-port** to display the RP-Switch information for the RP1 port.
rp2-port	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp2-port** to display the RP-Switch information for the CRP2 port.
lc-switch	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lc-switch** to display the counter information for the LC-Switch.
peer-rpm	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **peer-rpm** to display information for the peer RPM.

Defaults No default behavior or values

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

show logging driverlog

E X

Display the driver log for the RPM CP processor or for the line card CPU in the specified slot.

Syntax **show logging driverlog [**linecard *number*]

Parameters

linecard *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number to display the driver log for the specified line card. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on an E300

Defaults No default values or behavior

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

Usage Information

This command displays internal software driver information which may be useful during troubleshooting line card initialization errors, such as downed Port-Pipe.

67

E-Series Debugging and Diagnostics

Overview

FTOS supports an extensive suite of protocol-specific debug commands for packet- and event-level debugging. These commands are described throughout this document. In addition, FTOS supports commands for diagnosing suspected hardware issues.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Diagnostics and Monitoring Commands
- Offline Diagnostic Commands
- Hardware Commands

Diagnostics and Monitoring Commands

The diagnostics and monitoring commands are:

- dataplane-diag disable loopback
- dataplane-diag disable sfm-bringdown
- dataplane-diag disable sfm-walk
- dataplane-diag disable dfo-reporting
- diag linecard
- diag sfm
- ip control-plane egress-filter-traffic
- ipv6 control-plane egress-filter-traffic
- logging coredump kernel disable
- logging coredump kernel server
- logging coredump linecard
- power-off/on sfm
- reset linecard
- reset sfm
- show command-history
- show console
- show diag sfm
- show processes ipc
- show processes ipc
- show processes ipc flow-control
- show revision

- show tech-support

In addition to these debug commands, FTOS supports diagnostics, monitoring, and fault isolation commands to assist in gathering information.

Important Points to Remember

- Unless otherwise noted, these commands are available on TeraScale systems only.
- The trace-log file captures failure information on *most* failure events.
- The RPM-SFM runtime loopback test failure initiates an SFM *walk*. The system automatically places each SFM (in sequential order) in an offline state, runs the loopback test, and then places the SFM back in an active state. This continues until the system determines a working SFM combination. If no working combination is found, the system restores to the pre-walking SFM state
- If the line card runtime loopback test fails, the system does not launch an SFM walk.

Note: SFM walking assumes a chassis with the maximum number of SFMs in an active state.

dataplane-diag disable loopback

(E) Disable the runtime loopback test on the primary RPM and line cards.

Syntax **dataplane-diag disable loopback**

To re-enable, use the **no dataplane-diag disable loopback** command.

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Related Commands

show diag sfm	Display the loopback test results
dataplane-diag disable sfm-bringdown	Disable the automatic SFM bringdown
dataplane-diag disable sfm-walk	Diable the automatic SFM walk

Usage Information

The runtime dataplane loopback test, by default, runs in the background. Every 10 seconds, the primary RPM and each line card sends packets through the SFMs and back again (loopback) to monitor the overall health status of the dataplane at a system level. This command disables that automatic runtime loopback test. Execute the **show diag sfm** command to view the diagnostics results (see Figure 67-1).

Note: Only the Primary RPM can perform runtime dataplane loopback test.

Example

Figure 67-1. show diag sfm Command Example

```
Force10#show diag sfm

Switch Fabric Module Loopback Test:   enabled
SFM Walk-Through in Loopback Test:  enabled
SFM Bring-Down in Loopback Test:     enabled
Switch Fabric Module Loopback State:  on

--  Route Processor Modules  --
Slot  Test Status   Last Result   Time Stamp
-----------------------------------------------------
  0     off         none
  1     on          pass         Feb 16 2007 15:50:26

--  Line cards  --
Slot  Test Status   Last Result   Time Stamp
-----------------------------------------------------
  0     off         none
  1     off         none
  2     on          pass         Feb 16 2007 15:50:26
  3     off         none
  4     on          pass         Feb 16 2007 15:50:26
  5     off         none
  6     off         none
Force10#
```

dataplane-diag disable sfm-bringdown

E

Disable the automatic bring down of the single faulty SFM identified by the SFM walk during the RPM-SFM runtime loopback test.

Syntax

dataplane-diag disable sfm-bringdown

To re-enable the automatic SFM bring down, use the **no dataplane-diag disable sfm-bringdown** command.

Defaults

Enabled

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Usage Information

If a full set of SFMs are online during the runtime loopback test and a failure occurs, an automatic SFM walk is launched in an attempt to determine if the failure is due to a single faulty SFM. If confirmed, the single faulty SFM is identified and disabled by default. This command disables the automatic bring down of that suspect SFM.

Related Commands

dataplane-diag disable loopback	Disable the runtime dataplane loopback test

dataplane-diag disable sfm-walk	Diable the automatic SFM walk
show diag sfm	Display the loopback test results

dataplane-diag disable sfm-walk

E Disable the automatic SFM walk that is launched after an RPM-SFM runtime loopback test failure.

Syntax

dataplane-diag disable sfm-walk

To re-enable the automatic SFM walk, use the **no dataplane-diag disable sfm-walk** command.

Defaults

Enabled

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Usage Information

If a full set of SFMs are online during the runtime loopback test and a failure occurs, an automatic SFM walk is launched in an attempt to determine if the failure is due to a faulty SFM. This command disables the automatic SFM walk.

Related Commands

dataplane-diag disable loopback	Disable the runtime dataplane loopback test
dataplane-diag disable sfm-bringdown	Disable the automatic SFM bringdown.
show diag sfm	Display the loopback test results

dataplane-diag disable dfo-reporting

E Disable the per-channel DFO (deskew FIFO overflow) reporting via event logging.

Syntax

dataplane-diag disable dfo-reporting

To re-enable, use the **no dataplane-diag disable dfo-reporting** command.

Defaults

Enabled

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Usage Information

The per-channel DFO error reporting via event logging is enabled by default on TeraScale chassis. The error reporting issues a warning when a temporary dataplane glitch occurs or when a persistent malfunction is detected.

When a DFO error is detected, no automatic action is initiated by the system. The message issued is similar to:

```
%RPM1-P:CP %CHMGR-2-SFM_PCDFO: PCDFO error detected for SFM4
```

This command disables the per-channel DFO reporting.

Related Commands

diag sfm	Initiate a manual dataplane loopback test.
show diag sfm	Display the loopback test results

Note: This command is not supported on the E600i chassis.

diag linecard

E

Run a diagnosis on a linecard.

Syntax **diag linecard** [*slot*] [**alllevels | level0 | level1 | level2 | terminate**]

Parameters

slot	Enter the slot number of the card you with to diagnose.
alllevels | level0 | level1 | level2 |	(OPTIONAL) Enter the level of diagnostic desired.
terminate	Enter the keyword **terminate** to stop the test

Defaults Level 0-2

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Related Commands

reset linecard	Reset the line card and bring it back online.

diag sfm

E

Execute a manual dataplane loopback test.

Syntax **diag sfm** [**all-loopback | rpm-loopback**]

Parameters

all-loopback	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **all-loopback** to execute a dataplane loopback test from the RPMs and all line cards.
rpm-loopback	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rpm-loopback** to execute a dataplane loopback test on the RPMs only.

Defaults No default behavior or value

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Usage Information If the RPM-SFM or line card-SFM loopback test detects an SFM failure, an attempt is made to isolate a single faulty SFM by automatically *walking* the SFMs. For this failure case, error messages similar to the runtime loopback test error are generated.

If the test passes when the switch fabric is down and there are at least (max-1) SFMs in the chassis, then the system will bring the switch fabric back up automatically. Like the runtime loopback test, the manual loopback test failure will not bring the switch fabric down.

Note: Line card-SFM loopback test failure, during the manual test, will trigger an SFM walk.

