



## Catalyst 3750 Switch Command Reference

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## Preface

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### Audience

This guide is for the networking professional using the Cisco IOS command-line interface (CLI) to manage the Catalyst 3750 switch, hereafter referred to as *the switch*. Before using this guide, you should have experience working with the Cisco IOS commands and the switch software features. Before using this guide, you should have experience working with the concepts and terminology of Ethernet and local area networking.

### Purpose

The Catalyst 3750 switch is supported by either the standard multilayer image (SMI) or the enhanced multilayer image (EMI). The SMI provides Layer 2+ features including access control lists (ACLs), quality of service (QoS), static routing, and the Routing Information Protocol (RIP). The EMI provides a richer set of enterprise-class features. It includes Layer 2+ features and full Layer 3 routing (IP unicast routing, IP multicast routing, and fallback bridging). To distinguish it from the Layer 2+ static routing and RIP, the EMI includes protocols such as the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) and Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Protocol.

This guide provides the information you need about the Layer 2 and Layer 3 commands that have been created or changed for use with the Catalyst 3750 switches. For information about the standard IOS Release 12.1 commands, refer to the IOS documentation set available from the Cisco.com home page by selecting **Service and Support > Technical Documents**. On the Cisco Product Documentation home page, select **Release 12.1** from the Cisco IOS Software drop-down list.

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

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

# Conventions

This publication uses these conventions to convey instructions and information:

Command descriptions use these conventions:

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

Interactive examples use these conventions:

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

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



**Note**

---

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

---



**Caution**

---

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

---



**Timesaver**

---

Means the following *will help you solve a problem*. The tips information might not be troubleshooting or even an action, but could be useful information.

---



## Related Publications

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

<http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/lan/cat3750/index.htm>

You can order printed copies of documents with a DOC-xxxxxx= number from the Cisco.com site and from the telephone numbers listed in the “[Ordering Documentation](#)” section on page xviii.

- *Release Notes for the Catalyst 3750 Switch* (not orderable but available on Cisco.com)
- *Catalyst 3750 Switch Software Configuration Guide* (order number DOC-7815164=)
- *Catalyst 3750 Switch Command Reference* (order number DOC-7815165=)
- *Catalyst 3750 Switch System Message Guide* (order number DOC-7815166=)
- Cluster Management Suite (CMS) online help (available only from the switch CMS software)
- *Catalyst 3750 Switch Hardware Installation Guide* (order number DOC-7815136=)
- *Cisco Small Form-Factor Pluggable Modules Installation Notes* (not orderable but available on Cisco.com)

## Obtaining Documentation

Cisco provides several ways to obtain documentation, technical assistance, and other technical resources. These sections explain how to obtain technical information from Cisco Systems.

### Cisco.com

You can access the most current Cisco documentation on the World Wide Web at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/univercd/home/home.htm>

You can access the Cisco website at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com>

International Cisco websites can be accessed from this URL:

[http://www.cisco.com/public/countries\\_languages.shtml](http://www.cisco.com/public/countries_languages.shtml)

### Documentation CD-ROM

Cisco documentation and additional literature are available in a Cisco Documentation CD-ROM package, which may have shipped with your product. The Documentation CD-ROM is updated regularly and may be more current than printed documentation. The CD-ROM package is available as a single unit or through an annual or quarterly subscription.

Registered Cisco.com users can order a single Documentation CD-ROM (product number DOC-CONDOCCD=) through the Cisco Ordering tool:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/partner/ordering/ordering\\_place\\_order\\_ordering\\_tool\\_launch.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/partner/ordering/ordering_place_order_ordering_tool_launch.html)

All users can order annual or quarterly subscriptions through the online Subscription Store:

<http://www.cisco.com/go/subscription>

## Ordering Documentation

You can find instructions for ordering documentation at this URL:

[http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/es\\_inpk/pdi.htm](http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/es_inpk/pdi.htm)

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- Registered Cisco.com users (Cisco direct customers) can order Cisco product documentation from the Networking Products MarketPlace:

<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/partner/ordering/index.shtml>

- Nonregistered Cisco.com users can order documentation through a local account representative by calling Cisco Systems Corporate Headquarters (California, USA.) at 408 526-7208 or, elsewhere in North America, by calling 800 553-NETS (6387).

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You can submit comments by using the response card (if present) behind the front cover of your document or by writing to the following address:

Cisco Systems  
Attn: Customer Document Ordering  
170 West Tasman Drive  
San Jose, CA 95134-9883

We appreciate your comments.

## Obtaining Technical Assistance

For all customers, partners, resellers, and distributors who hold valid Cisco service contracts, the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) provides 24-hour, award-winning technical support services, online and over the phone. Cisco.com features the Cisco TAC website as an online starting point for technical assistance.

## Cisco TAC Website

The Cisco TAC website (<http://www.cisco.com/tac>) provides online documents and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. The Cisco TAC website is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Accessing all the tools on the Cisco TAC website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password. If you have a valid service contract but do not have a login ID or password, register at this URL:

<http://tools.cisco.com/RPF/register/register.do>

## Opening a TAC Case

The online TAC Case Open Tool (<http://www.cisco.com/tac/caseopen>) is the fastest way to open P3 and P4 cases. (Your network is minimally impaired or you require product information). After you describe your situation, the TAC Case Open Tool automatically recommends resources for an immediate solution. If your issue is not resolved using these recommendations, your case will be assigned to a Cisco TAC engineer.

For P1 or P2 cases (your production network is down or severely degraded) or if you do not have Internet access, contact Cisco TAC by telephone. Cisco TAC engineers are assigned immediately to P1 and P2 cases to help keep your business operations running smoothly.

To open a case by telephone, use one of the following numbers:

Asia-Pacific: +61 2 8446 7411 (Australia: 1 800 805 227)

EMEA: +32 2 704 55 55

USA: 1 800 553-2447

For a complete listing of Cisco TAC contacts, go to this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/warp/public/687/Directory/DirTAC.shtml>

## TAC Case Priority Definitions

To ensure that all cases are reported in a standard format, Cisco has established case priority definitions.

Priority 1 (P1)—Your network is “down” or there is a critical impact to your business operations. You and Cisco will commit all necessary resources around the clock to resolve the situation.

Priority 2 (P2)—Operation of an existing network is severely degraded, or significant aspects of your business operation are negatively affected by inadequate performance of Cisco products. You and Cisco will commit full-time resources during normal business hours to resolve the situation.

Priority 3 (P3)—Operational performance of your network is impaired, but most business operations remain functional. You and Cisco will commit resources during normal business hours to restore service to satisfactory levels.

Priority 4 (P4)—You require information or assistance with Cisco product capabilities, installation, or configuration. There is little or no effect on your business operations.

## Obtaining Additional Publications and Information

Information about Cisco products, technologies, and network solutions is available from various online and printed sources.

- The *Cisco Product Catalog* describes the networking products offered by Cisco Systems, as well as ordering and customer support services. Access the *Cisco Product Catalog* at this URL:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products\\_catalog\\_links\\_launch.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products_catalog_links_launch.html)

- Cisco Press publishes a wide range of networking publications. Cisco suggests these titles for new and experienced users: *Internetworking Terms and Acronyms Dictionary*, *Internetworking Technology Handbook*, *Internetworking Troubleshooting Guide*, and the *Internetworking Design Guide*. For current Cisco Press titles and other information, go to Cisco Press online at this URL:

<http://www.ciscopress.com>

- Packet magazine is the Cisco quarterly publication that provides the latest networking trends, technology breakthroughs, and Cisco products and solutions to help industry professionals get the most from their networking investment. Included are networking deployment and troubleshooting tips, configuration examples, customer case studies, tutorials and training, certification information, and links to numerous in-depth online resources. You can access Packet magazine at this URL:  
<http://www.cisco.com/go/packet>
- iQ Magazine is the Cisco bimonthly publication that delivers the latest information about Internet business strategies for executives. You can access iQ Magazine at this URL:  
<http://www.cisco.com/go/iqmagazine>
- Internet Protocol Journal is a quarterly journal published by Cisco Systems for engineering professionals involved in designing, developing, and operating public and private internets and intranets. You can access the Internet Protocol Journal at this URL:  
[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/about/ac123/ac147/about\\_cisco\\_the\\_internet\\_protocol\\_journal.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/about/ac123/ac147/about_cisco_the_internet_protocol_journal.html)
- Training—Cisco offers world-class networking training. Current offerings in network training are listed at this URL:  
[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/learning/le31/learning\\_recommended\\_training\\_list.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/learning/le31/learning_recommended_training_list.html)



# Using the Command-Line Interface

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The Catalyst 3750 switch is supported by Cisco IOS software. This chapter describes how to use the switch command-line interface (CLI) to configure software features.

For a complete description of the commands that support these features, see [Chapter 2, “Cisco IOS Commands.”](#) For information on the boot loader commands, see [Appendix A, “Boot Loader Commands.”](#) For information on the **debug** commands, see [Appendix B, “Debug Commands.”](#) For information on the **show platform** commands, see [Appendix C, “Show Platform Commands.”](#) For more information on Cisco IOS Release 12.1, refer to the *Cisco IOS Release 12.1 Command Summary*.

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

## Accessing the Switch

You manage the switch stack and the stack member interfaces through the stack master. You cannot manage stack members on an individual switch basis. You can connect to the stack master through the console port of one or more stack members. Be careful with using multiple CLI sessions to the stack master. Commands you enter in one session are not displayed in the other sessions. Therefore, it is possible to lose track of the session from which you entered commands.



Note

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We recommend using one CLI session when managing the switch stack.

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If you want to configure a specific stack member port, you must include the stack member number in the CLI command interface notation. For more information about interface notations, refer to the “Configuring Interfaces” chapter in the software configuration guide for this release.

To debug a specific stack member, you can access it from the stack master by using the **session stack-member-number** privileged EXEC command. The stack member number is appended to the system prompt. For example, `Switch-2#` is the prompt in privileged EXEC mode for stack member 2, and the system prompt for the stack master is `Switch`. Only the **show** and **debug** commands are available in a CLI session to a specific stack member.

# CLI Command Modes

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

These are the main command modes for the switch:

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

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

**Table 1-1** Command Modes Summary

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

Table 1-1 Command Modes Summary (continued)

Command Mode	Access Method	Prompt	Exit or Access Next Mode
VLAN configuration	From privileged EXEC mode, enter the <b>vlan database</b> command.	Switch(vlan)#	To exit to privileged EXEC mode, enter the <b>exit</b> command.
Line configuration	From global configuration mode, specify a line by entering the <b>line</b> command.	Switch(config-line)#	To exit to global configuration mode, enter the <b>exit</b> command.  To return to privileged EXEC mode, enter the <b>end</b> command, or press <b>Ctrl-Z</b> .

## User EXEC Mode

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

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

```
Switch> ?
```

## Privileged EXEC Mode

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

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

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

```
Switch#
```

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

```
Switch> enable
Switch#
```

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

```
Switch# ?
```

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

## Global Configuration Mode

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

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

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

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

This example shows you how to access global configuration mode:

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

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

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

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

## Interface Configuration Mode

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

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

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

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

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

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



## config-vlan Mode

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

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

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

The supported keywords can vary but are similar to the commands available in VLAN configuration mode. To view a comprehensive list of commands, enter a question mark (?) at the prompt.

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

For extended-range VLANs, all characteristics except the MTU size must remain at the default setting.

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

## VLAN Configuration Mode

You can use the VLAN configuration commands to create or modify VLAN parameters for VLAN IDs 1 to 1005.

Enter the **vlan database** privileged EXEC command to access VLAN configuration mode:

```
Switch# vlan database
Switch(vlan)#
```

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

```
Switch(vlan)# ?
```

To return to privileged EXEC mode, enter the **abort** VLAN configuration command to abandon the proposed database. Otherwise, enter **exit** to implement the proposed new VLAN database and to return to privileged EXEC mode. When you enter exit or apply, the configuration is saved in the VLAN database; configuration from VLAN configuration mode cannot be saved in the switch configuration file.

## Line Configuration Mode

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Cisco IOS Commands

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### aaa authentication dot1x

Use the **aaa authentication dot1x** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to specify one or more authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) methods for use on interfaces running IEEE 802.1X. Use the **no** form of this command to disable authentication.

```
aaa authentication dot1x {default} method1 [method2...]
```

```
no aaa authentication dot1x {default}
```

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#### Syntax Description

<b>default</b>	Use the listed authentication methods that follow this argument as the default list of methods when a user logs in.
<i>method1</i> [ <i>method2...</i> ]	At least one of the these keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>enable</b>—Use the enable password for authentication.</li><li>• <b>group radius</b>—Use the list of all Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) servers for authentication.</li><li>• <b>line</b>—Use the line password for authentication.</li><li>• <b>local</b>—Use the local username database for authentication.</li><li>• <b>local-case</b>—Use the case-sensitive local username database for authentication.</li><li>• <b>none</b>—Use no authentication. The client is automatically authenticated by the switch without using the information supplied by the client.</li></ul>



#### Note

Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **group tacacs+** keyword is not supported.

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#### Defaults

No authentication is performed.

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#### Command Modes

Global configuration

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

The *method* argument identifies the list of methods that the authentication algorithm tries in the given sequence to validate the password provided by the client. The only method that is truly 802.1X-compliant is the **group radius** method, in which the client data is validated against a RADIUS authentication server. The remaining methods enable AAA to authenticate the client by using locally configured data. For example, the **local** and **local-case** methods use the username and password that are saved in the IOS configuration file. The **enable** and **line** methods use the **enable** and **line** passwords for authentication.

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

If you are not using a RADIUS server, you can use the **local** or **local-case** methods, which access the local username database to perform authentication. By specifying the **enable** or **line** methods, you can supply the clients with a password to provide access to the switch.

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

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable AAA and how to create an authentication list for 802.1X. This authentication first tries to contact a RADIUS server. If this action returns an error, the user is allowed access with no authentication.

```
Switch(config)# aaa new-model
Switch(config)# aaa authentication dot1x default group radius none
```

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>aaa new-model</b>	Enables the AAA access control model. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Security Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting &gt; Authentication Commands</b> .
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the current operating configuration. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .

# action

Use the **action** access map configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the action for the VLAN access map entry. Use the **no** form of this command to set the action to the default value, which is to forward.

**action {drop | forward}**

**no action**

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

**Defaults** The default action is to forward packets.

**Command Modes** Access-map configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You enter access-map configuration mode by using the **vlan access-map** global configuration command. If the action is **drop**, you should define the access map, including configuring any access control list (ACL) names in match clauses, before applying the map to a VLAN, or all packets could be dropped. In access map configuration mode, use the **match** access map configuration command to define the match conditions for a VLAN map. Use the **action** command to set the action that occurs when a packet matches the conditions. The drop and forward parameters are not used in the **no** form of the command.

**Examples** This example shows how to identify and apply a VLAN access map *vmap4* to VLANs 5 and 6 that causes the VLAN to forward an IP packet if the packet matches the conditions defined in access list *a12*:

```
Switch(config)# vlan access-map vmap4
Switch(config-access-map)# match ip address a12
Switch(config-access-map)# action forward
Switch(config-access-map)# exit
Switch(config)# vlan filter vmap4 vlan-list 5-6
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>access-list {deny   permit}</b>	Configures a standard numbered ACL. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS IP and IP Routing Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; IP Addressing and Services &gt; IP Services Commands</b> .
	<b>ip access-list</b>	Creates a named access list. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS IP and IP Routing Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; IP Addressing and Services &gt; IP Services Commands</b> .
	<b>mac access-list extended</b>	Creates a named MAC address access list.
	<b>match (access-map configuration)</b>	Defines the match conditions for a VLAN map.
	<b>show vlan access-map</b>	Displays the VLAN access maps created on the switch.
	<b>vlan access-map</b>	Creates a VLAN access map.

## archive copy-sw

Use the **archive copy-sw** privileged EXEC command on the stack master to copy the running image from the Flash memory on one stack member to the Flash memory on one or more other stack members.