Related Commands

reset sfm	Reset the SFM and bring it back online.

ip control-plane egress-filter-traffic

E Apply Layer 3 egress ACLs to the CPU generated traffic.

Syntax **ip control-plane egress-filter-traffic**

To disable, use the **no ip control-plane egress-filter-traffic** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series only

Usage Information

CPU ACLs are useful for troubleshooting packet flow that has bypassed the hardware-based distributed forwarding path and is traveling directly to the RPM CPU. This command is useful in debugging the CPU originated control traffic. You can use the egress ACL with count option to verify if the control traffic sent by the CPU made it to the line card egress or not.

Using permit rules with the count option, you can track, on a per-flow basis, whether CPU-generated packets were transmitted successfully. In addition, you can block certain CPU-generated and soft-forwarded traffic.

This feature also allows you to configure an extended ACL that matches ICMP packets using the count option, apply the ACL to an egress physical interface, and then ping through that interface to the remote device.

Note: Only Layer 3 traffic goes through the ACL—i.e. BPDUs will not be captured.

ipv6 control-plane egress-filter-traffic

E Apply Layer 3 egress ACLs to the CPU generated traffic.

Syntax **ipv6 control-plane egress-filter-traffic**

To disable, use the **no ipv6 control-plane egress-filter-traffic** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

CPU ACLs are useful for troubleshooting packet flow that has bypassed the hardware-based distributed forwarding path and is traveling directly to the RPM CPU. This command is useful in debugging the CPU originated control traffic. You can use the egress ACL with count option to verify if the control traffic sent by the CPU made it to the line card egress or not.

Using permit rules with the count option, you can track, on a per-flow basis, whether CPU-generated packets were transmitted successfully. In addition, you can block certain CPU-generated and soft-forwarded traffic.

This feature also allows you to configure an extended ACL that matches ICMP packets using the count option, apply the ACL to an egress physical interface, and then ping through that interface to the remote device.

Note: Only Layer 3 traffic goes through the ACL—i.e. BPDUs will not be captured.

logging coredump kernel disable

E Disable kernel core-dump logging to the CORE_DUMP_DIR on the flash.

Syntax [**no**] **logging coredump kernel disable**

To re-enable kernel core-dump logging (return to the default), use the **no logging coredump kernel disable** command.

Defaults Enabled (core-dump logging is enabled)

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Usage Information

By default, the kernel core-dump is enable and stored in the flash directory:

- Storage Directory Name: **flash:CORE_DUMP_DIR**
  - — Kernel core-dump naming convention is: **f10rp***ProcessorID***.kcore.gz**

    For example: **F10rp1.kcore.gz**

  - — Application core-dump naming convention is:

    rp*ProcessorID _ApplicationName_timestamp***.core.gz**

    For example: **rp1_ospf_060307172608.core.gz**

- Multiple core-dumps
  - — Application core-dumps are timestamp embedded and are not overwritten by default. Manually delete the older core-dumps to allow more space on the flash.
  - — Kernel core-dumps are overwritten whenever there is a new core-dump.

Should a crash occur, the large crash kernel file may take more than ten minutes to upload and may require more space on the flash than is available. The HA module is aware of a core-dump in process and will wait until the upload is complete before rebooting the RPM.

Note: Application core-dumps are also automatically uploaded to flash. If there is not enough available space for the kernel core-dump on the flash, the kernel upload will terminate.

Related Commands

logging coredump linecard	Enable core-dump logging on line cards
logging coredump kernel server	Save core-dump logging files to an alternate server

logging coredump kernel server

E Designate the logging core-dump files to be saved to a remote server rather than flash.

Syntax **logging coredump kernel server**

To save the logging core-dump files to flash (the default), use the **no logging coredump kernel server** command.

Defaults Saved on flash

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Related Commands

logging coredump linecard	Enable core-dump logging on line cards
logging coredump kernel disable	Disable kernel core-dump logging

logging coredump linecard

E Enable line card core-dump logging on a specific line card or on all line cards.

Syntax **logging coredump linecard** {*slot_number* [**port-shutdown | no-port-shutdown**] | **all**}

To disable line card coredump logging, use the **no logging coredump linecard** [*slot_number* | **all**] command.

Parameters

linecard *slot number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the slot number to enable core-dump logging line card details. Range: 0 to 13 on the E1200; 0 on 6 for E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on the E300.
port-shutdown	Enter the keyword **port-shutdown** to configure the system to shutdown the physical interfaces during a software exception and the subsequent core dump.
no-port-shutdown	Enter the keyword **no-port-shutdown** to configure the system so that the physical interfaces remain up during a software exception and the subsequent core dump. This is an “undo” feature for the **port-shutdown** option.
linecard all	Enter the keyword **linecard all** to enable core-dump logging details on all line cards.

Defaults Disabled (core-dump logging is off)

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced the **port-shutdown** and **no-port-shutdown** variables
Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Usage Information The line card core-dump is stored on flash in a directory:

- Storage Directory Name: **flash:CORE_DUMP_DIR**
  - — Line Card core-dump naming convention is: **f10lp***Slot_Number*.**core.gz**

  For example: **f10lp6.core.gz**
- Multiple core-dumps
  - — If multiple line cards crash, the core-dump files will upload simultaneously. However, a second core-dump from the same line card slot will overwrite the first core-dump.
  - — During a line card core-dump, the line card interface remains *up* while the core-dump is being written to the directory. Use the **port-shutdown** option to shutdown the physical interfaces during the core dump, allowing for a failover to a backup system.

Related Commands

logging coredump kernel server	Save core-dump logging files to an alternate server.
logging coredump kernel disable	Disable kernel core-dump logging.

power on/off linecard

E Power on or off a specified line card.

Syntax **power-**{**off | on**} **linecard** *slot-number*

Parameters

power-off	Enter the keyword **power-off** to power off the SFM.
power-on	Enter the keyword **power-on** to power on the SFM
sfm *slot-number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the slot number of the SFM to power on/off. Range: 0 to 6

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Related Commands

show linecard	Display the current line card status.

power-off/on sfm

E Power on or off a specified SFM.

Syntax **power-**{**off | on**} **sfm** *slot-number*

Parameters

power-off	Enter the keyword **power-off** to power off the SFM.
power-on	Enter the keyword **power-on** to power on the SFM
sfm *slot-number*	Enter the keyword **sfm** followed by the slot number of the SFM to power on/off. Range: 0 to 7

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Usage Information This command is used for diagnostic purposes to isolate and identify a failed SFM when troubleshooting issues related to the chassis dataplane.

Note: Execute this command only during an offline diagnostics; this command may bring down the switch fabric.

When there are a full set of SFMs online, powering down one SFM will reduce the total bandwidth supported by the chassis, and may affect data flow. A warning message is issued at the command line that requires user confirmation to proceed with the command (Figure 67-2).

Example

Figure 67-2. power-off sfm Command Example with Data Traffic Warning Message

```
Force10#power-off sfm 0
SFM0 is active. Powering it off it might impact the data traffic.
Proceed with power-off [confirm yes/no]:yes
Feb 15 23:52:53: %RPM1-P:CP %CHMGR-2-MINOR_SFM: Minor alarm: only eight working SFM
Force10#
```

Since this command is for diagnostic purposes, you can power off more than one SFM causing a switch fabric module to go down. A warning message is issued at the command line and requires user confirmation to proceed with the command (Figure 67-3).

Example

Figure 67-3. power-off sfm Command Example with Switch Fabric Down Warning Message

```
Force10#power-off sfm 1
WARNING!! SFM1 is active. Powering it off it will cause Switch Fabric to go down!!
Proceed with power-off [confirm yes/no]:yes
Feb 16 00:03:19: %RPM1-P:CP %TSM-6-SFM_SWITCHFAB_STATE: Switch Fabric: DOWN
Feb 16 00:03:20: %RPM1-P:CP %CHMGR-0-MAJOR_SFM: Major alarm: Switch fabric down
Force10#
```

Once the SFM is powered off, the SFM status indicates that the SFM has been powered off by the user. Use the **show sfm all** command to display the status (Figure 67-4).

Example

Figure 67-4. show sfm all Command Example

```
Force10#show sfm all
Switch Fabric State:  down   (Not enough working SFMs)
Switch Mode: SFM

--  Switch Fabric Modules  --
Slot  Status
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   power off            (SFM powered off by user)
  1   power off            (SFM powered off by user)
  2   power off            (SFM powered off by user)
  3   active
  4   active
  5   active

Force10#
```

Related Commands

show sfm	Display the current SFM status.

show command-history

E Display the trace command history log.

Syntax **show command-history** *line number*

Parameters

line number	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number of the most recent command history lines (commands). For example, if you want to view the most recent ten command, enter the number 10.

Defaults No default behaviors or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 67-5. show command-history Command Example

```
orce10#show command-history 15
[1/15 14:59:27]: CMD-(CLI):[enable]by default from console
[1/15 15:9:15]:  CMD-(CLI):[show linecard all]by default from console
[1/15 15:9:28]:  CMD-(CLI):[interface gigabitethernet 12/0]by default from console
[1/15 15:11:51]: CMD-(CLI):[show startup-config]by default from console
[1/15 15:24:24]: CMD-(TEL46):[enable]by admin from vty0 (peer RPM)
[1/15 15:24:39]: CMD-(TEL46):[show version]by admin from vty0 (peer RPM)
[1/15 15:25:23]: CMD-(TEL46):[show interfaces managementethernet 1]by admin from vty0
(peer RPM)
[1/15 15:25:45]: CMD-(CLI):[configure]by default from console
- Repeated 1 time.
[1/15 15:25:56]: CMD-(CLI):[username mari password ******]by default from console
[1/15 15:26:33]: CMD-(CLI):[configure]by default from console
- Repeated 1 time.
[1/15 15:26:47]: CMD-(CLI):[ip ssh server enable]by default from console
[1/15 15:26:59]: CMD-(SSH47):[enable]by mari from vty0 (10.11.9.207)
[1/15 15:27:8]:  CMD-(SSH47):[show command-history 15]by mari from vty0 (10.11.9.207)
Force10#
```

Usage Information The command history output includes:

- [username *name* password *******] —when the command is executed via telnet
- **[by default from console]** —when the command is executed via console

- **[by admin from vty0 (peer RPM)]** —with brackets, when the command is executed to primary rpm via standby rpm using telnet-peer-rpm command.

Each command contains up to 50 characters in the display output. FTOS compares the first 50 characters of each command and if the characters are the same (i.e. the same command was issued), then the display output indicates the duplicate entry with "**Repeated X times**" (see Figure 67-5).

All commands executed by all users, except password related commands, are captured in the trace command history log. Each command has a date and time stamp (see Figure 67-5). The trace-log file has a separate 3000 line buffer to hold command history on a FIFO basis. When the buffer is full, the contents *wraps* (i.e. the first line is automatically deleted to make room for the last command line).This file can be analyzed by the Dell Force10 Technical Assistance Center (TAC) to assist in troubleshooting.

Note: No password information is saved to the trace command history log.

show console

E Display, onto the console, background resets, calls, initialization etc. of the designated line card.

Syntax **show console lp** *slot-number*

Parameters

lp *slot-number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lp** and the slot number to view information on the line-card processor in that slot. 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 EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 67-6. show console lp 0 command Example

```
Force10#show console lp 0
MINI FIFO CONTROL     =  0x0a
MINI FIFO RPM POINTER = 0x000
MINI FIFO CPU POINTER = 0xb0b
Default case. type = 5
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 69
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 69
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 70
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 5
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 5
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 5
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 5
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 5
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 11
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 5
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 5
frrpaProcessIfmNotif(): Default case. type = 11
Force10#
```

reset linecard

E Reset a specific line card module (power-off and then power-on).

Syntax **reset linecard** *slot-number*

Parameters

slot-number	Enter the slot number of the SFM to reset. Range: 0 to 6

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Related Commands

power on/off linecard	Power on/off a line card

reset sfm

E Reset a specific SFM module (power-off and then power-on).

Syntax **reset sfm** *slot-number*

Parameters

slot-number	Enter the slot number of the SFM to reset. Range: 0 to 7

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Usage Information When an error is detected on an SFM module, this command is a manual recovery mechanism. Since this command can be used with *live* traffic running, the switch fabric will not go down if the switch fabric is in an UP state. When there is a full set of SFMs online in the chassis, resetting one SFM will reduce the total bandwidth supported by the chassis and may affect data flow. A warning message is issued at the command line and requires user confirmation to proceed (Figure 67-7).

Example

Figure 67-7. reset sfm Command Example with Warning Message

```
Force10#reset sfm 0
SFM0 is active. Resetting it might temporarily impact data traffic.
Proceed with reset [confirm yes/no]:yes
Feb 16 00:39:30: %RPM1-P:CP %TSM-5-SFM_DISCOVERY: Found SFM 0
Force10#
```

This command does not permit resetting any SFM when the system has (max-1) SFM and switch fabric is up (Figure 67-8).

Example

Figure 67-8. reset sfm error message

```
Force10#reset sfm 1
% Error: SFM1 is active. Resetting it will impact data traffic.
Force10#
```

Note: Resetting an SFM in a power-off state is not permitted. Use the command **power-on sfm** to bring the SFM back to a power-on state.

Related Commands

power-off/on sfm	Power on/off an SFM

show diag sfm

E

Display the results and status of the last chassis runtime/onetime loopback test.

Syntax **show diag sfm**

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 67-9. show diag sfm command Example

```
Force10#show diag sfm

Switch Fabric Module Loopback Test:   enabled
SFM Walk-Through in Loopback Test:    enabled
SFM Bring-Down in Loopback Test:      enabled
Switch Fabric Module Loopback State:  on

--  Route Processor Modules  --
Slot  Test Status   Last Result   Time Stamp
-----------------------------------------------------
  0     on          pass         Mar 26 2007 12:41:56
  1     off         none

--  Line cards  --
Slot  Test Status   Last Result   Time Stamp
-----------------------------------------------------
  0     off         none
  1     off         none
  2     on          pass         Mar 26 2007 12:41:56
  3     off         none
  4     off         none
  5     off         none
  6     off         none
  7     off         none
  8     off         none
  9     off         none
 10     off         none
 11     on          pass         Mar 26 2007 12:41:56
 12     off         none
 13     off         none
Force10#
```

show processes ipc

E Display IPC messaging used internally between FTOS processes.

Syntax **show processes ipc** [**recv-stats** | **send-stats**] [**cp** | **rp1** | **rp2** | **lp** *linecard-number*]

Parameters

recv-stats	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **recv-stat** to display the receiver-side details of the IPC messages.
send-stats	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **send-stats** to display the sender-side details of the IPC messages.
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.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced

Example **Figure 67-10. show processes ipc recv-stats Command Example**

```
Force10#show processes ipc recv-stats lp 0
IPC Receive Statistics on LP 0
Memory Used by Recv DB on this processor: 6825992 bytes
SeqNo - Last successfull Guaranteed IPC Pkt Seq No delivered from source to destination
HiWtmk - Highest socket watermark reached for destination
M-SkSize - Max socket size of destination
NonG-Rcvd - No of non-guaranteed IPC pkts received
Pri-Dr - Priority drops done for non-guaranteed pkts due to socket almost-full condition
SkFull-Dr - Any IPC packet dropped because of socket full condition

Source->          Destination   SeqNo  HiWtmk(%)    M-SkSize   NonG-Rcvd  Pri-Dr  SkFull-Dr
TME: 0 ->              TME: 3       0          0       41600           1       0        0
TME: 3 ->            LCMGR: 0       0          0       41600           1       0        0
IPC: 0 ->              IPC: 3   37557          0       41600        6376       0        0
IPC: 3 ->              TME: 3   16215          0       41600           0       0        0
CLI: 0 ->         SYSADMTSK: 3   11483          0       41600           0       0        0
Force10#
```