```
archive copy-sw source stack-member-number /destination-system {/force-reload | /leave-old-sw
| /no-set-boot | overwrite | /reload | /safe} destination-stack-member-number
```

Syntax Description		
<b>/destination-system</b> <i>destination-stack-member-number</i>		The number of the stack member to which to copy the running image. The range is 1 to 9.
<b>/force-reload</b>		Unconditionally force a system reload after successfully downloading the software image.
<b>/leave-old-sw</b>		Keep the old software version after a successful download.
<b>/no-set-boot</b>		Do not alter the setting of the BOOT environment variable to point to the new software image after it is successfully downloaded.
<b>/overwrite</b>		Overwrite the software image in Flash memory with the downloaded one.
<b>/reload</b>		Reload the system after successfully downloading the image unless the configuration has been changed and not been saved.
<b>/safe</b>		Keep the current software image; do not delete it to make room for the new software image before the new image is downloaded. The current image is deleted after the download.
<i>source-stack-member-number</i>		The number of the stack member from which to copy the running image. The range is 1 to 9.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

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

Both the software image and HTML files are downloaded.

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

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

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

You can copy the image to more than one specific stack member by repeating the **/destination-system destination-stack-member-number** option in the command for each stack member to be upgraded. If you do not specify the *destination-stack-member-number*, the default is to copy the running image file to all stack members.

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

If you used the **/leave-old-sw** option and did not overwrite the old image when you downloaded the new one, you can remove the old image by using the **delete** privileged EXEC command. For more information, see the “[delete](#)” section on page 2-60.

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

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

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

**Examples**

This example shows how to copy the running image from stack member 6 to stack member 8:

```
Switch# archive copy-sw 6 /destination-system 8
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">archive download-sw</a>	Downloads a new image to the switch.
<a href="#">archive tar</a>	Creates a tar file, lists the files in a tar file, or extracts the files from a tar file.
<a href="#">archive upload-sw</a>	Uploads an existing image on the switch to a server.
<a href="#">delete</a>	Deletes a file or directory on the Flash memory device.



# archive download-sw

Use the **archive download-sw** privileged EXEC command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to download a new image to the switch or switch stack and to overwrite or keep the existing image.

```
archive download-sw {/force-reload | /imageonly | /leave-old-sw | /no-set-boot |
  /no-version-check | /destination-system stack-member-number | /only-system-type
  system-type | /overwrite | /reload | /safe} source-url
```

Syntax	Description
<b>/force-reload</b>	Unconditionally force a system reload after successfully downloading the software image.
<b>/imageonly</b>	Download only the software image but not the HTML files associated with the Cluster Management Suite (CMS). The HTML files for the existing version are deleted only if the existing version is being overwritten or removed.
<b>/leave-old-sw</b>	Keep the old software version after a successful download.
<b>/no-set-boot</b>	Do not alter the setting of the BOOT environment variable to point to the new software image after it is successfully downloaded.
<b>/no-version-check</b>	Download the software image without checking the compatibility of the stack protocol version on the image and on the switch stack.
<b>/destination-system</b> <i>stack-member-number</i>	Specify the specific stack member to be upgraded. The range is 1 to 9.
<b>/only-system-type</b> <i>system-type</i>	Specify the specific system type to be upgraded. The range is 0 to FFFFFFFF.
<b>/overwrite</b>	Overwrite the software image in Flash memory with the downloaded one.
<b>/reload</b>	Reload the system after successfully downloading the image unless the configuration has been changed and not been saved.
<b>/safe</b>	Keep the current software image; do not delete it to make room for the new software image before the new image is downloaded. The current image is deleted after the download.
<i>source-url</i>	<p>The source URL alias for a local or network file system. These options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The syntax for the local Flash file system on the standalone switch or the stack master: <b>flash:</b></li> <li>The syntax for the local Flash file system on a stack member: <b>flash member number:</b></li> <li>The syntax for the File Transfer Protocol (FTP): <b>ftp:[[/username[:password]@location]/directory]/image-name.tar</b></li> <li>The syntax for the Remote Copy Protocol (RCP): <b>rcp:[[/username@location]/directory]/image-name.tar</b></li> <li>The syntax for the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP): <b>tftp:[[/location]/directory]/image-name.tar</b></li> </ul> <p>The <i>image-name.tar</i> is the software image to download and install on the switch.</p>

**Defaults**

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

Both the software image and HTML files are downloaded.

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

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

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

Compatibility of the stack protocol version on the image to be downloaded is checked with the version on the switch stack.

**Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

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

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

If you used the **/leave-old-sw** option and did not overwrite the old image when you downloaded the new one, you can remove the old image by using the **delete** privileged EXEC command. For more information, see the “[delete](#)” section on page 2-60.

Use the **/no-version-check** option if you want to download an image that has a different stack protocol version than the one existing on the switch stack. You must use this option with the **/destination-system** option to specify the specific stack member to be upgraded with the image.

**Note**

Use the **/no-version-check** option with care. All stack members, including the stack master, must have the same stack protocol version to be in the same switch stack. This option allows an image to be downloaded without first confirming the compatibility of its stack protocol version with the version of the switch stack.

You can upgrade more than one specific stack member by repeating the **/destination-system** option in the command for each stack member to be upgraded.

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

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

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

**Examples**

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

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

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

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

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

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

This example shows how to specifically upgrade stack members 6 and 8:

```
Switch# archive download-sw /image-only tftp://172.20.129.10/test-image.tar
/destination-system 6 /destination-system 8
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">archive copy-sw</a>	Copies the running image from the Flash memory on one stack member to the Flash memory on one or more other stack members.
<a href="#">archive tar</a>	Creates a tar file, lists the files in a tar file, or extracts the files from a tar file.
<a href="#">archive upload-sw</a>	Uploads an existing image on the switch to a server.
<a href="#">delete</a>	Deletes a file or directory on the Flash memory device.

# archive tar

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

```
archive tar {/create destination-url flash:/file-url} | {/table source-url} | {/xtract source-url
flash:/file-url}
```

---

## Syntax Description

**/create** *destination-url*  
**flash:**/*file-url*

Create a new tar file on the local or network file system.

For *destination-url*, specify the destination URL alias for the local or network file system and the name of the tar file to create. These options are supported:

- The syntax for the local Flash filesystem:  
**flash:**
- The syntax for the File Transfer Protocol (FTP):  
**ftp:**[[//*username*[:*password*]@*location*]/*directory*]/*tar-filename.tar*
- The syntax for the Remote Copy Protocol (RCP) is:  
**rcp:**[[//*username*@*location*]/*directory*]/*tar-filename.tar*
- The syntax for the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP):  
**tftp:**[[//*location*]/*directory*]/*tar-filename.tar*

The *tar-filename.tar* is the tar file to be created.

For **flash:**/*file-url*, specify the location on the local Flash file system from which the new tar file is created.

An optional list of files or directories within the source directory can be specified to write to the new tar file. If none are specified, all files and directories at this level are written to the newly created tar file.

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<p><b>/table</b> <i>source-url</i></p>	<p>Display the contents of an existing tar file to the screen.</p> <p>For <i>source-url</i>, specify the source URL alias for the local or network file system. These options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The syntax for the local Flash file system: <b>flash:</b></li> <li>• The syntax for the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) <b>ftp:</b>[[//username[:password]@location]/directory]/tar-filename.tar</li> <li>• The syntax for the Remote Copy Protocol (RCP): <b>rcp:</b>[[//username@location]/directory]/tar-filename.tar</li> <li>• The syntax for the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP): <b>tftp:</b>[[//location]/directory]/tar-filename.tar</li> </ul> <p>The <i>tar-filename.tar</i> is the tar file to display.</p>
<p><b>/xtract</b> <i>source-url</i> <b>flash:</b><i>/file-url</i></p>	<p>Extract files from a tar file to the local or network file system.</p> <p>For <i>source-url</i>, specify the source URL alias for the local or network file system. These options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The syntax for the local Flash file system: <b>flash:</b></li> <li>• The syntax for the File Transfer Protocol (FTP): <b>ftp:</b>[[//username[:password]@location]/directory]/tar-filename.tar</li> <li>• The syntax for the Remote Copy Protocol (RCP): <b>rcp:</b>[[//username@location]/directory]/tar-filename.tar</li> <li>• The syntax for the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP): <b>tftp:</b>[[//location]/directory]/tar-filename.tar</li> </ul> <p>The <i>tar-filename.tar</i> is the tar file from which to extract.</p> <p>For <b>flash:</b><i>/file-url</i>, specify the location on the local Flash file system into which the tar file is extracted.</p> <p>An optional list of files or directories within the tar file can be specified for extraction. If none are specified, all files and directories are extracted.</p>

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

Image names are case sensitive.

**Examples**

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

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

This example shows how to display the contents of the *c3750-tv0-m.tar* file that is in Flash memory. The contents of the tar file are displayed on the screen:

```
Switch# archive tar /table flash:c3750-tv0-m.tar
info (219 bytes)
c3750-tv0-mz-121/ (directory)
c3750-tv0-mz-121/html/ (directory)
c3750-tv0-mz-121/html/foo.html (0 bytes)
c3750-tv0-mz-121/vegas-tv0-mz-121.bin (610856 bytes)
c3750-tv0-mz-121/info (219 bytes)
info.ver (219 bytes)
```

This example shows how to display only the *c3750-tv0-mz-121/html* directory and its contents:

```
Switch# archive tar /table flash:c3750-tv0-m.tar c3750-tv0-mz-121/html
c3750-tv0-mz-121/html/ (directory)
c3750-tv0-mz-121/html/foo.html (0 bytes)
```

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

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">archive copy-sw</a>	Copies the running image from the Flash memory on one stack member to the Flash memory on one or more other stack members.
<a href="#">archive download-sw</a>	Downloads a new image to the switch.
<a href="#">archive upload-sw</a>	Uploads an existing image on the switch to a server.

# archive upload-sw

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

**archive upload-sw** [/source-system-num *stack member number* | /version *version\_string*]  
**destination-url**

Syntax Description	
<b>/source-system-num</b> <i>stack member number</i>	Specify the specific stack member containing the image that is to be uploaded.
<b>/version</b> <i>version_string</i>	(Optional) Specify the specific version string of the image to be uploaded.
<i>destination-url</i>	<p>The destination URL alias for a local or network file system. These options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The syntax for the local Flash file system on the standalone switch or the stack master:  <b>flash:</b>            The syntax for the local Flash file system on a stack member:  <b>flash member number:</b></li> <li>The syntax for the File Transfer Protocol (FTP):  <b>ftp:[[/username[:password]@location]/directory]/image-name.tar</b></li> <li>The syntax for the Remote Copy Protocol (RCP):  <b>rcp:[[/username@location]/directory]/image-name.tar</b></li> <li>The syntax for the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP):  <b>tftp:[[/location]/directory]/image-name.tar</b></li> </ul> <p>The <i>image-name.tar</i> is the name of software image to be stored on the server.</p>

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

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines**

You must specify the **/source-system-num** option to use the **/version** option. Using these options together uploads the specified image, not the running image, of a specific stack member.

The upload feature is available only if the HTML files associated with the Cluster Management Suite (CMS) have been installed with the existing image.

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

Image names are case sensitive.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to upload the currently running on stack member 6 image to a TFTP server at 172.20.140.2:

```
Switch# archive upload-sw /source-system-num 6 tftp://172.20.140.2/test-image.tar
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">archive copy-sw</a>	Copies the running image from the Flash memory on one stack member to the Flash memory on one or more other stack members.
<a href="#">archive download-sw</a>	Downloads a new image to the switch.
<a href="#">archive tar</a>	Creates a tar file, lists the files in a tar file, or extracts the files from a tar file.



# auto qos voip

Use the **auto qos voip** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to automatically configure quality of service (QoS) for voice over IP (VoIP) within a QoS domain. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
auto qos voip { cisco-phone | trust }
```

```
no auto qos voip [ cisco-phone | trust ]
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>cisco-phone</b>	Identify this interface as connected to a Cisco IP phone, and automatically configure QoS for VoIP. The QoS labels of incoming packets are trusted only when the phone is detected.
	<b>trust</b>	Identify this interface as connected to a trusted switch or router, and automatically configure QoS for VoIP. The QoS labels of incoming packets are trusted. For nonrouted interfaces, the CoS value of the incoming packet is trusted. For routed interfaces, the DSCP value of the incoming packet is trusted.

## Defaults

Auto-QoS is disabled on the interface.

When auto-QoS is enabled, it uses the ingress packet label to categorize traffic, to assign packet labels, and to configure the ingress and egress queues as shown in [Table 2-1](#).

**Table 2-1** Traffic Types, Ingress Packet Labels, Assigned Packet Labels, and Queues

	VoIP Data Traffic	VoIP Control Traffic	Routing Protocol Traffic	STP <sup>1</sup> BPDU <sup>2</sup> Traffic	All Other Traffic	
Ingress DSCP <sup>3</sup>	46	26	–	–	–	
Ingress CoS <sup>4</sup>	5	3	6	7	–	
DiffServ	EF	AF31	–	–	–	
Assigned DSCP	46	26	48	56	0	
Assigned CoS	5	3	6	7	0	
CoS-to-Ingress Queue Map	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (queue 2)				0, 1 (queue 1)	
CoS-to-Egress Queue Map	5 (queue 1)	3, 6, 7 (queue 2)			2, 4 (queue 3)	0, 1 (queue 4)

1. STP = Spanning Tree Protocol
2. BPDU = bridge protocol data unit
3. DSCP = Differentiated Services Code Point
4. CoS = class of service

Table 2-2 shows the generated auto-QoS configuration for the ingress queues.

**Table 2-2 Auto-QoS Configuration for the Ingress Queues**

Ingress Queue	Queue Number	CoS-to-Queue Map	Queue Weight (Bandwidth)	Queue (Buffer) Size
SRR <sup>1</sup> shared	1	0, 1	90 percent	90 percent
Priority	2	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	10 percent	10 percent

1. SRR = shaped round robin. Ingress queues support shared mode only.

Table 2-3 shows the generated auto-QoS configuration for the egress queues.

**Table 2-3 Auto-QoS Configuration for the Egress Queues**

Egress Queue	Queue Number	CoS-to-Queue Map	Queue Weight (Bandwidth)	Queue (Buffer) Size
Priority (shaped)	1	5	10 percent	20 percent
SRR shared	2	3, 6, 7	10 percent	20 percent
SRR shared	3	2, 4	60 percent	20 percent
SRR shared	4	0, 1	20 percent	40 percent

#### Command Modes

Interface configuration

#### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

#### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the QoS appropriate for VoIP traffic within the QoS domain. The QoS domain includes the switch, the interior of the network, and edge devices that can classify incoming traffic for QoS.

To take advantage of the auto-QoS defaults, you should enable auto-QoS before you configure other QoS commands. You can fine-tune the auto-QoS configuration *after* you enable auto-QoS.



#### Note

The switch applies the auto-QoS-generated commands as if the commands were entered from the command-line interface (CLI). An existing user configuration can cause the application of the generated commands to fail or to be overridden by the generated commands. These actions occur without warning. If all the generated commands are successfully applied, any user-entered configuration that was not overridden remains in the running configuration. Any user-entered configuration that was overridden can be retrieved by reloading the switch without saving the current configuration to memory. If the generated commands fail to be applied, the previous running configuration is restored.

If this is the first interface on which you have enabled auto-QoS, the auto-QoS-generated global configuration commands are executed followed by the interface configuration commands. If you enable auto-QoS on another interface, only the auto-QoS-generated interface configuration commands for that interface are executed.