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Example **Figure 67-11. show processes ipc send-stats Command Example**

```
Force10#show processes ipc send-stats
IPC Send Statistics on CP
Memory Used by Send DB on this processor: 2303000 bytes
SeqNo   -  Last sent guaranteed IPC pkt sequence no from this source to destination
Success -  No of successfull guaranteed IPC packets sent from source to destination
1st-R   -  No of first retry attempts
2nd-R   -  No of second retry attempts
Fails   -  No of guaranteed IPC pkts that could not be transmitted
RTT(ms) -  Avg. Round Trip time for guaranteed IPC packets in millisecs
NonG-S  -  No of non-guaranteed IPC pkts succesfully sent. This does not include those sent by SWP
NonG-F  -  No of non-guaranteed IPC pkt transmission failures
SWP-S   -  No of non-guaranteed SWP IPC pkts succesfully sent
SWP-F   -  No of non-guaranteed SWP IPC pkt transmission failures

Source->     Destination   SeqNo   Success   1st-R   2nd-R   Fails  RTT(ms) NonG-S  NonG-F  SWP-S  SWP-F
TME: 0 ->         TME: 1   15868         1       0       0       0       1       0       0      0      0
Force10#
```

Usage Information These commands should be used only when you are working directly with Dell Force10 TAC (Technical Assistance Center) while troubleshooting a problem.

show processes ipc flow-control

E 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.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced

Example **Figure 67-12. show processes ipc flow-control rp Command Example**

```
Force10# 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
Force10#
```

Example **Figure 67-13. show processes ipc flow-control lp Command Example**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Table 67-1 defines the fields displayed in Figure 67-13.

Table 67-1. show processes ipc flow-control Display Definitions

Field	Description
TxProcess	Sender Process
RxProcess	Receiver Process
Cur Len	The number of messages, in the sender process, waiting to be sent to the receiver process
High Mark	The maximum number of accumulated messages (over the life of the queue), in the sender process, waiting to be sent out to the receiver process
Time Out	The time period the sender process waits for acknowledgement from the receiver process before attempting to resend the queued messages
Retries	The number of successive attempts (retries) the sender process will make to send the messages to the receiver process
Msg Sent	The accumulated number of messages sent between the sender and receiver processes from the time the queue was created.
Ack Rcvd	The number of acknowledgements received from the receiver process
Aval Retrans	The current number of attempts, for retransmission, available in the event an acknowledgement is not received. This value decrements on every retry and may fall below the initial value, of “Max Retrans” to zero, in case the receiver is not responding. This count is reset dynamically to Max Retrans value in case the queue starts to function after experiencing some acknowledgement loss
Max Retrans	The max number of retransmission attempts configured for a sender - receiver pair

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 period of time, the SWP time-out mechanism re-submits the message at the head of the FIFO queue.
- After retrying several times, the following time-out message is generated:

```
SWP-2-NOMORETIMEOUT
```

- In the display output in Figure 67-13, a retry (Retries) value of zero indicates that the SWP mechanism reached the maximum number of retransmissions without an acknowledgement.

show revision

E Display revision numbers of all line card, RPM, and SFM components.

Syntax **show revision**

Defaults No default behavior or value

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 67-14. show revision Command Example (Partial)

```
Force10#show revision

--  RPM 0  --
panda        : ASIC - 0x72632000
bedrock      : 0x34
helio        : 0x13
tabby        : 0x7
willow       : 0x13

--  Line card 0 --
lc pic 0        : 1.0
lc pic 1        : 1.0
marvel serdes   : 0x0
aquarius        : 0x15
galle           : 0x11
lynx            : 0x7
mini            : 0x22
pandora         : 0xd

--  Line card 1 --
lc pic 0        : 1.1
lc pic 1        : 1.1
marvel serdes   : 0xcd4
aquarius        : 0x15
galle           : 0x11
lynx            : 0x7
mini            : 0x25
pandora         : 0x9

--  SFM 0 --
simba        : 0x1
faith        : 0xc

--  SFM 1 --
simba        : 0x1
faith        : 0xc

--  SFM 2 --
simba        : 0x1
faith        : 0xc

--  SFM 3 --
simba        : 0x1
faith        : 0xc
--  SFM 4 --
simba        : 0x1
faith        : 0xc
```

show tech-support

E

Display a collection of data from other show commands, the information necessary for Dell Force10 technical support to perform troubleshooting.

Syntax

show tech-support [linecard | 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	When using the pipe command (|), enter one of these keywords to filter command output. Refer to *CLI Basics* in the *FTOS Command Reference Guide* 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	Added save option
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.5.4.0	Show clock included in display

Usage Information

The 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**

Without the **page** option, the command output is continuous, use CNTL-z to interrupt the command output.

Example

Figure 67-15. show tech-support (E-Series Command Example) Partial Output

```
Force10#show tech-support
 ---------------------------------- show version -------------------------------
Force10 Networks Real Time Operating System Software

System image file is "flash://FTOS-EF-6.5.4.1.bin"

Chassis Type: E600
Control Processor: IBM PowerPC 750FX (Rev D2.2) with 536870912 bytes of memory.
Route Processor 1: IBM PowerPC 750FX (Rev D2.2) with 1073741824 bytes of memory.
Route Processor 2: IBM PowerPC 750FX (Rev D2.2) with 1073741824 bytes of memory.

128K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.

  1 Route Processor Module
  9 Switch Fabric Module
  1 48-port GE line card with SFP optics (EF)
  1 4-port 10GE LAN/WAN PHY line card with XFP optics (EF)
  1 48-port 10/100/1000Base-T line card with RJ-45 interfaces (EF)
  1 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
 96 GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
  4 Ten GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
----------------------------------- show clock ------------------------------
18:23:19.799 UTC Fri Mar 16 2007
 ---------------------------------- show HA information ----------------------
--  RPM Status  --
-------------------------------------------------
 RPM Slot ID:               0
 RPM Redundancy Role:       Primary
 RPM State:                 Active
 RPM SW Version:            7.4.1.1
 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

--  RPM Failover Record  --
-------------------------------------------------
 Failover Count:            0
 Last failover timestamp:   None
 Last failover Reason:      None

 ---------------------------------- show running-config ----------------------
Current Configuration ...
! Version 6.5.4.1
!
boot system rpm0 primary flash://FTOS-EF-6.5.4.1.bin
boot system rpm0 secondary flash://FTOS-EF-6.5.4.1.bin
boot system rpm0 default flash://FTOS-EF-6.5.4.1.bin
!
redundancy auto-failover-limit count 3 period 60
redundancy auto-synchronize full
redundancy disable-auto-reboot rpm
redundancy primary rpm0
!
hostname E600-TAC-3
!
cam-ipv4flow multicast-fib 9 pbr 1 qos 8 system-flow 5 trace-list 1
!
...
```

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.

Offline Diagnostic Commands

The offline diagnostics test suite is useful for isolating faults and debugging hardware. The tests results are written to a file in flash memory and can be displayed on screen. Detailed statistics for all tests are collected.

These statistics include:

- last execution time
- first test pass time and last test pass time
- first test failure time and last test failure time
- total run count
- total failure count
- consecutive failure count
- error code

The offline diagnostics commands are:

- diag linecard
- offline
- online
- show diag

diag linecard

E Run offline diagnostics on a line card(s).

Syntax **diag linecard** *number* {**alllevels | level0 | level1 | level2**} | {**terminate**}

To terminate the offline diagnostics, use the **diag linecard** *number* **terminate** command.

Parameters

number	Enter the line card slot number. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600, and 0 to 5 on a E300.
alllevels	Enter the keyword **alllevels** to run the complete offline diagnostic test.
level0	Enter the keyword **level0** to check the device inventory and verify the existence of the devices.
level1	Enter the keyword **Level1** to verify that the devices are accessible via the designated paths (line integrity tests) and test the internal registers of the devices.
level2	Enter the keyword **level2** to perform on-board loopback tests on various data paths (data Port-Pipe and Ethernet).
terminate	Enter the keyword **terminate** to stop the offline diagnostics tests.

Defaults All Levels (alllevels)

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

offline

E Place a line card in an offline state.

Syntax **offline** {**linecard** *number*}

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600, and 0 to 5 on a E300.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

online

E Place a line card in an online state.

Syntax **online** {**linecard** *number* | **rpm** *number*}

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600, and 0 to 5 on a E300.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

show diag

E

Display current diagnostics information.

Syntax

show diag {**information**} [**linecard** *number* [**detail** | **periodic | summary**]]

Parameters

information	Enter the keyword **information** to view current diagnostics information in the system.
linecard *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600, and 0 to 5 on a E300.
detail	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **detail** to view detailed diagnostics information.
periodic	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **periodic** to display diagnostics results periodically.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view a summary of the diagnostics information.

Defaults

summary

Command Mode

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Hardware Commands

These commands display information from a hardware sub-component or ASIC.

⚠ **Warning:** These commands should be used only when you are working directly with Dell Force10 TAC (Technical Assistance Center) while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use these command without the assistance of a Dell Force10 TAC representative. To contact Dell Force10 TAC for assistance:

E-mail Direct Support: support@Force10networks.com

Web: www.force10networks.com/support/

Telephone support:

US and Canada customers: 866-965-5800

International customers: 408-965-5800

The commands in this section are:

- clear hardware btm
- clear hardware rpm mac counters
- hardware monitor linecard
- hardware monitor mac
- hardware watchdog
- show cpu-interface-stats
- show hardware btm

- show hardware fpc forward
- show hardware fpc lookup detail
- show hardware rpm cp
- show hardware rpm mac counters
- show hardware rpm rp1/rp2
- show interfaces link-status
- show logging driverlog
- show running-config hardware-monitor

See also in Chapter 24, Interfaces”:

- show interfaces phy
- show interfaces transceiver

clear hardware btm

E Clear the Buffer Traffic Manager (BTM) error counters and status registers.

Syntax **clear hardware** {**rpm** | **linecard**} *number* **port-set** *pipe-number* **btm** {**egress | ingress | all}** {**errors** | **status**}

Parameters

rpm	Enter the keyword **rpm** to clear BTM error counters or status registers on the RPM.
linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number to clear BTM error counters or status registers on the specified line card. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on an E300
port-set *pipe-number*	Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by the number of the line card or RPM’s Port-Pipe. Range: 0 to 1
egress errors | **status**	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **egress errors** or **egress status** to clear egress BTM error counters or ingress BTM status registers.
ingress errors | **status**	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **ingress errors** or **ingress status** to clear ingress BTM error counters or ingress BTM status registers.
all errors | **status**	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **all errors** or **all status** to clear both egress and ingress BTM error counters and status registers.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 67-16. clear hardware linecard Command Example

```
Force10#clear hardware linecard 2 port-set 0 btm ingress errors
Force10#clear hardware rpm 1 port-set 0 btm ingress errors
Force10#clear hardware rpm 0 port-set 0 btm ingress errors
% Error: RPM 0 is not active.
Force10#
```

Related Commands

show hardware btm	Display the BTM counters

clear hardware rpm mac counters

E Clear the MAC counters for the party-bus control switch on the IPC subsystem of the RPM.

Syntax **clear hardware rpm** *slot-number* **mac counters**

Parameters

slot-number	Enter the RPM slot number. Range: 0 -1

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

hardware monitor linecard

E Configure the system to take an action upon a line card hardware error.

Syntax **hardware monitor linecard asic** {**btm** [**action-on-error** {**card-problem** | **card-reset** | **card-shutdown**}] | **fpc** [**action-on-error | parity-correction**]}

Parameters

action-on-error	Enter the keyword action-on-error to further specify actions that should be taken in the event of a hardware error.
btm	Enter the keyword **btm** to configure the system to take an action upon a Buffer Traffic Manager hardware error.
fpc	Enter the keyword **fpc** to configure the system to take an action upon a Flexible Packet Classifier hardware error.
card-problem	Enter the keyword **card-problem** to place a line card in a card-problem state upon a hardware error.
card-reset	Enter the keyword **card-reset** to reset a line card upon a hardware error.
card-shutdown	Enter the keyword **card-shutdown** to shutdown a line card upon a hardware error.
parity-correction	Enter the keyword parity-correction to enable automatic parity corrections for SRAM. The line card must be reloaded before the feature becomes operational.

Defaults None

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced

hardware monitor mac

E Configure the system to shut down all ports on a line card upon a MAC hardware error.

Syntax **hardware monitor mac action-on-error port-shutdown**

Defaults None

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced

hardware watchdog

E Set the watchdog timer to trigger a reboot and restart the system.

Syntax **hardware watchdog**

Defaults Enabled

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information This command enables a hardware watchdog mechanism that automatically reboots an FTOS switch/router with a single unresponsive RPM. This is a last resort mechanism intended to prevent a manual power cycle.

show cpu-interface-stats

E The command provides an immediate snapshot of the health of the internal RPM and line card CPU. Generally this command is used in concert with Dell Force10 Technical Support engineers.

Syntax **show cpu-interface-stats** {**cp | lp | rp1 | rp2}**

Parameters

cp	Enter the keyword **cp** to display the CP's interface statistics.
lp	Enter the keyword **lp** to display the LP's interface statistics
rp1	Enter the keyword **rp1** to display the RP1's interface statistics
rp2	Enter the keyword **rp2** to display the RP2's interface statistics.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 67-17. show cpu-interface-stats lp Command Example

```
Force10#show cpu-interface-stats lp 1
-- Dataplane PP1 interface statistics --
Link state           : Up
Recv Interrupts/Polls:         0
Recv Packets         :      9807    Transmit Packets    :      9808
Recv Desc Error      :         0    Transmit Desc Error :         0
Recv Out of Mem      :         0    Transmit Out of Mem :         0
Recv Upper Layer Full:         0    Transmit Pause Pkts :         0
Recv Other Error     :         0    Transmit Other Error:         0
Recv Restarts        :         0
Recv Restarts Fatal  :         0
-- Dataplane PP0 interface statistics --
Link state           : Up
Recv Interrupts/Polls:         0
Recv Packets         :      9807    Transmit Packets    :      9807
Recv Desc Error      :         0    Transmit Desc Error :         0
Recv Out of Mem      :         0    Transmit Out of Mem :         0
Recv Upper Layer Full:         0    Transmit Pause Pkts :         0
Recv Other Error     :         0    Transmit Other Error:         0
Recv Restarts        :         0
Recv Restarts Fatal  :         0
-- Partybus RPM0 interface statistics --
Link state           : Up
Recv Interrupts/Polls:         0
Recv Packets         :    171611    Transmit Packets    :    329859
Recv Desc Error      :         0    Transmit Desc Error :         0
Recv Out of Mem      :         0    Transmit Out of Mem :         0
Recv Upper Layer Full:         0    Transmit Pause Pkts :         0
Recv Other Error     :         0    Transmit Other Error:         0
Recv Restarts        :         0
Recv Restarts Fatal  :         0
-- Partybus RPM1 interface statistics --
Link state           : Up
Recv Interrupts/Polls:         0
Recv Packets         :         0    Transmit Packets    :         0
Recv Desc Error      :         0    Transmit Desc Error :         0
Recv Out of Mem      :         0    Transmit Out of Mem :         0
Recv Upper Layer Full:         0    Transmit Pause Pkts :         0
Recv Other Error     :         0    Transmit Other Error:         0
Recv Restarts        :         0
Recv Restarts Fatal  :         0
Force10#
```