When you enable the auto-QoS feature on the first interface, these automatic actions occur:

- QoS is globally enabled (**mls qos** global configuration command), and other global configuration commands are added.
- When you enter the **auto qos voip cisco-phone** interface configuration command on a port at the edge of the network that is connected to a Cisco IP phone, the switch enables the trusted boundary feature. The switch uses the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) to detect the presence or absence of a Cisco IP phone. When a Cisco IP phone is detected, the ingress classification on the interface is set to trust the QoS label received in the packet. When a Cisco IP phone is absent, the ingress classification is set to not trust the QoS label in the packet. The switch configures ingress and egress queues on the interface according to the settings in [Table 2-2](#) and [Table 2-3](#).
- When you enter the **auto qos voip trust** interface configuration command on a port connected to the interior of the network, the switch trusts the CoS value for nonrouted interfaces or the DSCP value for routed interfaces in ingress packets (the assumption is that traffic has already been classified by other edge devices). The switch configures the ingress and egress queues on the interface according to the settings in [Table 2-2](#) and [Table 2-3](#).

You can enable auto-QoS on static, dynamic-access, and voice VLAN access, and trunk ports.

To display the QoS configuration that is automatically generated when auto-QoS is enabled, enable debugging before you enable auto-QoS. Use the **debug autoqos** privileged EXEC command to enable auto-QoS debugging. For more information, see the “[debug autoqos](#)” section on [page B-2](#).

To disable auto-QoS on an interface, use the **no auto qos voip** interface configuration command. Only the auto-QoS-generated interface configuration commands for this interface are removed. If this is the last interface on which auto-QoS is enabled and you enter the **no auto qos voip** command, auto-QoS is considered disabled even though the auto-QoS-generated global configuration commands remain (to avoid disrupting traffic on other interfaces affected by the global configuration). You can use the **no mls qos** global configuration command to disable the auto-QoS-generated global configuration commands. With QoS disabled, there is no concept of trusted or untrusted ports because the packets are not modified (the CoS, DSCP, and IP precedence values in the packet are not changed). Traffic is switched in pass-through mode (packets are switched without any rewrites and classified as best effort without any policing).

---

## Examples

This example shows how to enable auto-QoS and to trust the QoS labels received in incoming packets when the switch or router connected to Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/1 on stack member 2 is a trusted device:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# auto qos voip trust
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show auto qos interface** *interface-id* privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>debug autoqos</b>	Enables debugging of the auto-QoS feature.
	<b>mls qos cos</b>	Defines the default CoS value of a port or assigns the default CoS to all incoming packets on the port.
	<b>mls qos map</b> { <b>cos-dscp</b> <i>dscp1</i> ... <i>dscp8</i>   <b>dscp-cos</b> <i>dscp-list</i> <b>to</b> <i>cos</i> }	Defines the CoS-to-DSCP map or the DSCP-to-CoS map.
	<b>mls qos queue-set output buffers</b>	Allocates buffers to a queue-set.
	<b>mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth</b>	Assigns shaped round robin (SRR) weights to an ingress queue.
	<b>mls qos srr-queue input buffers</b>	Allocates the buffers between the ingress queues.
	<b>mls qos srr-queue input cos-map</b>	Maps CoS values to an ingress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
	<b>mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map</b>	Maps DSCP values to an ingress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
	<b>mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue</b>	Configures the ingress priority queue and guarantees bandwidth.
	<b>mls qos srr-queue output cos-map</b>	Maps CoS values to an egress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
	<b>mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map</b>	Maps DSCP values to an egress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
	<b>mls qos trust</b>	Configures the port trust state.
	<b>queue-set</b>	Maps a port to a queue-set.
	<b>show auto qos</b>	Displays the initial configuration that is generated by the auto-QoS feature.
	<b>show mls qos interface</b>	Displays QoS information at the interface level.
	<b>srr-queue bandwidth shape</b>	Assigns the shaped weights and enables bandwidth shaping on the four egress queues mapped to a port.
	<b>srr-queue bandwidth share</b>	Assigns the shared weights and enables bandwidth sharing on the four egress queues mapped to a port.

# boot auto-copy-sw

Use the **boot auto-copy-sw** global configuration command from the stack master to automatically upgrade switches in version-mismatch (VM) mode with the switch stack image. Use the **no** form of this command to not automatically upgrade switches in VM mode.

**boot auto-copy-sw**

**no boot auto-copy-sw**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Enabled.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A switch in version-mismatch (VM) mode is a switch that has a different stack protocol version than the version on the switch stack. Switches in VM mode cannot join the switch stack. If the switch stack has an image that can be copied to a switch in VM mode, this command automatically copies the switch in VM mode with the image from another stack member. The switch then exits VM mode, reboots, and joins the switch stack.

This command affects only switches in VM mode. It does not affect existing stack members.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show boot</a>	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.
	<a href="#">show version</a>	Displays version information for the hardware and firmware.

# boot boothlpr

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

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

**no boot boothlpr**

Syntax Description		
	<i>filesystem:</i>	Alias for a Flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board Flash device.
	<i>/file-url</i>	The path (directory) and name of a bootable helper image.

**Defaults** No helper image is loaded.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.  
This command changes the setting of the BOOTHLP environment variable. For more information, see [Appendix A, “Boot Loader Commands.”](#)

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show boot</a>	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.

# boot config-file

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

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

**no boot config-file**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>flash:/file-url</b>	The path (directory) and name of the configuration file.				
<b>Defaults</b>	The default configuration file is flash:config.text.					
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration					
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12.1(11)AX</td> <td>This command was first introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.	
Release	Modification					
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.					
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>This command works properly only from a standalone switch.</p> <p>Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.</p> <p>This command changes the setting of the CONFIG_FILE environment variable. For more information, see <a href="#">Appendix A, “Boot Loader Commands.”</a></p>					
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><a href="#">show boot</a></td> <td>Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	<a href="#">show boot</a>	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.	
Command	Description					
<a href="#">show boot</a>	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.					

# boot enable-break

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

**boot enable-break**

**no boot enable-break**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

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

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command works properly only from a standalone switch. When you enter this command, you can interrupt the automatic boot process by pressing the Break key on the console after the Flash file system is initialized.



**Note**

Despite the setting of this command, you can interrupt the automatic boot process at any time by pressing the MODE button on the switch front panel.

This command changes the setting of the ENABLE\_BREAK environment variable. For more information, see [Appendix A, “Boot Loader Commands.”](#)

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show boot</a>	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.



# boot helper

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

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

**no boot helper**

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

**Defaults** No helper files are loaded.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This variable is used only for internal development and testing.  
 Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.  
 This command changes the setting of the HELPER environment variable. For more information, see [Appendix A, “Boot Loader Commands.”](#)

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show boot</a>	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.

# boot helper-config-file

Use the **boot helper-config-file** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to specify the name of the configuration file to be used by the IOS helper image. If this is not set, the file specified by the CONFIG\_FILE environment variable is used by all versions of IOS that are loaded. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

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

**no boot helper-config file**

Syntax Description		
	<i>filesystem:</i>	Alias for a Flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board Flash device.
	<i>/file-url</i>	The path (directory) and helper configuration file to load.

**Defaults** No helper configuration file is specified.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This variable is used only for internal development and testing.

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

This command changes the setting of the HELPER\_CONFIG\_FILE environment variable. For more information, see [Appendix A, “Boot Loader Commands.”](#)

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show boot</a>	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.

# boot manual

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

**boot manual**

**no boot manual**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** Manual booting is disabled.

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration

---

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** This command works properly only from a standalone switch.

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

This command changes the setting of the MANUAL\_BOOT environment variable. For more information, see [Appendix A, “Boot Loader Commands.”](#)

---

Command	Description
<a href="#">show boot</a>	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.

---

# boot private-config-file

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

**boot private-config-file** *filename*

**no boot private-config-file**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>filename</i>	The name of the private configuration file.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	The default configuration file is <i>private-config</i> .	
-----------------	---	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
----------------------	----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command works properly only from a standalone switch. Filenames are case sensitive.	
-------------------------	---	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify the name of the private configuration file to be <i>pconfig</i> : Switch(config)# <b>boot private-config-file pconfig</b>	
-----------------	--	--

<b>Related Commands</b>	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show boot</a>	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.

# boot system

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

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

**no boot system**

Syntax Description		
<i>filesystem:</i>	Alias for a Flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board Flash device.	
<i>/file-url</i>	The path (directory) and name of a bootable image. Separate image names with a semicolon.	

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

Command Modes	Global configuration
---------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>This command works properly only from a standalone switch.</p> <p>Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.</p> <p>If you are using the <b>archive download-sw</b> privileged EXEC command to maintain system images, you never need to use the <b>boot system</b> command. The <b>boot system</b> command is automatically manipulated to load the downloaded image.</p> <p>This command changes the setting of the BOOT environment variable. For more information, see <a href="#">Appendix A, “Boot Loader Commands.”</a></p>
------------------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show boot</b>	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.

# channel-group

Use the **channel-group** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to assign an Ethernet interface to an EtherChannel group. Use the **no** form of this command to remove an Ethernet interface from an EtherChannel group.

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

```
no channel-group
```

## Syntax Description

<i>channel-group-number</i>	Specify the channel group number. The range is 1 to 12.
<b>mode</b>	Specify the EtherChannel mode of the interface.
<b>active</b>	Unconditionally enable Link Aggregation Protocol (LACP).  Active mode places an interface into a negotiating state in which the interface initiates negotiations with other interfaces by sending LACP packets. A channel is formed with another port group in either the active or passive mode.
<b>auto</b>	Enable the Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) only if a PAgP device is detected.  Auto mode places an interface into a passive negotiating state in which the interface responds to PAgP packets it receives but does not start PAgP packet negotiation. A channel is formed only with another port group in desirable mode. When <b>auto</b> is enabled, silent operation is the default.
<b>desirable</b>	Unconditionally enable PAgP.  Desirable mode places an interface into an active negotiating state in which the interface starts negotiations with other interfaces by sending PAgP packets. A channel is formed with another port group in either the desirable or auto mode. When <b>desirable</b> is enabled, silent operation is the default.
<b>non-silent</b>	(Optional) Used with the <b>auto</b> or <b>desirable</b> keyword when traffic is expected from the other device.
<b>on</b>	Force the interface to channel without PAgP or the LACP.  With the <b>on</b> mode, a usable EtherChannel exists only when an interface group in the <b>on</b> mode is connected to another interface group in the <b>on</b> mode.
<b>passive</b>	Enable LACP only if a LACP device is detected.  Passive mode places an interface into a negotiating state in which the interface responds to LACP packets it receives but does not initiate LACP packet negotiation. A channel is formed only with another port group in active mode.

## Defaults

No channel groups are assigned.

No mode is configured.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The <b>active</b> and <b>passive</b> keywords were added.

### Usage Guidelines

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

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

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

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

If you do not specify **non-silent** with the **auto** or **desirable** mode, silent is assumed. The silent mode is used when the switch is connected to a device that is not PAgP-capable and seldom, if ever, sends packets. A example of a silent partner is a file server or a packet analyzer that is not generating traffic. In this case, running PAgP on a physical port prevents that port from ever becoming operational. However, it allows PAgP to operate, to attach the interface to a channel group, and to use the interface for transmission. Both ends of the link cannot be set to silent.

With the **on** mode, a usable EtherChannel exists only when a port group in the **on** mode is connected to another port group in the **on** mode. The **on** keyword is the only setting that is supported when the EtherChannel members are from different switches in the switch stack (cross-stack EtherChannel).



### Caution

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

Do not configure an EtherChannel in both the PAgP and LACP modes. EtherChannel groups running PAgP and LACP can coexist on the same switch or on different switches in the stack (but not in a cross-stack configuration). Individual EtherChannel groups can run either PAgP or LACP, but they cannot interoperate.

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

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

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

For a complete list of configuration guidelines, refer to the “Configuring EtherChannels” chapter in the software guide for this release.



#### Caution

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

#### Examples

This example shows how to configure EtherChannel on a single switch in the stack. It assigns Gigabit Ethernet interfaces 0/4 and 0/5 on stack member 2 as static-access ports in VLAN 10 to channel 5 with the PAGP mode **desirable**:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# interface range gigabitethernet2/0/4 -5
Switch(config-if-range)# switchport mode access
Switch(config-if-range)# switchport access vlan 10
Switch(config-if-range)# channel-group 5 mode desirable
Switch(config-if-range)# end
```

This example shows how to configure EtherChannel on a single switch in the stack. It assigns Gigabit Ethernet interfaces 0/4 and 0/5 on stack member 2 as static-access ports in VLAN 10 to channel 5 with the LACP mode **active**:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# interface range gigabitethernet2/0/4 -5
Switch(config-if-range)# switchport mode access
Switch(config-if-range)# switchport access vlan 10
Switch(config-if-range)# channel-group 5 mode active
Switch(config-if-range)# end
```

This example shows how to configure cross-stack EtherChannel. It assigns Gigabit Ethernet interfaces 0/4 and 0/5 on stack member 2 and Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/3 on stack member 3 as static-access ports in VLAN 10 to channel 5 with the PAGP and LACP modes disabled (**on**):

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# interface range gigabitethernet2/0/4 -5
Switch(config-if-range)# switchport mode access
Switch(config-if-range)# switchport access vlan 10
Switch(config-if-range)# channel-group 5 mode on
Switch(config-if-range)# exit
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet3/0/3
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode access
Switch(config-if)# switchport access vlan 10
Switch(config-if)# channel-group 5 mode on
Switch(config-if)# exit
```

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

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">channel-protocol</a>	Restricts the protocol used on an interface to manage channeling.
<a href="#">interface port-channel</a>	Accesses or creates the port channel.
<a href="#">show etherchannel</a>	Displays EtherChannel information for a channel.
<a href="#">show lacp</a>	Displays LACP channel-group information.



Command	Description
<a href="#">show pagp</a>	Displays PAgP channel-group information.
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the current operating configuration. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .

# channel-protocol

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

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

**no channel-protocol**

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

**Defaults** No protocol is assigned to the EtherChannel.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">channel-group</a>	Assigns an Ethernet interface to an EtherChannel group.
	<a href="#">show etherchannel protocol</a>	Displays protocol information the EtherChannel.

# class

Use the **class** policy-map configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to define a traffic classification match criteria (through the **police**, **set**, and **trust** policy-map class configuration commands) for the specified class-map name. Use the **no** form of this command to delete an existing class map.

**class** *class-map-name*

**no class** *class-map-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>class-map-name</i>	Name of the class map.
<b>Defaults</b>	No policy map class-maps are defined.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Policy-map configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Before using the **class** command, you must use the **policy-map** global configuration command to identify the policy map and to enter policy-map configuration mode. After specifying a policy map, you can configure a policy for new classes or modify a policy for any existing classes in that policy map. You attach the policy map to an interface by using the **service-policy** interface configuration command.

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

- **bandwidth**: Although this command is displayed, it is not supported on Catalyst 3750 switches.
- **exit**: exits policy-map class configuration mode and returns to policy-map configuration mode.
- **no**: returns a command to its default setting.
- **police**: defines a policer or aggregate policer for the classified traffic. The policer specifies the bandwidth limitations and the action to take when the limits are exceeded. For more information, see the **police** and **police aggregate** policy-map class commands.
- **set**: specifies a value to be assigned to the classified traffic. For more information, see the **set** command.
- **trust**: defines a trust state for traffic classified with the **class** or the **class-map** command. For more information, see the **trust** command.

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

The **class** command performs the same function as the **class-map** global configuration command. Use the **class** command when a new classification, which is not shared with any other ports, is needed. Use the **class-map** command when the map is shared among many ports.

**Examples**

This example shows how to create a policy map called *policy1*. When attached to the ingress direction, it matches all the incoming traffic defined in *class1*, sets the IP Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) to 10, and polices the traffic at an average rate of 1 Mbps and bursts at 20 KB. Traffic exceeding the profile is marked down to a DSCP value obtained from the policed-DSCP map and then sent.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy1
Switch(config-pmap)# class class1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set ip dscp 10
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 1000000 20000 exceed-action policed-dscp-transmit
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>class-map</b>	Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to the class whose name you specify.
<b>police</b>	Defines a policer for classified traffic.
<b>policy-map</b>	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple interfaces to specify a service policy.
<b>set</b>	Classifies IP traffic by setting a DSCP or IP-precedence value in the packet.
<b>show policy-map</b>	Displays quality of service (QoS) policy maps.
<b>trust</b>	Defines a trust state for the traffic classified through the <b>class</b> policy-map configuration command or the <b>class-map</b> global configuration command.

# class-map

Use the **class-map** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to create a class map to be used for matching packets to the class whose name you specify and to enter class-map configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete an existing class map and to return to global configuration mode.

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

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

Syntax Description		
<b>match-all</b>	(Optional) Perform a logical-AND of all matching statements under this class map. All criteria in the class map must be matched.	
<b>match-any</b>	(Optional) Perform a logical-OR of the matching statements under this class map. One or more criteria must be matched.	
<i>class-map-name</i>	Name of the class map.	

## Defaults

No class maps are defined.

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

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

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

The **class-map** command and its subcommands are used to define packet classification, marking, and aggregate policing as part of a globally named service policy applied on a per-interface basis.

After you are in quality of service (QoS) class-map configuration mode, these configuration commands are available:

- **description**: describes the class map (up to 200 characters). The **show class-map** privileged EXEC command displays the description and the name of the class-map.
- **exit**: exits from QoS class-map configuration mode.
- **match**: configures classification criteria. For more information, see the [match \(class-map configuration\)](#) command.
- **no**: removes a match statement from a class map.
- **rename**: renames the current class map. If you rename a class map with a name that is already used, the message `A class-map with this name already exists` appears.

To define packet classification on a physical-port basis, only one **match** command per class map is supported. In this situation, the **match-all** and **match-any** keywords are equivalent.

Only one access control list (ACL) can be configured in a class map. The ACL can have multiple access control entries (ACEs).

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the class map called *class1* with one match criterion, which is an access list called *103*:

```
Switch(config)# access-list 103 permit any any dscp 10
Switch(config)# class-map class1
Switch(config-cmap)# match access-group 103
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

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

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

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">class</a>	Defines a traffic classification match criteria (through the <b>police</b> , <b>set</b> , and <b>trust</b> policy-map class configuration commands) for the specified class-map name.
<a href="#">match (class-map configuration)</a>	Defines the match criteria to classify traffic.
<a href="#">policy-map</a>	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple interfaces to specify a service policy.
<a href="#">show class-map</a>	Displays QoS class maps.

# clear lacp

Use the **clear lacp** privileged EXEC command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to clear Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) channel-group counters.

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

Syntax Description	
<i>channel-group-number</i>	(Optional) Channel group number. The range is 1 to 12.
<b>counters</b>	Clear traffic counters.

**Defaults** No default is defined.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

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

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

```
Switch# clear lacp counters
```

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

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

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show lacp</a>	Displays LACP channel-group information.

# clear mac-address-table

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

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

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

**Defaults** No default is defined.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

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

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

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



# clear pagp

Use the **clear pagp** privileged EXEC command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to clear Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) channel-group information.

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

Syntax Description	
<i>channel-group-number</i>	(Optional) Channel group number. The range is 1 to 12.
<b>counters</b>	Clear traffic counters.

**Defaults** No default is defined.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

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

```
Switch# clear pagp counters
```

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

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

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show pagp</a>	Displays PAgP channel-group information.

# clear setup express

Use the **clear setup express** privileged EXEC command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to exit Express Setup mode without saving the current configuration.

## clear setup express

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** No default is defined.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can use the **clear setup express** command to exit Express Setup mode. For example, if you activate Express Setup and then decide to connect to the switch through the console port instead of through an Ethernet port, enter the **clear setup express** command. The switch exits Express Setup mode. The IP address 10.0.0.1 is no longer valid on the switch, and your connection using this IP address is ended. This command is available only when the switch is in Express Setup mode.

**Examples** This example shows how to exit Express Setup mode:

```
Switch# clear setup express
```

You can verify that the switch has exited Express Setup mode by entering the **show express setup** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">setup express</a>	Enables Express Setup mode.
	<a href="#">show setup express</a>	Displays if Express Setup mode is active.

# clear spanning-tree counters

Use the **clear spanning-tree counters** privileged EXEC command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to clear the spanning-tree counters.

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

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i> (Optional) Clear all spanning-tree counters on the specified interface. Valid interfaces include physical ports, VLANs, and port channels. The VLAN range is 1 to 4094. The port-channel range is 1 to 12.
---------------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	No default is defined.
-----------------	------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Privileged EXEC
----------------------	-----------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	If the <i>interface-id</i> is not specified, spanning-tree counters are cleared for all interfaces.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to clear spanning-tree counters for all interfaces: Switch# <b>clear spanning-tree counters</b>
-----------------	---

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">show spanning-tree</a>	Displays spanning-tree state information.

# clear spanning-tree detected-protocols

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

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

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) Restart the protocol migration process on the specified interface. Valid interfaces include physical ports, VLANs, and port channels. The VLAN range is 1 to 4094. The port-channel range is 1 to 12.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	No default is defined.
-----------------	------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Privileged EXEC
----------------------	-----------------

<b>Command History</b>	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

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

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

**Examples**

This example shows how to restart the protocol migration process on an interface of stack member 2:

```
Switch# clear spanning-tree detected-protocols interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show spanning-tree</a>	Displays spanning-tree state information.
	<a href="#">spanning-tree link-type</a>	Overrides the default link-type setting and enables rapid spanning-tree transitions to the forwarding state.

# clear vmmps statistics

Use the **clear vmmps statistics** privileged EXEC command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to clear the statistics maintained by the VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) client.

## clear vmmps statistics

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** No default is defined.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

```
Switch# clear vmmps statistics
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show vmmps</a>	Displays the VQP version, reconfirmation interval, retry count, VMPS IP addresses, and the current and primary servers.

# clear vtp counters

Use the **clear vtp counters** privileged EXEC command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to clear the VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) and pruning counters.

**clear vtp counters**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** No default is defined.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to clear the VTP counters:

```
Switch# clear vtp counters
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show vtp</a>	Displays general information about the VTP management domain, status, and counters.

# cluster commander-address

You do not need to enter this command from the switch stack or from a standalone cluster member switch. The cluster command switch automatically provides its MAC address to cluster member switches when these switches join the cluster. The cluster member switch adds this information and other cluster information to its running configuration file. Use the **no** form of this global configuration command from the cluster member switch console port to remove the switch from a cluster only during debugging or recovery procedures.

**cluster commander-address** *mac-address* [**member number name name**]

**no cluster commander-address**

Syntax Description		
<i>mac-address</i>		MAC address of the cluster command switch.
<b>member number</b>		(Optional) Number of a configured cluster member switch. The range is 0 to 15.
<b>name name</b>		(Optional) Name of the configured cluster up to 31 characters.

**Defaults** The switch is not a member of any cluster.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command is available only on the cluster command switch stack or the cluster command switch. A cluster member can have only one cluster command switch.

The cluster member switch retains the identity of the cluster command switch during a system reload by using the *mac-address* parameter.

You can enter the **no** form on a cluster member switch to remove it from the cluster during debugging or recovery procedures. You would normally use this command from the cluster member switch console port only when the member has lost communication with the cluster command switch. With normal switch configuration, we recommend that you remove cluster member switches only by entering the **no cluster member n** global configuration command on the cluster command switch.

When a standby cluster command switch becomes active (becomes the cluster command switch), it removes the cluster commander address line from its configuration.

**Examples**

This is partial sample output from the running configuration of a cluster member.

```
Switch(config)# show running-configuration

<output truncated>

cluster commander-address 00e0.9bc0.a500 member 4 name my_cluster

<output truncated>
```

This example shows how to remove a member from the cluster by using the cluster member console.

```
Switch # configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)# no cluster commander-address
```

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show cluster</a>	Displays the cluster status and a summary of the cluster to which the switch belongs.



# cluster discovery hop-count

Use the **cluster discovery hop-count** global configuration command on the switch stack or on the a cluster command switch on the cluster command switch to set the hop-count limit for extended discovery of candidate switches. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**cluster discovery hop-count** *number*

**no cluster discovery hop-count**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>number</i>	Number of hops from the cluster edge that the cluster command switch limits the discovery of candidates. The range is 1 to 7.
---------------------------	---------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	The hop count is set to 3.
-----------------	----------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command is available only on the cluster command switch stack or cluster command switch. This command does not operate on cluster member switches.
-------------------------	---

If the hop count is set to 1, it disables extended discovery. The cluster command switch discovers only candidates that are one hop from the edge of the cluster. The edge of the cluster is the point between the last discovered cluster member switch and the first discovered candidate switch.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set hop count limit to 4. This command is executed on the cluster command switch.
-----------------	---

```
Switch(config)# cluster discovery hop-count 4
```

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">show cluster</a>	Displays the cluster status and a summary of the cluster to which the switch belongs.
	<a href="#">show cluster candidates</a>	Displays a list of candidate switches.

# cluster enable

Use the **cluster enable** global configuration command on a command-capable switch or switch stack to enable it as the cluster command switch, assign a cluster name, and to optionally assign a member number to it. Use the **no** form of the command to remove all members and to make the cluster command switch a candidate switch.

**cluster enable** *name* [*command-switch-member-number*]

**no cluster enable**

Syntax Description		
	<i>name</i>	Name of the cluster up to 31 characters. Valid characters include only alphanumeric characters, dashes, and underscores.
	<i>command-switch-member-number</i>	(Optional) Assign a member number to the cluster command switch of the cluster. The range is 0 to 15.

Defaults	
	The switch is not a cluster command switch.
	No cluster name is defined.
	The member number is 0 when the switch is the cluster command switch.

Command Modes	
	Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
	Enter this command on any command-capable switch that is not part of any cluster. This command fails if a device is already configured as a member of the cluster.
	You must name the cluster when you enable the cluster command switch. If the switch is already configured as the cluster command switch, this command changes the cluster name if it is different from the previous cluster name.

Examples	
	This example shows how to enable the cluster command switch, name the cluster, and set the cluster command switch member number to 4.

```
Switch(config)# cluster enable Engineering-IDF4 4
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show cluster** privileged EXEC command on the cluster command switch.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show cluster</a>	Displays the cluster status and a summary of the cluster to which the switch belongs.

# cluster holdtime

Use the **cluster holdtime** global configuration command on the switch stack or on the a cluster command switch to set the duration in seconds before a switch (either the command or cluster member switch) declares the other switch down after not receiving heartbeat messages. Use the **no** form of this command to set the duration to the default value.

**cluster holdtime** *holdtime-in-secs*

**no cluster holdtime**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>holdtime-in-secs</i>	Duration in seconds before a switch (either a command or cluster member switch) declares the other switch down. The range is 1 to 300 seconds.
<b>Defaults</b>	The default holdtime is 80 seconds.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>Enter this command with the <b>cluster timer</b> global configuration command only on the cluster command switch. The cluster command switch propagates the values to all its cluster members so that the setting is consistent among all switches in the cluster.</p> <p>The holdtime is typically set as a multiple of the interval timer (<b>cluster timer</b>). For example, it takes (holdtime-in-secs divided by the interval-in-secs) number of heartbeat messages to be missed in a row to declare a switch down.</p>	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to change the interval timer and the duration on the cluster command switch.</p> <pre>Switch(config)# cluster timer 3 Switch(config)# cluster holdtime 30</pre> <p>You can verify your settings by entering the <b>show cluster</b> privileged EXEC command.</p>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">show cluster</a>	Displays the cluster status and a summary of the cluster to which the switch belongs.

# cluster member

Use the **cluster member** global configuration command on the cluster command switch to add candidates to a cluster. Use the **no** form of the command to remove members from the cluster.

**cluster member** [*n*] **mac-address** *H.H.H* [**password** *enable-password*] [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

**no cluster member** *n*

Syntax Description		
<i>n</i>		The number that identifies a cluster member. The range is 0 to 15.
<b>mac-address</b> <i>H.H.H</i>		MAC address of the cluster member switch in hexadecimal format.
<b>password</b> <i>enable-password</i>		Enable password of the candidate switch. The password is not required if there is no password on the candidate switch.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>		(Optional) VLAN ID through which the candidate is added to the cluster by the cluster command switch. The range is 1 to 4094.

## Defaults

A newly enabled cluster command switch has no associated cluster members.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Enter this command only on the cluster command switch to add a candidate to or remove a member from the cluster. If you enter this command on a switch other than the cluster command switch, the switch rejects the command and displays an error message.

You must enter a member number to remove a switch from the cluster. However, you do not need to enter a member number to add a switch to the cluster. The cluster command switch selects the next available member number and assigns it to the switch that is joining the cluster.

You must enter the enable password of the candidate switch for authentication when it joins the cluster. The password is not saved in the running or startup configuration. After a candidate switch becomes a member of the cluster, its password becomes the same as the cluster command-switch password.

If a switch does not have a configured host name, the cluster command switch appends a member number to the cluster command-switch host name and assigns it to the cluster member switch.

If you do not specify a VLAN ID, the cluster command switch automatically chooses a VLAN and adds the candidate to the cluster.

## Examples

This example shows how to add a switch as member 2 with MAC address 00E0.1E00.2222 and the password *key* to a cluster. The cluster command switch adds the candidate to the cluster through VLAN 3.

```
Switch(config)# cluster member 2 mac-address 00E0.1E00.2222 password key vlan 3
```

This example shows how to add a switch with MAC address 00E0.1E00.3333 to the cluster. This switch does not have a password. The cluster command switch selects the next available member number and assigns it to the switch that is joining the cluster.

```
Switch(config)# cluster member mac-address 00E0.1E00.3333
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show cluster members** privileged EXEC command on the cluster command switch.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">show cluster</a>	Displays the cluster status and a summary of the cluster to which the switch belongs.
<a href="#">show cluster candidates</a>	Displays a list of candidate switches.
<a href="#">show cluster members</a>	Displays information about the cluster members.

# cluster outside-interface

Use the **cluster outside-interface** global configuration command on the switch stack or on the a cluster command switch to configure the outside interface for cluster Network Address Translation (NAT) so that a member without an IP address can communicate with devices outside the cluster. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**cluster outside-interface** *interface-id*

**no cluster outside-interface**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>interface-id</i>	Interface to serve as the outside interface. Valid interfaces include physical interfaces, port-channels, or VLANs. The port-channel range is 1 to 12. The VLAN range is 1 to 4094.
---------------------------	---------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	The default outside interface is automatically selected by the cluster command switch.
-----------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Enter this command only on the cluster command switch. If you enter this command on a cluster member switch, an error message appears.
-------------------------	--

**Examples** This example shows how to set the outside interface to VLAN 1:

```
Switch(config)# cluster outside-interface vlan 1
```

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	Command	Description
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the current operating configuration. For syntax information, select the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .

# cluster run

Use the **cluster run** global configuration command to enable clustering on a switch. Use the **no** form of this command to disable clustering on a switch.

**cluster run**

**no cluster run**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Clustering is enabled on all switches.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** When you enter the **no cluster run** command on a cluster command switch or cluster command switch stack, the cluster command switch is disabled. Clustering is disabled, and the switch cannot become a candidate switch.

When you enter the **no cluster run** command on a cluster member switch, it is removed from the cluster. Clustering is disabled, and the switch cannot become a candidate switch.

When you enter the **no cluster run** command on a switch that is not part of a cluster, clustering is disabled on this switch. This switch cannot then become a candidate switch.

**Examples** This example shows how to disable clustering on the cluster command switch:

```
Switch(config)# no cluster run
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show cluster</a>	Displays the cluster status and a summary of the cluster to which the switch belongs.