Example **Figure 67-18. show cpu-interface-stats cp command Example (Partial)**

```
Force10#show cpu-interface-stats cp
-- Partybus ethernet statistics --
Link state           : Down
Recv Interrupts/Polls:    438532
Recv Packets         :    440125    Transmit Packets    :    290784
...
-- Dataplane ethernet statistics --
Link state           : Down
Recv Interrupts/Polls:      9875
Recv Packets         :      9875    Transmit Packets    :      9841
...
-- OOB ethernet statistics --
Link state           : Up
Recv Interrupts/Polls:     15439
Recv Packets         :     19298    Transmit Packets    :        11
...
-- Partybus switch statistics --
Dropped cells  : 0
Dropped packets: 0
LC0 :  Ingress:         0        Egress:      1780
LC1 :  Ingress:    331581        Egress:    176297
...
CP  :  Ingress:    292114        Egress:    440141
RP1 :  Ingress:     61250        Egress:     66663
RP2 :  Ingress:     54346        Egress:     59750
IRC :  Ingress:         0        Egress:      1780
-- Partybus ethernet rate statistics --
- 0: Peak rate at Thu Dec  6 18:20:32 2007 -
Total rate (bps) :   1634400
Total Size (bytes):      4086
Total Arp  (bytes):         0
From 127.10.10.23:0            2128 bytes
From 127.10.10.23:9093         1500 bytes
From 127.10.10.12:4233          368 bytes
- 1: Peak rate at Thu Dec  6 18:16:40 2007 -
Total rate (bps) :   1634400
Total Size (bytes):      4086
Total Arp  (bytes):         0
From 127.10.10.23:0            2128 bytes
From 127.10.10.23:9093         1500 bytes
From 127.10.10.12:4233          368 bytes
- 2: Peak rate at Thu Dec  6 18:20:43 2007 -
Total rate (bps) :   1634400
Total Size (bytes):      4086
Total Arp  (bytes):         0
From 127.10.10.23:0            2128 bytes
From 127.10.10.23:9093         1500 bytes
From 127.10.10.11:4229          368 bytes
-- IRC Statistics --
irc phy: DOWN
-- Helios Statistics --
ACL Fpga Cp  dataplane packets:9875 denied:0 dropped:0
ACL Fpga Rp1 dataplane packets:39125 denied:0 dropped:0
ACL Fpga Rp2 dataplane packets:274 denied:0 dropped:0
ACL Fpga Mgmt          packets:19441 denied:0 dropped:0Force10#
Force10#
```

show hardware btm

E Display the Buffer Traffic Manager (BTM) error counters, status registers, or packet queue.

Syntax **show hardware** {**rpm** | **linecard**} *number* **port-set** *pipe-number* **btm** {**egress | ingress | all}** {**errors** | **status** | **queues**} {**register** *starting-value* [*number_of_registers*]}

Parameters

rpm	Enter the keyword **rpm** to display RPM error counters, status registers, or packet queue from the BTM.
linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number to display BTM error counters, status registers, or packet queue on the specified line card. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on an E300
port-set *pipe-number*	Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by the number of the line card's Port-Pipe. Range: 0 to 1
egress errors | **status** | **queues**	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **egress errors, egress status**, or **egress queues** to view egress BTM error counters, status registers, or packet queue.
ingress errors | **status** | **queues**	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **ingress errors, ingress status**, or **ingress queues** to view ingress BTM error counters, status registers, or packet queue.
all errors | **status** | **queues**	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **all errors, all status**, or **all queues** to view all BTM error counters, status registers, or packet queue
register *starting-value* [*number_of_registers*]	Enter the keyword **register** followed by the starting value of the register to read from. Range: 0 to 16777212 Optionally, enter the number of registers to read from. If no value is specified, only one line is displayed. Range: 1 to 512

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 67-19. show hardware linecard (E-Series) Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware linecard 1 port-set 2 btm all errors
Output for portpipe 0 Ingress
   PC_SPI4_BADPORT_CNTR   [0x000230]     =     16777216
   PC_SPI4_EOP_ABORT_CNTR [0x000234]     =     33554432
   PC_SPI4_MISS_SOP_CNTR  [0x00238]      =     50331648
Output for portpipe 0 Egress
   FC_BAD_CRC_ERR_CNTR    [0x000250]     =     150994944
Force10#
```

Related Commands

clear hardware btm	Clear the btm counters

show hardware fpc forward

E Display receive and transmit counters, error counters and status registers for the forwarding functional area of the FPC (flexible packet classification engine).

Syntax **show hardware linecard** *number* **port-set** *pipe-number* **fpc forward {counters | drops | spi {err-counters | spichannel# counters} | status}**

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number. Range: 0 to 13 on E1200, 0 to 6 on E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on E300
port-set *pipe-number*	Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by the number of the line card's Port-Pipe. Range: 0 to 1
counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **counters** to display the FPC receive and transmit packet, byte counters, and error counters.
drops	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **drops** to display FPC drop-related error counters.
spi err-counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **spi err-counters** to display the FPC System Packet Interface (SPI) receive and transmit packet, byte counters, error counters, and key status registers on the ingress and egress paths.
spi spichannel# counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **spi spichannel# counters** to display the FPC System Packet Interface level 4 (SPI4) counters.
status	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **status** to display FPC status registers.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 67-20. show hardware fpc forward drops Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware linecard 4 port-set 0 fpc forward drops
                  SPI 0
ICMP Drops        : 0x0
ACL Drops         : 0x0
IBC_DROP          : 0
EBC_DROP          : 0
IFA_DROP_CNT      : 0
EFA_DROP_CNT      : 0
CMB_IC_DROP       : 0
CMB_LG_DROP       : 0
CMB_SF_DROP       : 0
CMB_IPM_DROP      : 0
CMB_OPM_DROP      : 0
                  SPI 1
ICMP Drops        : 0x0
ACL Drops         : 0x0
IBC_DROP          : 0
EBC_DROP          : 0
IFA_DROP_CNT      : 0
EFA_DROP_CNT      : 0
CMB_IC_DROP       : 0
CMB_LG_DROP       : 0
CMB_SF_DROP       : 0
CMB_IPM_DROP      : 0
CMB_OPM_DROP      : 0
Force10#
```

Example

Figure 67-21. show hardware fpc forward counters Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware linecard 4 port-set 0 fpc forward counters
Portpipe 0
Ingress Counters                    SPI 0
    SPI4_ABORT                       : 0
    MAC_2_T2_DIP2                    : 0
    MAC_2_T2_DIP4                    : 0
    SPI4_LOSS_CNT                    : 0
    MAC_2_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_CRC      : 0
    MAC_2_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_LO       : 0
    MAC_2_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_HI       : 0
    IBC_DROP                         : 0
    IFA_TX_PKT_LO                    : 0
    IFA_TX_PKT_HI                    : 0
Egress Counters                     SPI 0
    SPI4_ABORT                       : 0
    C2_TO_T2_DIP2                    : 0
    C2_TO_T2_DIP4                    : 0
    SPI4_LOSS_CNT1                   : 0
    C2_TO_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_CRC      : 0
    C2_TO_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_LO       : 0
    C2_TO_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_HI       : 0
    EBC_DROP                         : 0
    EFA_TX_PKT_LO                    : 0
    EFA_TX_PKT_HI                    : 0
    EGRESS_DROP_COUNT                : 0
CMB_IC_DROP               : 0
CMB_LG_DROP               : 0
CMB_SF_DROP               : 0