# cluster standby-group

Use the **cluster standby-group** global configuration command to enable cluster command-switch redundancy by binding the cluster to an existing Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP). Entering the **routing-redundancy** keyword enables the same HSRP group to be used for cluster command-switch redundancy and routing redundancy. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**cluster standby-group** *HSRP-group-name* [**routing-redundancy**]

**no cluster standby-group**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>HSRP-group-name</i>	Name of the HSRP group that is bound to the cluster. The group name is limited to 32 characters.
	<b>routing-redundancy</b>	(Optional) Enable the same HSRP standby group to be used for cluster command-switch redundancy and routing redundancy.

**Defaults** The cluster is not bound to any HSRP group.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Enter this command only on the cluster command switch. If you enter it on a cluster member switch, an error message appears.

The cluster command switch propagates the cluster-HSRP binding information to all cluster-HSRP capable members. Each cluster member switch stores the binding information in its nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM).

The HSRP group name must be a valid standby group; otherwise, the command exits with an error.

The same group name should be used on all members of the HSRP standby group that is to be bound to the cluster. The same HSRP group name should also be used on all cluster-HSRP capable members for the HSRP group that is to be bound. (When not binding a cluster to an HSRP group, you can use different names on the cluster commander and the members.)

## Examples

This example shows how to bind the HSRP group named *my\_hsrp* to the cluster. This command is executed on the cluster command switch.

```
Switch(config)# cluster standby-group my_hsrp
```

This example shows how to use the same HSRP group named *my\_hsrp* for routing redundancy and cluster redundancy.

```
Switch(config)# cluster standby-group my_hsrp routing-redundancy
```

This example shows the error message when this command is executed on a cluster command switch and the specified HSRP standby group does not exist:

```
Switch(config)# cluster standby-group my_hsrp
%ERROR: Standby (my_hsrp) group does not exist
```

This example shows the error message when this command is executed on a cluster member switch:

```
Switch(config)# cluster standby-group my_hsrp routing-redundancy
%ERROR: This command runs on a cluster command switch
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show cluster** privileged EXEC command. The output shows whether redundancy is enabled in the cluster.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>standby ip</b>	Enables HSRP on the interface. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS IP and IP Routing Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; IP Addressing and Services &gt; IP Services Commands</b> .
<b>show cluster</b>	Displays the cluster status and a summary of the cluster to which the switch belongs.
<b>show standby</b>	Displays standby group information. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS IP and IP Routing Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; IP Addressing and Services &gt; IP Services Commands</b> .

# cluster timer

Use the **cluster timer** global configuration command on the switch stack or on the a cluster command switch to set the interval in seconds between heartbeat messages. Use the **no** form of this command to set the interval to the default value.

**cluster timer** *interval-in-secs*

**no cluster timer**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>interval-in-secs</i>	Interval in seconds between heartbeat messages. The range is 1 to 300 seconds.
---------------------------	-------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	The interval is 8 seconds.
-----------------	----------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>Enter this command with the <b>cluster holdtime</b> global configuration command only on the cluster command switch. The cluster command switch propagates the values to all its cluster members so that the setting is consistent among all switches in the cluster.</p> <p>The holdtime is typically set as a multiple of the heartbeat interval timer (<b>cluster timer</b>). For example, it takes (holdtime-in-secs divided by the interval-in-secs) number of heartbeat messages to be missed in a row to declare a switch down.</p>
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to change the heartbeat interval timer and the duration on the cluster command switch:</p> <pre>Switch(config)# cluster timer 3 Switch(config)# cluster holdtime 30</pre> <p>You can verify your settings by entering the <b>show cluster</b> privileged EXEC command.</p>
-----------------	--

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">show cluster</a>	Displays the cluster status and a summary of the cluster to which the switch belongs.

## define interface-range

Use the **define interface-range** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to create an interface-range macro. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the defined macro.

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

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

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>macro-name</i>	Name of the interface-range macro; up to 32 characters.
	<i>interface-range</i>	Interface range; for valid values for interface ranges, see “Usage Guidelines.”
<b>Defaults</b>	This command has no default setting.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

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

A macro can contain up to five ranges.

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

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

- *type {first-interface} - {last-interface}*
- You must add a space between the first interface number and the hyphen when entering an *interface-range*. For example, **gigabitethernet1/0/1 -5** is a valid range; **gigabitethernet1/0/1-5** is not a valid range.

Valid values for *type* and *interface*:

- **vlan** *vlan-id*, where *vlan-id* is from 1 to 4094  
VLAN interfaces must have been configured with the **interface vlan** command (the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command displays the configured VLAN interfaces). VLAN interfaces not displayed by the **show running-config** command cannot be used in *interface-ranges*.
- **port-channel** *port-channel-number*, where *port-channel-number* is from 1 to 12
- **fastethernet** stack member/module/{*first port*} - {*last port*}
- **gigabitethernet** stack member/module/{*first port*} - {*last port*}

For physical interfaces:

- stack member is the number used to identify the switch within the stack. The number ranges from 1 to 9 and is assigned to the switch the first time the stack member initializes.
- module is always 0
- the range is *type stack member/0/number - number* (for example, **gigabitethernet 1/0/1 - 2**)

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

**gigabitethernet1/0/1 - 2**

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

**fastethernet1/0/3 ,gigabitethernet1/0/1 - 2**

**fastethernet1/0/3 -4 , gigabitethernet1/0/1 - 2**

### Examples

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

```
Switch(config)# define interface-range macro1 gigabitethernet1/0/1 -2 ,
gigabitethernet1/0/5
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">interface range</a>	Executes a command on multiple ports at the same time.
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the current operating configuration, including defined macros. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .

# delete

Use the **delete** privileged EXEC command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to delete a file or directory on the Flash memory device.

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

Syntax Description		
<b>/force</b>	(Optional)	Suppress the prompt that confirms the deletion.
<b>/recursive</b>	(Optional)	Delete the named directory and all subdirectories and the files contained in it.
<i>filesystem:</i>	Alias for a Flash file system.	
	The syntax for the local Flash file system on the stack member or the stack master:	<b>flash:</b>
	From the stack master, the syntax for the local Flash file system on a stack member:	<b>flash member number:</b>
<i>/file-url</i>	The path (directory) and filename to delete.	

Command Modes	
Privileged EXEC	

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
If you use the <b>/force</b> keyword, you are prompted once at the beginning of the deletion process to confirm the deletion.	

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

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

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

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

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">archive download-sw</a>	Downloads a new image to the switch and overwrites or keeps the existing image.

# deny

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

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

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

## Syntax Description

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



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

**Note**

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

To filter IPX traffic, you use the *type mask* or **lsap** *lsap mask* keywords, depending on the type of IPX encapsulation being used. Filter criteria for IPX encapsulation types as specified in Novell terminology and Cisco IOS terminology are listed in [Table 2-4](#).

**Table 2-4 IPX Filtering Criteria**

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

**Defaults**

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

**Command Modes**

MAC-access list configuration

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

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

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

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

**Note**

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

**Examples**

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

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

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

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

This example denies all packets with Ethertype 0x4321:

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

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

**Related Commands**

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

# dot1x default

Use the **dot1x default** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to reset the configurable 802.1X parameters to their default values.

## dot1x default

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

These are the default values:

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

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	This command was changed to the interface configuration mode.

### Examples

This example shows how to reset the configurable 802.1X parameters on an interface:

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

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show dot1x [interface interface-id]</b>	Displays 802.1X status for the specified interface.

## dot1x guest-vlan

Use the **dot1x guest-vlan** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to specify an active VLAN as an 802.1X guest VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**dot1x guest-vlan** *vlan-id*

**no dot1x guest-vlan**

Syntax Description	<i>vlan-id</i> Specify an active VLAN as an 802.1X guest VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.				
Defaults	No guest VLAN is configured.				
Command Modes	Interface configuration				
Command History	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Release</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12.1(14)EA1</td> <td>This command was first introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.
Release	Modification				
12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.				
Usage Guidelines	<p>When you configure a guest VLAN, clients that are not 802.1X-capable are put into the guest VLAN when the server does not receive a response to its Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPOL) request/identity frame. Clients that are 802.1X-capable but fail authentication are not granted access to the network.</p> <p>Guest VLANs are supported on 802.1X ports in single-host mode and multiple-hosts mode.</p> <p>You can configure any active VLAN except an RSPAN VLAN or a voice VLAN as an 802.1X guest VLAN. The guest VLAN feature is not supported on internal VLANs (routed ports) or trunk ports; it is supported only on access ports.</p>				
Examples	<p>This example shows how to specify VLAN 5 as an 802.1X guest VLAN:</p> <pre>Switch(config-if)# dot1x guest-vlan 5</pre> <p>You can verify your settings by entering the <b>show dot1x [interface <i>interface-id</i>]</b> privileged EXEC command.</p>				
Related Commands	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Command</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>show dot1x [interface <i>interface-id</i>]</b></td> <td>Displays 802.1X status for the specified interface.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	<b>show dot1x [interface <i>interface-id</i>]</b>	Displays 802.1X status for the specified interface.
Command	Description				
<b>show dot1x [interface <i>interface-id</i>]</b>	Displays 802.1X status for the specified interface.				

## dot1x host-mode

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

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

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

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

**Defaults** The default is single-host mode.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced. It replaces the <b>dot1x multiple-hosts</b> interface configuration command.

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

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

**Examples** This example shows how to enable 802.1X globally, enable 802.1X on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/1 on stack member 2, and enable multiple-hosts mode:

```
Switch(config)# dot1x system-auth-control
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
Switch(config-if)# dot1x host-mode multi-host
```

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<code>show dot1x [interface <i>interface-id</i>]</code>	Displays 802.1X status for the specified interface.

# dot1x initialize

Use the **dot1x initialize** privileged EXEC command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to manually return the specified 802.1X-enabled interface to an unauthorized state before initiating a new authentication session on the interface.

**dot1x initialize interface** *interface-id*

Syntax	Description
<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	Interface to be initialized.

**Defaults** There is no default setting.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

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

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

**Examples** This example shows how to manually initialize Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/3 on stack member 2:

```
Switch# dot1x initialize interface gigabitethernet2/0/3
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show dot1x [interface interface-id]</b>	Displays 802.1X status for the specified interface.

## dot1x max-req

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

**dot1x max-req** *count*

**no dot1x max-req**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>count</i>	Number of times that the switch sends an EAP-request/identity frame before restarting the authentication process. The range is 1 to 10.
---------------------------	--------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	The default is 2 times.
-----------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was changed to the interface configuration mode.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set 5 as the number of times that the switch sends an EAP-request/identity frame before restarting the authentication process:
-----------------	--

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

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>dot1x timeout tx-period</b>	Sets the number of seconds that the switch waits for a response to an EAP-request/identity frame from the client before resending the request.
	<b>show dot1x [interface interface-id]</b>	Displays 802.1X status for the specified interface.



# dot1x multiple-hosts

This is an obsolete command.

In past releases, the **dot1x multiple-hosts** interface configuration command was used on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to allow multiple hosts (clients) on an 802.1X-authorized port.

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The <b>dot1x multiple-hosts</b> interface configuration command was replaced by the <b>dot1x host-mode</b> interface configuration command.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">dot1x host-mode</a>	Sets the 802.1X host mode on an interface.
	<a href="#">show dot1x</a>	Displays 802.1X statistics, administrative status, and operational status for the switch or for the specified interface.

# dot1x port-control

Use the **dot1x port-control** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable manual control of the authorization state of the port. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

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

**no dot1x port-control**

Syntax Description	Command	Description
	<b>auto</b>	Enable 802.1X authentication on the interface and cause the port to transition to the authorized or unauthorized state based on the 802.1X authentication exchange between the switch and the client.
	<b>force-authorized</b>	Disable 802.1X authentication on the interface and cause the port to transition to the authorized state without any authentication exchange required. The port sends and receives normal traffic without 802.1X-based authentication of the client.
	<b>force-unauthorized</b>	Deny all access through this interface by forcing the port to transition to the unauthorized state, ignoring all attempts by the client to authenticate. The switch cannot provide authentication services to the client through the interface.

**Defaults** The default is force-authorized.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must globally enable 802.1X on the switch by using the **dot1x system-auth-control** global configuration command before enabling 802.1X on a specific interface.

The 802.1X protocol is supported on Layer 2 static-access ports, voice VLAN ports, and Layer 3 routed ports.

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

- Trunk port—If you try to enable 802.1X on a trunk port, an error message appears, and 802.1X is not enabled. If you try to change the mode of an 802.1X-enabled port to trunk, an error message appears, and the port mode is not changed.
- Dynamic ports—A port in dynamic mode can negotiate with its neighbor to become a trunk port. If you try to enable 802.1X on a dynamic port, an error message appears, and 802.1X is not enabled. If you try to change the mode of an 802.1X-enabled port to dynamic, an error message appears, and the port mode is not changed.

- Dynamic-access ports—If you try to enable 802.1X on a dynamic-access (VLAN Query Protocol [VQP]) port, an error message appears, and 802.1X is not enabled. If you try to change an 802.1X-enabled port to dynamic VLAN assignment, an error message appears, and the VLAN configuration is not changed.
- EtherChannel port—Before enabling 802.1X on the port, you must first remove it from the EtherChannel. If you try to enable 802.1X on an EtherChannel or on an active port in an EtherChannel, an error message appears, and 802.1X is not enabled. If you enable 802.1X on a not-yet active port of an EtherChannel, the port does not join the EtherChannel.
- Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) and Remote SPAN (RSPAN) destination ports—You can enable 802.1X on a port that is a SPAN or RSPAN destination port. However, 802.1X is disabled until the port is removed as a SPAN or RSPAN destination. You can enable 802.1X on a SPAN or RSPAN source port.

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

### Examples

This example shows how to enable 802.1X on Fast Ethernet interface 0/1 on stack member 2:

```
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
```

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show dot1x [interface interface-id]</b>	Displays 802.1X status for the specified interface.

## dot1x re-authenticate

Use the **dot1x re-authenticate** privileged EXEC command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to manually initiate a re-authentication of all 802.1X-enabled ports or the specified 802.1X-enabled port.

**dot1x re-authenticate interface** *interface-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i> Stack switch number, module, and port number of the interface to re-authenticate.				
<b>Defaults</b>	There is no default setting.				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Privileged EXEC				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Release</th> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">12.1(11)AX</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">This command was first introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
Release	Modification				
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You can use this command to re-authenticate a client without waiting for the configured number of seconds between re-authentication attempts (re-authperiod) and automatic re-authentication.				
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to manually re-authenticate the device connected to Fast Ethernet interface 0/1 on stack member 2:</p> <pre>Switch# dot1x re-authenticate interface fastethernet2/0/1</pre>				

# dot1x re-authentication

This is an obsolete command.

In past releases, the **dot1x re-authentication** global configuration command was used on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the amount of time between periodic re-authentication attempts.

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The <b>dot1x reauthentication</b> interface configuration command replaced the <b>dot1x re-authentication</b> global configuration command.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">dot1x reauthentication</a>	Sets the number of seconds between re-authentication attempts.
<a href="#">show dot1x</a>	Displays 802.1X statistics, administrative status, and operational status for the switch or for the specified interface.

# dot1x reauthentication

Use the **dot1x reauthentication** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable periodic re-authentication of the client. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**dot1x reauthentication**

**no dot1x reauthentication**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Periodic re-authentication is disabled.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced. It replaces the <b>dot1x re-authentication</b> global configuration command (with the hyphen).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>dot1x timeout reauth-period</b>	Sets the number of seconds between re-authentication attempts.
	<b>show dot1x [interface interface-id]</b>	Displays 802.1X status for the specified interface.

# dot1x system-auth-control

Use the **dot1x system-auth-control** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to globally enable 802.1X. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**dot1x system-auth-control**

**no dot1x system-auth-control**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** 802.1X is disabled.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This example shows how to globally enable 802.1X on a switch:

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

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>dot1x port-control</b>	Enables manual control of the authorization state of the port.
	<b>show dot1x [interface interface-id]</b>	Displays 802.1X status for the specified interface.

## dot1x timeout

Use the **dot1x timeout** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set 802.1X timers. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

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

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

### Syntax Description

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

### Defaults

These are the default settings:

**reauth-period** is 3600 seconds.

**quiet-period** is 60 seconds.

**tx-period** is 30 seconds.

**supp-timeout** is 30 seconds.

**server-timeout** is 30 seconds.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The <b>supp-timeout</b> and <b>server-timeout</b> keywords were added, and the command was changed to the interface configuration mode.



**Usage Guidelines**

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

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

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

**Examples**

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

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

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

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

This example shows how to set 25 seconds as the switch-to-authentication server retransmission time:

```
Switch(config)# dot1x timeout server-timeout 25
```

This example shows how to set 25 seconds as the switch-to-client retransmission time for the EAP request frame:

```
Switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout supp-timeout 25
```

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

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

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">dot1x max-req</a>	Sets the maximum number of times that the switch sends an EAP-request/identity frame before restarting the authentication process.
<a href="#">dot1x reauthentication</a>	Enables periodic re-authentication of the client.
<a href="#">show dot1x</a>	Displays 802.1X status for all interfaces.

# duplex

Use the duplex interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to specify the duplex mode of operation for Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet ports. Use the **no** form of this command to return the port to its default value.

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

**no duplex**

Syntax Description	Command	Description
	<b>auto</b>	Enable automatic duplex configuration; port automatically detects whether it should run in full- or half-duplex mode, depending on the attached device mode.
	<b>full</b>	Enable full-duplex mode.
	<b>half</b>	Enable half-duplex mode (for Fast Ethernet ports only).

**Defaults** The default is **auto**.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

This command is not available on small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module ports unless a 1000BASE-T SFP module is in the port. All other SFP modules operate only in full-duplex mode.

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

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

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

You cannot configure duplex mode on SFP module interfaces. However, when a 1000BASE-T SFP module is in the SFP module port, you can configure duplex mode to **auto** or **full**.

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

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

For 10/100/1000 Mbps ports, if both the speed and duplex are set to specific values, autonegotiation is disabled.

For 10/100 Mbps ports, if both speed and duplex are set to specific values, the link operates at the negotiated speed and duplex value.

**Caution**

Changing the interface speed and duplex mode configuration might shut down and reenables the interface during the reconfiguration.

**Note**

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

**Examples**

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

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Switch(config-if)# duplex full
```

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show interfaces</a>	Displays the interface settings on the switch.
<a href="#">speed</a>	Sets the speed on a 10/100 or 10/100/1000 Mbps interface.

## errdisable detect cause

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

**errdisable detect cause** { **all** | **dtp-flap** | **gbic-invalid** | **link-flap** | **loopback** | **pagp-flap** }

**no errdisable detect cause** { **all** | **dtp-flap** | **gbic-invalid** | **link-flap** | **pagp-flap** }

### Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Enable error detection for all error-disable cases.
<b>dtp-flap</b>	Enable error detection for the Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP) flapping.
<b>gbic-invalid</b>	Enable error detection for an invalid GBIC.  <b>Note</b> On the Catalyst 3750 switch, this error refers to an invalid small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module interface cause.
<b>link-flap</b>	Enable error detection for link-state flapping.
<b>loopback</b>	Enable error detection for detected loopbacks.
<b>pagp-flap</b>	Enable error detection for the Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) flap-error disable cause.



### Note

Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **dhcp-rate-limit** keyword is not supported.

### Defaults

Detection is enabled for all causes.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

A cause (**dtp-flap**, **gbic-invalid**, **link-flap**, **loopback**, and **pagp-flap**) is the reason why the error-disabled state occurred. When a cause is detected on an interface, the interface is placed in an error-disabled state, an operational state similar to link-down state.

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

---

**Examples**

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

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

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

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show errdisable detect</a>	Displays errdisable detection information.
<a href="#">show interfaces status err-disabled</a>	Displays interface status or a list of interfaces in the error-disabled state.

---

## errdisable recovery

Use the **errdisable recovery** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure the recover mechanism variables. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
errdisable recovery { cause { all | bpduguard | dtp-flap | gbic-invalid | link-flap | loopback |
pagp-flap | psecure-violation | security-violation | udld | vmmps } | { interval interval }
```

```
no errdisable recovery { cause { all | bpduguard | dtp-flap | gbic-invalid | link-flap | loopback |
pagp-flap | psecure-violation | security-violation | udld | vmmps } | { interval interval }
```

### Syntax Description

<b>cause</b>	Enable error disable to recover from a specific cause.
<b>all</b>	Enable the timer to recover from all error-disable causes.
<b>bpduguard</b>	Enable the timer to recover from the bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) guard error-disable state.
<b>dtp-flap</b>	Enable the timer to recover from the Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP) flap error-disable state.
<b>gbic-invalid</b>	Enable the timer to recover from an invalid GBIC error-disable state. <b>Note</b> On the Catalyst 3750 switch, this error refers to an invalid small form-factor pluggable (SFP) interface state.
<b>link-flap</b>	Enable the timer to recover from the link-flap error-disable state.
<b>loopback</b>	Enable the timer to recover from a loopback error-disable state.
<b>pagp-flap</b>	Enable the timer to recover from the Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP)-flap error-disable state.
<b>psecure-violation</b>	Enable the timer to recover from a port security violation disable state.
<b>security-violation</b>	Enable the timer to recover from an 802.1X violation disable state.
<b>udld</b>	Enable the timer to recover from the UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) error-disable state.
<b>vmmps</b>	Enable the timer to recover from the VLAN Membership Policy Server (VMPS) error-disable state.
<b>interval <i>interval</i></b>	Specify the time to recover from the specified error-disable state. The range is 30 to 86400 seconds. The same interval is applied to all causes. The default interval is 300 seconds. <b>Note</b> The errdisable recovery timer is initialized at a random differential from the configured interval value. The difference between the actual timeout value and the configured value can be up to 15 percent of the configured interval.



### Note

Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **dhcp-rate-limit**, **unicast-flood**, and **channel-misconfig** keywords are not supported.

### Defaults

Recovery is disabled for all causes.

The default recovery interval is 300 seconds.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The <b>security-violation</b> keyword was added.

**Usage Guidelines** A cause (**bpduguard**, **dtp-flap**, **gbic-invalid**, **link-flap**, **loopback**, **pagp-flap**, **psecure-violation**, **security-violation**, **udld**, **vmmps**) is defined as the reason why the error-disabled state occurred. When a cause is detected on an interface, the interface is placed in error-disabled state, an operational state similar to link-down state. If you do not enable errdisable recovery for the cause, the interface stays in error-disabled state until you enter a **shutdown** and **no shutdown** interface configuration command. If you enable the recovery for a cause, the interface is brought out of the error-disabled state and allowed to retry the operation again when all the causes have timed out.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show errdisable recovery</a>	Displays errdisable recovery timer information.
	<a href="#">show interfaces status err-disabled</a>	Displays interface status or a list of interfaces in error-disabled state.

# flowcontrol

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

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

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



## Note

The Catalyst 3750 switch can only receive pause frames.

## Syntax Description

<b>receive</b>	Sets whether the interface can receive flow-control packets from a remote device.
<b>desired</b>	Allows an interface to operate with an attached device that is required to send flow-control packets or with an attached device that is not required to but can send flow-control packets.
<b>off</b>	Turns off an attached device's ability to send flow-control packets to an interface.
<b>on</b>	Allows an interface to operate with an attached device that is required to send flow-control packets or with an attached device that is not required to but can send flow-control packets.

## Defaults

The default is **flowcontrol receive off**.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The switch does not support sending flow-control pause frames.

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

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

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

[Table 2-5](#) shows the flow control results on local and remote ports for a combination of settings. The table assumes that **receive desired** has the same results as using the **receive on** keywords.



Table 2-5 Flow Control Settings and Local and Remote Port Flow Control Resolution

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

**Examples**

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

```
Switch(config-if)# flowcontrol receive off
```

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show interfaces</a>	Displays the interface settings on the switch, including input and output flow control.

# interface port-channel

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

**interface port-channel** *port-channel-number*

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

## Syntax Description

*port-channel-number* Port-channel number. The range is 1 to 12.

## Defaults

No port-channel logical interfaces are defined.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

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

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

Only one port channel in a channel group is allowed.



### Caution

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



### Caution

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

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

- If you want to use the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), you must configure it only on the physical interface and not on the port-channel interface.
- Do not configure a port that is an active member of an EtherChannel as an 802.1X port. If 802.1X is enabled on a not-yet active port of an EtherChannel, the port does not join the EtherChannel.

For a complete list of configuration guidelines, refer to the “Configuring EtherChannels” chapter in the software guide for this release.

### Examples

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

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

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">channel-group</a>	Assigns an Ethernet interface to an EtherChannel group.
<a href="#">show etherchannel</a>	Displays EtherChannel information for a channel.
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the current operating configuration. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .

# interface range

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

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

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

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port-range</i>	Port range. For a list of valid values for <i>port-range</i> , see the “Usage Guidelines” section.
	<b>macro name</b>	Specify the name of a macro.

**Defaults** This command has no default setting.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

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

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

You can enter the interface range in two ways:

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

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

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

- **vlan** *vlan-ID* - *vlan-ID*, where VLAN ID is from 1 to 4094
- **fastethernet** stack member/module/{*first port*} - {*last port*}, where switch is the switch number and module is **0**
- **gigabitethernet** stack member/module/{*first port*} - {*last port*}, where switch is the switch number and module is **0**

For physical interfaces:

- stack member is the number used to identify the switch within the stack. The number ranges from 1 to 9 and is assigned to the switch the first time the stack member initializes.
- module is always 0
- the range is *type stack member/0/number* - *number* (for example, **gigabitethernet1/0/1 - 2**)
- **port-channel** *port-channel-number* - *port-channel-number*, where *port-channel-number* is from 1 to 12



**Note**

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

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

```
interface range gigabitethernet1/0/1 -2
```

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

```
interface range fastethernet1/0/3 , gigabitethernet1/0/1 - 2
interface range gigabitethernet1/0/3 -5, gigabitethernet1/0/7 -8
```

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

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



**Note**

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

## Examples

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

```
Switch(config)# interface range gigabitethernet1/0/1 - 2
Switch(config-if-range)#
```

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

```
Switch(config)# define interface-range macro1 gigabitethernet1/0/1 - 2
Switch(config)# interface range macro macro1
Switch(config-if-range)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">define interface-range</a>	Creates an interface range macro.
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the configuration information currently running on the switch. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .

# interface vlan

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

**interface vlan** *vlan-id*

**no interface vlan** *vlan-id*

## Syntax Description

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

## Defaults

The default VLAN interface is VLAN 1.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You cannot delete the VLAN 1 interface.

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



### Note

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

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

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

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

---

**Examples**

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

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

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

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show interfaces vlan <i>vlan-id</i></b>	Displays the administrative and operational status of all interfaces or the specified VLAN.



# ip access-group

Use the **ip access-group** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to control access to a Layer 2 or Layer 3 interface. Use the **no** form of this command to remove all access groups or the specified access group from the interface.

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

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

## Syntax Description

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

## Defaults

No access list is applied to the interface.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	This command support was extended to Layer 2 interfaces.

## Usage Guidelines

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

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

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

You can use router ACLs, input port ACLs, and VLAN maps on the same switch. However, a port ACL takes precedence over a router ACL or VLAN map.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Examples

This example shows how to apply IP access list 101 to inbound packets on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/1 on stack member 1:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Switch(config-if)# ip access-group 101 in
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>access list</b>	Configures a numbered ACL. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS IP and IP Routing Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; IP Addressing and Services &gt; IP Services Commands</b> .
	<b>ip access-list</b>	Configures a named ACL. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS IP and IP Routing Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; IP Addressing and Services &gt; IP Services Commands</b> .
	<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays ACLs configured on the switch.
	<b>show ip access-lists</b>	Displays IP ACLs configured on the switch. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS IP and IP Routing Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; IP Addressing and Services &gt; IP Services Commands</b> .
	<b>show ip interface</b>	Displays information about interface status and configuration. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS IP and IP Routing Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; IP Addressing and Services &gt; IP Addressing Commands</b> .

# ip address

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

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

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

Syntax Description		
	<i>ip-address</i>	IP address.
	<i>subnet-mask</i>	Mask for the associated IP subnet.
	<b>secondary</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the configured address is a secondary IP address. If this keyword is omitted, the configured address is the primary IP address.

**Defaults** No IP address is defined.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** If you remove the switch IP address through a Telnet session, your connection to the switch will be lost. Hosts can determine subnet masks using the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Mask Request message. Routers respond to this request with an ICMP Mask Reply message.

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

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



### Note

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

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

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

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

### Examples

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

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

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

```
Switch(config)# ip multicast-routing
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet6/0/1
Switch(config-if)# no switchport
Switch(config-if)# ip address 172.20.128.2 255.255.255.0
```

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration on the switch. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .

# ip igmp filter

Use the **ip igmp filter** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to control whether or not all hosts on a Layer 2 interface can join one or more IP multicast groups by applying an Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) profile to the interface. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified profile from the interface.

**ip igmp filter** *profile number*

**no ip igmp filter**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>profile number</i> The IGMP profile number to be applied. The range is 1 to 4294967295.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	No IGMP filters are applied.
-----------------	------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>You can apply IGMP filters only to Layer 2 physical interfaces; you cannot apply IGMP filters to routed ports, switch virtual interfaces (SVIs), or ports that belong to an EtherChannel group.</p> <p>An IGMP profile can be applied to one or more switch port interfaces, but one port can have only one profile applied to it.</p>
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to apply IGMP profile 22 to an interface.
-----------------	--

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/12
Switch(config-if)# ip igmp filter 22
```

You can verify your setting by using the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command and by specifying an interface.

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">ip igmp profile</a>	Configures the specified IGMP profile number.
	<a href="#">show ip igmp profile</a>	Displays the characteristics of the specified IGMP profile.
	<a href="#">show running-config interface interface-id</a>	Displays the running configuration on the switch interface, including the IGMP profile (if any) that is applied to an interface. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .

# ip igmp max-groups

Use the **ip igmp max-groups** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the maximum number of Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) groups that a Layer 2 interface can join. Use the **no** form of this command to set the maximum back to the default, which is to have no maximum limit.

**ip igmp max-groups** *number*

**no ip igmp max-groups**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>number</i>	The maximum number of IGMP groups that an interface can join. The range is 0 to 4294967294. The default is no limit.
---------------------------	---------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	No limit.
-----------------	-----------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You can use this command only on Layer 2 physical interfaces; you cannot set IGMP maximum groups for routed ports, switch virtual interfaces (SVIs), or ports that belong to an EtherChannel group.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to limit the number of IGMP groups that an interface can join to 25.
-----------------	---

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/12
Switch(config-if)# ip igmp max-groups 25
```

You can verify your setting by using the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command and by specifying an interface.

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show running-config interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	Displays the running configuration on the switch interface, including the maximum number of IGMP groups that an interface can join. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .

# ip igmp profile

Use the **ip igmp profile** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to create an Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) profile and enter IGMP profile configuration mode. From this mode, you can specify the configuration of the IGMP profile to be used for filtering IGMP membership reports from a switchport. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the IGMP profile.

**ip igmp profile** *profile number*

**no ip igmp profile** *profile number*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>profile number</i> The IGMP profile number being configured. The range is 1 to 4294967295.
---------------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	No IGMP profiles are defined. When configured, the default action for matching an IGMP profile is to deny matching addresses.
-----------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	When you are in IGMP profile configuration mode, you can create the profile by using these commands:
-------------------------	--

- **deny**: specifies that matching addresses are denied; this is the default condition.
- **exit**: exits from igmp-profile configuration mode.
- **no**: negates a command or resets to its defaults.
- **permit**: specifies that matching addresses are permitted.
- **range**: specifies a range of IP addresses for the profile. This can be a single IP address or a range with a start and an end address.