CMB_IPM_DROP              : 0
CMB_OPM_DROP              : 0
Portpipe 0
Ingress Counters                    SPI 1
    SPI4_ABORT                       : 0
    MAC_2_T2_DIP2                    : 0
    MAC_2_T2_DIP4                    : 0
    SPI4_LOSS_CNT                    : 0
    MAC_2_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_CRC      : 0
    MAC_2_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_LO       : 0
    MAC_2_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_HI       : 0
    IBC_DROP                         : 0
    IFA_TX_PKT_LO                    : 0
    IFA_TX_PKT_HI                    : 0
Egress Counters                     SPI 1
    SPI4_ABORT                       : 0
    C2_TO_T2_DIP2                    : 0
    C2_TO_T2_DIP4                    : 0
    SPI4_LOSS_CNT1                   : 0
    C2_TO_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_CRC      : 0
    C2_TO_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_LO       : 0
    C2_TO_T2_RX_PKT_COUNTER_HI       : 0
    EBC_DROP                         : 0
    EFA_TX_PKT_LO                    : 0
    EFA_TX_PKT_HI                    : 0
    EGRESS_DROP_COUNT                : 0
CMB_IC_DROP               : 0
CMB_LG_DROP               : 0
CMB_SF_DROP               : 0
CMB_IPM_DROP              : 0
CMB_OPM_DROP              : 0
Force10#
```

Related Commands

show hardware fpc lookup detail	Display fpc lookup information.

show hardware fpc lookup detail

E Display diagnostic and debug information related to the lookup functional area of the Flexible Packet Classification (FPC).

Syntax **show hardware linecard** *number* **port-set** *pipe-number* **fpc lookup detail**

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on an E300
port-set *pipe-number*	Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by the number of the line card's Port-Pipe. Range: 0 to 1

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

www.dell.com | support.dell.com

Example

Figure 67-22. show hardware linecard Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware linecard 0 port-set 0 fpc lookup detailed

Summary of Error Registers
------- -- ----- ---------

0 Counters Enabled :
Cyclone 1.5 ChassisMap           : 0x00000000
Cyclone 1.5 MixedMode            : 0x00000000
T2L party Status                : No Errors
    partyType           ErrorCount
    ----------           ----------

 Summary of Last 16 CamSearches
=========================================================
I                 CamKey                P   T    R    P E  N
n                                       a   a    P    o g  W
d                                       r   b    I    r r  r
e                                       i   l    D    t e  I
x                                       t   e         I s  n
                                        y   T         d s  d
                                            y              e
                                            p              x
21554 50697065.5f302045.72726f72.2026204d.61736b20 0x52656769
0x73746572 0x2044756d 1879719229 1027423549 1027423549

Summary of Last 16 CamHits
=========================================
I   Hit0/     Hit1/     S    R    P E  N
n   Index0    Index1    r    P    o g  W
d                       c    I    r r  r
e                       H    D    t e  I
x                       C         I s  n
                        o         d s  d
                        d              e
                        e              x
 0 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 1 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 2 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 3 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 4 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 5 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 6 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 7 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 8 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
 9 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
10 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
11 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
12 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
13 0/0x00000 0/0x00000 0x00 0x00 00 0 00
Force10#
```

Related Commands

show hardware fpc forward	Display information related to FPC forward.

show hardware rpm cp

(E) Display advanced debugging information for the RPM processors.

Syntax **show hardware rpm** *slot-number* **cp {data-plane | management-port}** | **party-bus}** {**counters | statistics**}

Parameters

slot-number	Enter the RPM slot number 0 or 1.
data-plane	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **data-plane** to display information about the dataplane interface on the control processor of the specified RPM.

management-port	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **management-port** to display information about the management-port interface of the control processor on the specified RPM.
party-bus	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **party-bus** to display control processor information on the party-bus of the specified RPM.
counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **counters** to display the standard Ethernet counters.
statistics	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **statistics** to display driver-related counters

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 67-23. show hardware rpm Command Examples

```
Force10#show hardware rpm 0 cp data-plane counters
Input statistics
    31262 Bytes, 319 Frames,
    31262 Total Bytes, 319 Total Frames,
    0 Broadcasts, 0 Multicasts,
    0 CRC, 0 Oversize,
    0 Fragments, 0 Jabber,
    0 64-byte Frames, 638 127-byte Frames,
    0 255-byte Frames, 0 511-byte Frames,
    0 1023-byte Frames, 0 Max Frames,
    0 Error, 0 Dropped,
    0 Undersized

Output statistics
    31262 Bytes, 319 Frames, 357822480 Total Bytes,
    0 Collisions, 0 Late collisions,
    0 Broadcasts, 0 Multicasts

Force10#show hardware rpm 0 cp data-plane statistics
Input statistics
   640 Interrupts, 0 Ticks,
   0 DMA Errors, 0 Stopped,
   0 Cleanup, 0 Throttle Drops,
   0 Status Error, 0 Too Large,
   0 Buff Err0, 320 Receive Interrupts,
   320 Readied for Protocols, 0 Jumbo,
   0 Jumbo Error, 0 Ignored,
   0 Jumbo Missing first, 0 Jumbo Dup First,
   0 Jumbo Mget Failed,
   0 Jumbo ClGet Failed, 0 No Mem,
   0 Overflow fix count,
   0 Mget Failed, 0 ClGet Failed

Output statistics
   0 Pause, 0 Watchdog,
   0 Late Collision, 0 Underrun,
   0 Retransmit Limit, 0 Out Frames,
   0 No Mem, 0 Phy Syncs
Force10#
```

show hardware rpm mac counters

E Display receive- and transmit-counters for the party-bus control switch on the IPC subsystem of the RPM.

Syntax **show hardware rpm** *slot-number* **mac counters** [**port** *port-number*]

Parameters

slot-number	Enter the RPM slot number 0 or 1.
port *port-number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **port** followed by the port number of the parity-bus control switch. Range: 0 to 24

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 67-24. show hardware rpm mac counters Command Example

```
Force10#show hardware rpm 0 mac counters
 PORT#             RX Frames TX Frames
-------------------------------------
   0 [LC0    ]          0          5
   1 [LC1    ]      25171       2119
   2 [LC2    ]      13967       2108
   3 [LC3    ]      13964       2108
   4 [LC4    ]          0          5
   5 [LC5    ]      25134       2108
   6 [LC6    ]          0          5
   7 [LC7    ]          0          5
   8 [LC8    ]          0          5
   9 [LC9    ]          0          5
  10 [LC10   ]          0          5
  11 [LC11   ]          0          5
  12 [LC12   ]          0          5
  13 [LC13   ]          0          5
  20 [LOC-CP ]      23232     101339
  21 [LOC-RP1]       5248       1097
  22 [LOC-RP2]       5250       1104
  23 [UNUSED ]          0          0
  24 [REM-RPM]      12617      12630
Force10#
```

Table 67-2 defines the fields displayed in Figure 67-24.

Table 67-2. show hardware rpm mac counters Command Example Information

Slot ID #	Port number on the party-bus control switch.
RX Frames	Number of packets received by the party-bus switch from the processor in the specified slot.
TX Frames	Number of packets sent by the party-bus switch to the processor in the specified slot.

show hardware rpm rp1/rp2

E Display advanced debugging information for the RPM processors.

Syntax **show hardware rpm** *slot-number* {**rp1** | **rp2**} **{data-plane | party-bus}** {**counters | statistics**}

Parameters

slot-number	Enter the RPM slot number 0 or 1.
rp1 | **rp2**	Enter either the keyword **rp1** or **rp2** to designate which route processor debug information to display.
data-plane	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **data-plane** to display control processor information on the dataplane of the specified RPM.
party-bus	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **party-bus** to display control processor information on the party-bus of the specified RPM.
counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **counters** to display the standard Ethernet counters.
statistics	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **statistics** to display driver-related counters

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Usage Information If the “dropped cell” field is non-zero, look for a pattern such as burstiness when the counters increment. It is normal to see a small number of continuous cell drops. Burstiness may indicate congestion on the internal switch at a particular point in time.

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

show interfaces link-status

E Displays 10-Gigabit Ethernet link fault signaling and port status information.