When entering a range, enter the low IP multicast address, a space, and the high IP multicast address.

You can apply an IGMP profile to one or more Layer 2 interfaces, but each interface can have only one profile applied to it.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure IGMP profile 40 that permits the specified range of IP multicast addresses.
-----------------	---

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp profile 40
Switch(config-igmp-profile)# permit
Switch(config-igmp-profile)# range 233.1.1.1 233.255.255.255
```

You can verify your settings by using the **show ip igmp profile** privileged EXEC command.



Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">ip igmp filter</a>	Applies the IGMP profile to the specified interface.
	<a href="#">show ip igmp profile</a>	Displays the characteristics of all IGMP profiles or the specified IGMP profile number.

## ip igmp snooping

Use the **ip igmp snooping** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to globally enable Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping on the switch or to enable it on a VLAN. Use the command with keywords to enable and configure IGMP snooping on a VLAN interface. Use the **no** form of this command to disable IGMP snooping or to reset the parameters to the default settings.

```
ip igmp snooping [vlan vlan-id [immediate-leave | mrouter {interface interface-id | learn {cgmp | pim-dvmrp}}] | static ip-address interface interface-id]
```

```
no ip igmp snooping [vlan vlan-id [immediate-leave | mrouter {interface interface-id | learn {cgmp | pim-dvmrp}}] | static ip-address interface interface-id]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) When used with other keywords, enable IGMP snooping on a VLAN interface. Use the <b>no</b> form of this command to disable IGMP snooping on a VLAN interface. The range is 1 to 4094.
<b>immediate-leave</b>	(Optional) Enable IGMP immediate-leave processing on a VLAN interface. Use the <b>no</b> form of the command to disable the Immediate Leave feature on the interface.
<b>mrouter</b>	(Optional) Add a multicast router port or configure the multicast router learning method. The <b>no</b> form of the command removes the configuration.
<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) With <b>mrouter</b> , specify the next-hop interface to the multicast router.  With <b>static</b> , specify the interface of the member port. It can be one of these values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>fastethernet</b> <i>interface number</i>—a Fast Ethernet 802.3 interface.</li> <li>• <b>gigabitethernet</b> <i>interface number</i>—a Gigabit Ethernet 802.3Z interface.</li> <li>• <b>port-channel</b> <i>interface number</i>—a channel interface. The range is 0 to 12.</li> </ul>
<b>learn</b>	(Optional) With <b>mrouter</b> , specify the multicast router learning method.
<b>cgmp</b>	Set the switch to learn multicast router ports by snooping on Cisco Group Management Protocol (CGMP) packets.
<b>pim-dvmrp</b>	Set the switch to learn multicast router ports by snooping on IGMP queries and Protocol-Independent Multicast-Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (PIM-DVMRP) packets.
<b>static</b> <i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Add a Layer 2 port as a member of a multicast group with the specified group IP address.



### Note

Though visible in the command-line help string, the **report-suppression**, **source-only-learning**, and **tcn** keywords are not supported.

**Defaults**

IGMP snooping is globally enabled on the switch.

IGMP snooping is enabled on VLAN interfaces.

IGMP immediate-leave processing is disabled.

The default learning method is **pim-dvmrp**—to snoop IGMP queries and PIM-DVMRP packets.

By default, there are no ports specified as members of a static multicast group.

By default, there are no multicast router ports.

**Command Modes**

Global configuration

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

When IGMP snooping is enabled globally, it is enabled in all the existing VLAN interfaces. When IGMP snooping is disabled globally, it is disabled on all the existing VLAN interfaces.

You should only configure the Immediate Leave feature when there is a maximum of one receiver on every port in the VLAN. The configuration is saved in nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM).

The Immediate Leave feature is supported only with IGMP version 2 hosts.

The CGMP learn method is useful for reducing control traffic.

The **static** keyword is used for configuring the IGMP member ports statically.

The enabled configuration (globally or per VLAN), the learn method, and the static ports and groups are saved in nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM).

**Examples**

This example shows how to globally enable IGMP snooping:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping
```

This example shows how to globally disable IGMP snooping:

```
Switch(config)# no ip igmp snooping
```

This example shows how to enable IGMP snooping on VLAN 1:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 1
```

This example shows how to disable IGMP snooping on VLAN 1:

```
Switch(config)# no ip igmp snooping vlan 1
```

This example shows how to enable IGMP immediate-leave processing on VLAN 1:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 1 immediate-leave
```

This example shows how to disable IGMP immediate-leave processing on VLAN 1:

```
Switch(config)# no ip igmp snooping vlan 1 immediate-leave
```

This example shows how to configure Gigabit Ethernet interface 2 on stack member 1 as a multicast router port:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 1 mrouter interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
```

This example shows how to specify the multicast router learning method as CGMP:

```
Switch(config)# no ip igmp snooping vlan 1 mrouter learn cgmp
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">show ip igmp snooping</a>	Displays the snooping configuration.
<a href="#">show ip igmp snooping mrouter</a>	Displays the IGMP snooping router ports.
<a href="#">show ip igmp snooping multicast</a>	Displays IGMP snooping multicast information.

# lacp port-priority

Use the **lacp port-priority** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure the port priority for the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**lacp port-priority** *priority*

**no lacp port-priority**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>priority</i>	Port priority for LACP. The range is 1 to 65535.
<b>Defaults</b>	The default is 32768.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

This command takes effect only on EtherChannel interfaces that are already configured for LACP. The software assigns to every link between systems that operate LACP a unique priority made up of the system priority, system ID, port priority, and the port number. In priority comparisons, numerically lower values have higher priority. The priority determines which ports should be put in standby mode when there is a hardware limitation that prevents all compatible ports from aggregating.

Ports are considered for active use in aggregation in link-priority order starting with the port attached to the highest priority link. Each port is selected for active use if the preceding higher priority selections can also be maintained. Otherwise, the port is selected for standby mode. Use the **show etherchannel summary** privileged EXEC command to see which ports are in the hot-standby mode (denoted with an *H* port-state flag).

The lower the priority, the more likely that the interface will be used for LACP transmission.

For information about configuring LACP on physical interfaces, refer to the “Configuring EtherChannels” chapter in the software configuration guide for this release.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the LACP port priority on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/1 on stack member 2:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# lacp port-priority 1000
```

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>channel-group</b>	Assigns an Ethernet interface to an EtherChannel group.
<b>lacp system-priority</b>	Configures the LACP system priority.
<b>show lacp</b> [ <i>channel-group-number</i> ] <b>internal</b>	Displays internal information for all channel groups or for the specified channel group.

# lacp system-priority

Use the **lacp system-priority** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure the system priority for the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**lacp system-priority** *priority*

**no lacp system-priority**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>priority</i>	System priority for LACP. The range is 1 to 65535.
<b>Defaults</b>	The default is 32768.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Although this is a global configuration command, the priority takes effect only on EtherChannels that have physical interfaces that are already configured for LACP.

The software assigns to every link between systems that operate LACP a unique priority made up of the system priority, system ID, port priority, and the port number. In priority comparisons, numerically lower values have higher priority. The priority determines which ports should be put in standby mode when there is a hardware limitation that prevents all compatible ports from aggregating.

Ports are considered for active use in aggregation in link-priority order, starting with the port attached to the highest priority link. Each port is selected for active use if the preceding higher priority selections can also be maintained. Otherwise, the port is selected for standby mode. Use the **show etherchannel summary** privileged EXEC command to see which ports are in the hot-standby mode (denoted with an *H* port-state flag).

The lower the priority, the more likely that the interface will be used for LACP transmission.

For more information about configuring LACP on physical interfaces, refer to the “Configuring EtherChannels” chapter in the software configuration guide for this release.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the LACP system priority:

```
Switch(config)# lacp system-priority 20000
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show lacp sys-id** privileged EXEC command.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">channel-group</a>	Assigns an Ethernet interface to an EtherChannel group.
<a href="#">lacp port-priority</a>	Configures the LACP port priority.
<a href="#">show lacp sys-id</a>	Display the system identifier that is being used by LACP.



# logging file

Use the **logging file** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set logging file parameters. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**logging file** *filesystem:filename* [*max-file-size* [*min-file-size*]] [*severity-level-number* | *type*]

**no logging file** *filesystem:filename* [*severity-level-number* | *type*]

Syntax Description	
<i>filesystem:filename</i>	Alias for a Flash file system. Contains the path and name of the file that contains the log messages.  The syntax for the local Flash file system on the stack member or the stack master: <b>flash:</b>  From the stack master, the syntax for the local Flash file system on a stack member: <b>flash member number</b>
<i>max-file-size</i>	(Optional) Specify the maximum logging file size. The range is 4096 to 2147483647.
<i>min-file-size</i>	(Optional) Specify the minimum logging file size. The range is 1024 to 2147483647.
<i>severity-level-number</i>	(Optional) Specify the logging severity level. The range is 0 to 7. See the <i>type</i> option for the meaning of each level.
<i>type</i>	(Optional) Specify the logging type. These keywords are valid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>emergencies</b>—System is unusable (severity 0).</li> <li>• <b>alerts</b>—Immediate action needed (severity 1).</li> <li>• <b>critical</b>—Critical conditions (severity 2).</li> <li>• <b>errors</b>—Error conditions (severity 3).</li> <li>• <b>warnings</b>—Warning conditions (severity 4).</li> <li>• <b>notifications</b>—Normal but significant messages (severity 5).</li> <li>• <b>information</b>—Information messages (severity 6).</li> <li>• <b>debugging</b>—Debugging messages (severity 7).</li> </ul>

Defaults	
	The minimum file size is 2048 bytes; the maximum file size is 4096 bytes.  The default severity level is 7 ( <b>debugging</b> messages and numerically lower levels).

Command Modes	
	Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines**

The log file is stored in ASCII text format in an internal buffer on a standalone switch, and in the case of a switch stack, on the stack master. If a standalone switch or the stack master fails, the log is lost unless you had previously saved it to Flash memory by using the **logging file flash:filename** global configuration command.

After saving the log to Flash memory by using the **logging file flash:filename** global configuration command, you can use the **more flash:filename** privileged EXEC command to display its contents.

The command rejects the minimum file size if it is greater than the maximum file size minus 1024; the minimum file size then becomes the maximum file size minus 1024.

Specifying a *level* causes messages at that level and numerically lower levels to be displayed.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to save informational log messages to a file in Flash memory:

```
Switch(config)# logging file flash:logfile informational
```

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

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration on the switch. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .

# mac access-group

Use the **mac access-group** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to apply a MAC access control list (ACL) to a Layer 2 interface. Use the **no** form of this command to remove all MAC ACLs or the specified MAC ACL from the interface. You create the MAC ACL by using the **mac access-list extended** global configuration command.

```
mac access-group {name} in
```

```
no mac access-group {name}
```

Syntax Description	
<i>name</i>	Specify a named MAC access list.
<b>in</b>	Specify that the ACL is applied in the ingress direction. Outbound ACLs are not supported on Layer 2 interfaces.

**Defaults** No MAC ACL is applied to the interface.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration (Layer 2 interfaces only)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can apply MAC ACLs only to ingress Layer 2 interfaces. You cannot apply MAC ACLs to Layer 3 interfaces.

On Layer 2 interfaces, you can filter IP traffic by using IP access lists and non-IP traffic by using MAC access lists. You can filter both IP and non-IP traffic on the same Layer 2 interface by applying both an IP ACL and a MAC ACL to the interface. You can apply no more than one IP access list and one MAC access list to the same Layer 2 interface.

If a MAC ACL is already configured on a Layer 2 interface and you apply a new MAC ACL to the interface, the new ACL replaces the previously configured one.

If you apply an ACL to a Layer 2 interface on a switch, and the switch has an input Layer 3 ACL or a VLAN map applied to a VLAN that the interface is a member of, the ACL applied to the Layer 2 interface takes precedence.

When an inbound packet is received on an interface with a MAC ACL applied, the switch checks the match conditions in the ACL. If the conditions are matched, the switch forwards or drops the packet, according to the ACL.

If the specified ACL does not exist, the switch forwards all packets.



**Note**

For more information about configuring MAC extended ACLs, refer to the “Configuring Network Security with ACLs” chapter in the software configuration guide for this release.

**Examples**

This example shows how to apply a MAC extended ACL named *macacl2* to an interface:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Switch(config-if)# mac access-group macacl2 in
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mac access-group** privileged EXEC command. You can view configured ACLs on the switch by entering the **show access-lists** privileged EXEC command.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show access-lists</a>	Displays the ACLs configured on the switch.
<a href="#">show mac access-group</a>	Displays the MAC ACLs configured on the switch.
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration on the switch. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .

# mac access-list extended

Use the **mac access-list extended** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to create an access list based on MAC addresses for non-IP traffic. Using this command puts you in the extended MAC access list configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.



## Note

You cannot apply named MAC extended ACLs to Layer 3 interfaces.

**mac access-list extended** *name*

**no mac access-list extended** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Assign a name to the MAC extended access list.
-------------	--

## Defaults

By default, there are no MAC access lists created.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

MAC named extended lists are used with VLAN maps and class maps.

You can apply named MAC extended ACLs to VLAN maps or to Layer 2 interfaces; you cannot apply named MAC extended ACLs to Layer 3 interfaces.

Entering the **mac access-list extended** command enables the MAC-access list configuration mode. These configuration commands are available:

- **default**: sets a command to its default.
- **deny**: specifies packets to reject. For more information, see the [deny](#) MAC-access list configuration command.
- **exit**: exits from MAC-access list configuration mode.
- **no**: negates a command or sets its defaults.
- **permit**: specifies packets to forward. For more information, see the [permit](#) command.



## Note

For more information about MAC extended access lists, refer to the software configuration guide for this release.

**Examples**

This example shows how to create a MAC named extended access list named *mac1* and to enter extended MAC access list configuration mode:

```
Switch(config)# mac access-list extended mac1
Switch(config-ext-macl)#
```

This example shows how to delete MAC named extended access list *mac1*:

```
Switch(config)# no mac access-list extended mac1
```

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>deny</b>	Configures the MAC ACL (in extended MAC-access list configuration mode).
<b>permit</b>	
<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays the access lists configured on the switch.
<b>vlan access-map</b>	Defines a VLAN map and enters access-map configuration mode where you can specify a MAC ACL to match and the action to be taken.

# mac-address-table aging-time

Use the **mac-address-table aging-time** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the length of time that a dynamic entry remains in the MAC address table after the entry is used or updated. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting. The aging time applies to all VLANs or a specified VLAN.

**mac-address-table aging-time** {0 | 10-1000000} [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

**no mac-address-table aging-time** {0 | 10-1000000} [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

Syntax	Description
<b>0</b>	This value disables aging. Static address entries are never aged or removed from the table.
<i>10-100000</i>	Aging time in seconds. The range is 10 to 1000000 seconds.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Specify the VLAN ID to which to apply the aging time. The range is 1 to 4094.

**Defaults** The default is 300 seconds.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** If hosts do not send continuously, increase the aging time to record the dynamic entries for a longer time. Increasing the time can reduce the possibility of flooding when the hosts send again. If you do not specify a specific VLAN, this command sets the aging time for all VLANs.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the aging time to 200 seconds for all VLANs:

```
Switch(config)# mac-address-table aging-time 200
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show mac-address-table aging-time** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table aging-time</a>	Displays the MAC address table aging time for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.

## mac-address-table notification

Use the **mac-address-table notification** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable the MAC address notification feature on the switch stack. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**mac-address-table notification** [**history-size** *value*] | [**interval** *value*]

**no mac-address-table notification** [**history-size** | **interval**]

Syntax Description	history-size <i>value</i>	(Optional) Configure the maximum number of entries in the MAC notification history table. The range is 1 to 500 entries.
	<b>interval</b> <i>value</i>	(Optional) Set the notification trap interval. The switch stack sends the notification traps when this amount of time has elapsed. The range is 0 to 2147483647 seconds.