Syntax **show interfaces tenGigabitEthernet** *slot/port* **link-status**

Parameters

tenGigabitEthernet	Enter the keyword **tenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 67-25. show interfaces tengigabitethernet Command Example

```
Force10#show interfaces tengigabitethernet 4/0 link-status
Port Status
    Loss of Signal              : FALSE (XFP has power)
    RX Signal Lock Error        : TRUE (Lock detected)
PCS Link State                  : Down
Link Faults
    Remote                      : None (No Fault)
    Local                       : Fault (Fault present)
    Idle Error                  : False (Not received)
    Illegal Symbol              : False (Not received)
    Error Symbol                : False (Not received)
Force10#
```

Table 67-3 defines the information displayed in Figure 67-25.

Table 67-3. Lines in show interfaces tengigabitethernet Command Example

Line	Description
Loss of Signal	Indicates if the interface has detected the required number of digital bit transitions (from 1 to 0 and 0 to 1) on the incoming signal. A 10 GE link must detect a certain number of such transitions for proper synchronization.
Rx Signal Lock Error	Indicates a loss of timing condition. The receive clock must be recovered from the incoming data stream to allow the receiving physical layer to synchronize with the incoming electrical pulses.
PCS Link State	Display the state of the PCS (Physical Coding sub-layer). The state is either up or down.
Link Fault Remote.	Indicates if the remote device has detected a fault, is inhibiting transmission of frames, and may be continuously transmitting idle messages.
Link Fault Local.	Indicates if a local fault is detected that may inhibit transmission of frames, and may be continuously transmitting remote fault signals.
Link Fault Idle Error	Indicates the detections of a non-idle symbol during an idle period.
Link Fault Illegal Symbol	Indicates the detections of an illegal symbol, other than an error symbol, while receiving data frames.
Link Fault Error Symbol.	Indicates the detections of an error symbol while receiving data frames.

show logging driverlog

E

Display the driver log for the RPM CP processor or for the line card CPU in the specified slot.

Syntax **show logging driverlog [linecard** *number*]

Parameters

linecard *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number to display the driver log for the specified line card. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on an E300

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced

Usage Information

This command displays internal software driver information which may be useful during troubleshooting line card initialization errors, such as downed Port-Pipe.

show running-config hardware-monitor

E Display the hardware-monitor action-on-error settings.

Syntax **show running-config hardware-monitor**

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 67-26. show running-config hardware-monitor Command Example

```
Force10#show running-config  hardware-monitor
!
hardware monitor mac action-on-error port-shutdown
hardware monitor linecard asic BTM action-on-error card-reset
hardware monitor linecard asic FPC action-on-error card-problem

Force10#
```

68

S-Series Debugging and Diagnostics

This chapter contains three sections:

- Offline Diagnostic Commands
- Buffer Tuning Commands
- Hardware Commands

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**] **verbose testname**

Parameters

number	Enter the stack-unit number. Range: 0 to 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.
verbose	Enter the keyword **verbose** to run the diagnostic in verbose mode. Verbose mode gives more information in the output than standard mode.
testname	Enter the keyword **level2** to run a specific test case. Enclose the test case name in double quotes (“ “). For example: **diag stack-unit 1 level1 testname “first”**

Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced the verbose option.
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. Range: 0 to 7

Defaults

None

Command Mode

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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. Range: 0 to 7

Defaults None

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Command History

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 Force10 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 68-1. show buffer-profile Command Example

```
Force10#show buffer-profile summary fp-uplink
Linecard             Port-set             Buffer-profile
0                    0                    test1
4                    0                    test2
Force10#
```

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 68-2. show buffer-profile interface Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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 system-flow
- clear hardware system-flow
- hardware watchdog
- show hardware layer2 acl
- show hardware layer3
- show hardware stack-unit
- show hardware system-flow

clear hardware stack-unit

S

Clear statistics from selected hardware components.

Syntax

clear hardware stack-unit *0–7* {**counters** | **unit** *0–1* **counters | cpu data-plane statistics** | **cpu party-bus statistics | stack-port** *0–52*}

Parameters

stack-unit *0-7*	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** followed by 0 to 7 to select a particular stack member and then enter one of the following command options to clear a specific collection of data.
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 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** *0-7* **port-set** *0-1* **counters**

Parameters

stack-unit *0-7*	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** followed by 0 to 7 to select a particular stack member and then enter one of the following command options to clear a specific collection of data.
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 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 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** *0-7* **port-set** *0-1*

Parameters

stack-unit *0-7*	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** followed by 0 to 7 to select a stack ID.
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 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** *0-7* **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 *0-7*	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** followed by a numeral from 0 to 7 to select a stack ID.
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 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

show hardware stack-unit

S 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** *0-7* {**cpu data-plane statistics** [**stack-port** *0-52*] | **cpu party-bus statistics | drops** [**unit** *0-1* [**port** *0-27*]] | **stack-port** *0-52* | **unit** *0-1* {**counters | details | port-stats** [**detail**] **| register**}}

Parameters

stack-unit *0-7* {*command-option*}	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** followed by 0 to 7 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.
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**

Defaults No default behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

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 68-3. show hardware stack-unit cpu data-plane statistics Command Example**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example 2 **Figure 68-4. show hardware stack-unit cpu party-bus statistics Command Example**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example 3 **Figure 68-5. show hardware stack-unit drops Command Example**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example 4 **Figure 68-6. show hardware stack-unit port-stats Command Example**

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

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Example 5 **Figure 68-7. show hardware stack-unit unit 1 register Command Example**

```
Force10#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 68-8. show hardware stack-unit unit 1 details Command Example

```
Force10#
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 ---------------!
```

Related Commands

clear hardware system-flow	Clear statistics from selected hardware components.
show interfaces stack-unit	Display information on all interfaces on a specific S-Series stack member.
show processes cpu (S-Series)	Display CPU usage information based on processes running in an S-Series.
show system stack-ports	Display information about the stacking ports on all switches in the S-Series stack.
show system (S-Series)	Display the current status of all stack members or a specific member.

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** *0-7* **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 *0-7*	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** followed by 0 to 7 to select a stack member ID.
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 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example 1

Figure 68-9. show hardware system-flow layer2 counters Command Example

```
Force10#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
Force10#
```

Example 2 **Figure 68-10. show hardware system-flow layer2 (non-counters) Command Example**

```
Force10#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

ICMP Message Types

This chapter lists and describes the possible ICMP Message Type resulting from a ping. The first three columns list the possible symbol or type/code. For example, you would receive a ! or 03 as an echo reply from your ping.

Table A-1. ICMP Messages and their definitions

Symbol	Type	Code	Description	Query	Error
•			Timeout (no reply)		
!	0	3	echo reply	•	
U	3		destination unreachable:		
		0	network unreachable		•
		1	host unreachable		•
		2	protocol unreachable		•
		3	port unreachable		•
		4	fragmentation needed but don’t fragment bit set		•
		5	source route failed		•
		6	destination network unknown		•
		7	destination host unknown		•
		8	source host isolated (obsolete)		•
		9	destination network administratively prohibited		•
		10	destination host administratively prohibited		•
		11	network unreachable for TOS		•
		12	host unreachable for TOS		•
		13	communication administratively prohibited by filtering		•
		14	host precedence violation		•
		15	precedence cutoff in effect		•
C	4	0	source quench		•
	5		redirect		•
		0	redirect for network		•
		1	redirect for host		•
		2	redirect for type-of-service and network		•
		3	redirect for type-of-service and host		•
	8	0	echo request	•	
	9	0	router advertisement	•	

Table A-1. ICMP Messages and their definitions

Symbol	Type	Code	Description	Query	Error
	10	0	router solicitation	•	
&	11		time exceeded:		
		0	time-to-live equals 0 during transit		•
		1	time-to-live equals 0 during reassembly		•
	12		parameter problem:		
		1	IP header bad (catchall error)		•
		2	required option missing		•
	13	0	timestamp request	•	
	14	0	timestamp reply	•	
	15	0	information request (obsolete)	•	
	16	0	information reply (obsolete)	•	
	17	0	address mask request	•	
	18	0	address mask reply	•	

B

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 B-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 B-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 B-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 B-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		

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