### Defaults

By default, the MAC address notification feature is disabled.

The default trap interval value is 1 second.

The default number of entries in the history table is 1.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The MAC address notification feature sends Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) traps to the network management system (NMS) whenever a new MAC address is added or an old address is deleted from the forwarding tables. MAC notifications are generated only for dynamic and secure MAC addresses. Events are not generated for self addresses, multicast addresses, or other static addresses.

When you configure the **history-size** option, the existing MAC address history table is deleted, and a new table is created.

You enable the MAC address notification feature by using the **mac-address-table notification** command. You must also enable MAC address notification traps on an interface by using the **snmp trap mac-notification** interface configuration command and configure the switch to send MAC address traps to the NMS by using the **snmp-server enable traps mac-notification** global configuration command.



---

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable the mac-address-table notification feature, set the interval time to 60 seconds, and set the history-size to 100 entries:

```
Switch(config)# mac-address-table notification
Switch(config)# mac-address-table notification interval 60
Switch(config)# mac-address-table notification history-size 100
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mac-address-table notification** privileged EXEC command.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>clear mac-address-table notification</b>	Clears the MAC address notification global counters.
<b>show mac-address-table notification</b>	Displays the MAC address notification settings on all interfaces or on the specified interface.
<b>snmp-server enable traps</b>	Sends the SNMP MAC notification traps when the <b>mac-notification</b> keyword is appended.
<b>snmp trap mac-notification</b>	Enables the SNMP MAC notification trap on a specific interface.

# mac-address-table static

Use the **mac-address-table static** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to add static addresses to the MAC address table. Use the **no** form of this command to remove static entries from the table.

**mac-address-table static** *mac-addr* **vlan** *vlan-id* **interface** *interface-id*

**no mac-address-table static** *mac-addr* **vlan** *vlan-id* **interface** *interface-id*

Syntax Description		
	<i>mac-addr</i>	Destination MAC address (unicast or multicast) to add to the address table. Packets with this destination address received in the specified VLAN are forwarded to the specified interface.
	<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	Specify the VLAN for which the packet with the specified MAC address is received. The range is 1 to 4094.
	<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	Interface to which the received packet is forwarded. Valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.

**Defaults** No static addresses are configured.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to add the static address c2f3.220a.12f4 to the MAC address table. When a packet is received in VLAN 4 with this MAC address as its destination, the packet is forwarded to the specified interface:

```
Switch(config)# mac-address-table static c2f3.220a.12f4 vlan 4 interface
gigabitethernet6/0/1
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show mac-address-table** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show mac-address-table static</b>	Displays static MAC address table entries only.

## match (access-map configuration)

Use the **match** access-map configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the VLAN map to match packets against one or more access lists. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the match parameters.

```
match {ip address {name | number} [name | number] [name | number]...} | {mac address {name} [name] [name]...}
```

```
no match {ip address {name | number} [name | number] [name | number]...} | {mac address {name} [name] [name]...}
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>ip address</b>	Set the access map to match packets against an IP address access list.
	<b>mac address</b>	Set the access map to match packets against a MAC address access list.
	<i>name</i>	Name of the access list to match packets against.
	<i>number</i>	Number of the access list to match packets against. This option is not valid for MAC access lists.

**Defaults** The default action is to have no match parameters applied to a VLAN map.

**Command Modes** Access-map configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You enter access-map configuration mode by using the **vlan access-map** global configuration command. You must enter one access list name or number; others are optional. You can match packets against one or more access lists. Matching any of the lists counts as a match of the entry.

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

Packets are matched only against access lists of the same protocol type; IP packets are matched against IP access lists, and all other packets are matched against MAC access lists.

Both IP and MAC addresses can be specified for the same map entry.

**Examples**

This example shows how to define and apply a VLAN access map *vmap4* to VLANs 5 and 6 that will cause the interface to drop an IP packet if the packet matches the conditions defined in access list *a12*.

```
Switch(config)# vlan access-map vmap4
Switch(config-access-map)# match ip address a12
Switch(config-access-map)# action drop
Switch(config-access-map)# exit
Switch(config)# vlan filter vmap4 vlan-list 5-6
```

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>access-list</b>	Configures a standard numbered ACL. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS IP and IP Routing Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; IP Addressing and Services &gt; IP Services Commands</b> .
<b>action</b>	Specifies the action to be taken if the packet matches an entry in an access control list (ACL).
<b>ip access list</b>	Creates a named access list. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS IP and IP Routing Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; IP Addressing and Services &gt; IP Services Commands</b> .
<b>mac access-list extended</b>	Creates a named MAC address access list.
<b>show vlan access-map</b>	Displays the VLAN access maps created on the switch.
<b>vlan access-map</b>	Creates a VLAN access map.

## match (class-map configuration)

Use the **match** class-map configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to define the match criteria to classify traffic. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the match criteria.

```
match {access-group acl-index-or-name | ip dscp dscp-list | ip precedence ip-precedence-list}
```

```
no match {access-group acl-index-or-name | ip dscp dscp-list | ip precedence ip-precedence-list}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>access-group</b> <i>acl-index-or-name</i>	Number or name of an IP standard or extended access control list (ACL) or MAC ACL. For an IP standard ACL, the ACL index range is 1 to 99 and 1300 to 1999. For an IP extended ACL, the ACL index range is 100 to 199 and 2000 to 2699.	
<b>ip dscp</b> <i>dscp-list</i>	List of up to eight IP Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values to match against incoming packets. Separate each value with a space. The range is 0 to 63. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly-used value.	
<b>ip precedence</b> <i>ip-precedence-list</i>	List of up to eight IP-precedence values to match against incoming packets. Separate each value with a space. The range is 0 to 7. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly-used value.	



### Note

Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **any**, **class-map**, **destination-address**, **input-interface**, **mpls**, **not**, **protocol**, and **source-address** keywords are not supported.

**Defaults** No match criteria are defined.

**Command Modes** Class-map configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

The **match** command is used to specify which fields in the incoming packets are examined to classify the packets. Only the IP access group or the MAC access group matching to the Ether Type/Len are supported.

To define packet classification on a physical-port basis, only one **match** command per class map is supported. In this situation, the **match-all** and **match-any** keywords are equivalent.

For the **match ip dscp** *dscp-list* or the **match ip precedence** *ip-precedence-list* command, you can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly-used value. For example, you can enter the **match ip dscp af11** command, which is the same as entering the **match ip dscp 10** command. You can enter the **match ip precedence critical** command, which is the same as entering the **match ip precedence 5** command. For a list of supported mnemonics, enter the **match ip dscp ?** or the **match ip precedence ?** command to see the command-line help strings.

This example shows how to create a class map called *class2*, which matches all the incoming traffic with DSCP values of 10, 11, and 12:

```
Switch(config)# class-map class2
Switch(config-cmap)# match ip dscp 10 11 12
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

This example shows how to create a class map called *class3*, which matches all the incoming traffic with IP-precedence values of 5, 6, and 7:

```
Switch(config)# class-map class3
Switch(config-cmap)# match ip precedence 5 6 7
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

This example shows how to delete the IP-precedence match criteria and to classify traffic using *acl1*:

```
Switch(config)# class-map class2
Switch(config-cmap)# match ip precedence 5 6 7
Switch(config-cmap)# no match ip precedence
Switch(config-cmap)# match access-group acl1
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">class-map</a>	Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to the class whose name you specify.
<a href="#">show class-map</a>	Displays quality of service (QoS) class maps.

# mdix auto

Use the **mdix auto** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable the automatic media-dependent-interface crossover (Auto-MDIX) feature on the interface. When Auto-MDIX is enabled, the interface automatically detects the required cable connection type (straight-through or crossover) and configures the connection appropriately. Use the **no** form of this command to disable Auto-MDIX.

**mdix auto**

**no mdix auto**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** The default is Auto-MDIX disabled.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** When you enable Auto-MDIX on an interface, you must also set the speed and duplex on the interface to **auto** so that the feature operates correctly.

When Auto-MDIX (along with autonegotiation of speed and duplex) is enabled on one or both of connected interfaces, link up occurs, even if the cable type (straight through or crossover) is incorrect.

Auto-MDIX is supported on all 10/100 and 10/100/1000-Mbps interfaces and on 10/100/1000BASE-T/TX small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module interfaces. It is not supported on 1000BASE-SX or -LX SFP module interfaces.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable Auto-MDIX on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/1 on stack member 1:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Switch(config-if)# speed auto
Switch(config-if)# duplex auto
Switch(config-if)# mdix auto
Switch(config-if)# end
```

You can verify the operational state of Auto-MDIX on the interface by entering the **show controllers ethernet-controller interface-id phy** privileged EXEC command.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<code>show controllers ethernet-controller interface-id phy</code>	Displays general information about internal registers of an interface, including the operational state of Auto-MDIX.

---



# mls qos

Use the **mls qos** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable quality of service (QoS) for the entire switch. When the **mls qos** command is entered, QoS is enabled with the default parameters on all ports in the system. Use the **no** form of this command to reset all the QoS-related statistics and to disable the QoS features for the entire switch.

**mls qos**

**no mls qos**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** QoS is disabled. There is no concept of trusted or untrusted ports because the packets are not modified (the CoS, DSCP, and IP precedence values in the packet are not changed). Traffic is switched in pass-through mode (packets are switched without any rewrites and classified as best effort without any policing).

When QoS is enabled with the **mls qos** global configuration command and all other QoS settings are set to their defaults, traffic is classified as best effort (the DSCP and CoS value is set to 0) without any policing. No policy maps are configured. The default port trust state on all ports is untrusted. The default ingress and egress queue settings are in effect.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** QoS must be globally enabled to use QoS classification, policing, mark down or drop, queueing, and traffic shaping features. You can create a policy-map and attach it to a port before entering the **mls qos** command. However, until you enter the **mls qos** command, QoS processing is disabled.

Policy-maps and class-maps used to configure QoS are not deleted from the configuration by the **no mls qos** command, but entries corresponding to policy maps are removed from the switch hardware to save system resources. To re-enable QoS with the previous configurations, use the **mls qos** command.

Toggling the QoS status of the switch with this command modifies (reallocates) the sizes of the queues. During the queue size modification, the queue is temporarily shut down during the hardware reconfiguration, and the switch drops newly arrived packets for this queue.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable QoS on the switch:

```
Switch(config)# mls qos
```

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

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show mls qos</a>	Displays QoS information.

# mls qos aggregate-policer

Use the **mls qos aggregate-policer** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to define policer parameters, which can be shared by multiple classes within the same policy map. A policer defines a maximum permissible rate of transmission, a maximum burst size for transmissions, and an action to take if either maximum is exceeded. Use the **no** form of this command to delete an aggregate policer.

```
mls qos aggregate-policer aggregate-policer-name rate-bps burst-byte exceed-action { drop | policed-dscp-transmit }
```

```
no mls qos aggregate-policer aggregate-policer-name
```

Syntax Description		
<i>aggregate-policer-name</i>	Name of the aggregate policer referenced by the <b>police aggregate</b> policy-map class configuration command.	
<i>rate-bps</i>	Specify the average traffic rate in bits per second (bps). The range is 8000 to 1000000000.	
<i>burst-byte</i>	Specify the normal burst size in bytes. The range is 8000 to 1000000.	
<b>exceed-action drop</b>	When the specified rate is exceeded, specify that the switch drop the packet.	
<b>exceed-action policed-dscp-transmit</b>	When the specified rate is exceeded, specify that the switch change the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) of the packet to that specified in the policed-DSCP map and then send the packet.	

**Defaults** No aggregate policers are defined.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Define an aggregate policer if the policer is shared with multiple classes. Policers for a port cannot be shared with other policers for another port; traffic from two different ports cannot be aggregated for policing purposes. The port ASIC supports 256 policers (255 policers plus 1 no policer). The maximum number of policers supported per port is 64. Policers are allocated on demand by the software and are constrained by the hardware and ASIC boundaries. You cannot reserve policers per port (there is no guarantee that a port will be assigned to any policer). You apply an aggregate policer to multiple classes in the same policy map; you cannot use an aggregate policer across different policy maps.

You cannot delete an aggregate policer if it is being used in a policy map. You must first use the **no police aggregate aggregate-policer-name** policy-map class configuration command to delete the aggregate policer from all policy maps before using the **no mls qos aggregate-policer aggregate-policer-name** command.

Policing uses a token-bucket algorithm. You configure the bucket depth (the maximum burst that is tolerated before the bucket overflows) by using the *burst-byte* option of the **police** policy-map class configuration command or the **mls qos aggregate-policer** global configuration command. You configure how fast (the average rate) that the tokens are removed from the bucket by using the *rate-bps* option of the **police** policy-map class configuration command or the **mls qos aggregate-policer** global configuration command. For more information, refer to the software configuration guide for this release.

## Examples

This example shows how to define the aggregate policer parameters and how to apply the policer to multiple classes in a policy map:

```
Switch(config)# mls qos aggregate-policer agg_policer1 10000 1000000 exceed-action drop
Switch(config)# policy-map policy2
Switch(config-pmap)# class class1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police aggregate agg_policer1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class class2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set ip dscp 10
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police aggregate agg_policer1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class class3
Switch(config-pmap-c)# trust dscp
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police aggregate agg_policer2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">police aggregate</a>	Creates a policer that is shared by different classes.
<a href="#">show mls qos aggregate-policer</a>	Displays the quality of service (QoS) aggregate policer configuration.

# mls qos cos

Use the **mls qos cos** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to define the default class of service (CoS) value of a port or to assign the default CoS to all incoming packets on the port. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**mls qos cos** {*default-cos* | **override**}

**no mls qos cos** {*default-cos* | **override**}

## Syntax Description

<i>default-cos</i>	Assign a default CoS value to a port. If packets are untagged, the default CoS value becomes the packet CoS value. The CoS range is 0 to 7.
<b>override</b>	Override the CoS of the incoming packets, and apply the default CoS value on the port to all incoming packets.

## Defaults

The default CoS value for a port is 0.  
CoS override is disabled.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You can use the default value to assign a CoS and Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value to all incoming packets that are untagged (if the incoming packet does not have a CoS value). You also can assign a default CoS and DSCP value to all incoming packets by using the **override** keyword.

Use the **override** keyword when all incoming packets on certain ports deserve higher or lower priority than packets entering from other ports. Even if a port is previously set to trust DSCP, CoS, or IP precedence, this command overrides the previously configured trust state, and all the incoming CoS values are assigned the default CoS value configured with the **mls qos cos** command. If an incoming packet is tagged, the CoS value of the packet is modified with the default CoS of the port at the ingress port.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the default port CoS to 4 on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/1 of stack member 2:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# mls qos trust cos
Switch(config-if)# mls qos cos 4
```

This example shows how to assign all the packets entering a port to the default port CoS value of 4 on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/1 of stack member 2:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# mls qos cos 4
Switch(config-if)# mls qos cos override
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mls qos interface** privileged EXEC command.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show mls qos interface</a>	Displays quality of service (QoS) information.

# mls qos dscp-mutation

Use the **mls qos dscp-mutation** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to apply a Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP)-to-DSCP-mutation map to a DSCP-trusted port. Use the **no** form of this command to return the map to the default settings (no DSCP mutation).

**mls qos dscp-mutation** *dscp-mutation-name*

**no mls qos dscp-mutation** *dscp-mutation-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>dscp-mutation-name</i>	Name of the DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map. This map was previously defined with the <b>mls qos map dscp-mutation</b> global configuration command.
---------------------------	---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	The default DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map is a null map, which maps incoming DSCPs to the same DSCP values.
-----------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	If two quality of service (QoS) domains have different DSCP definitions, use the DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map to translate one set of DSCP values to match the definition of another domain. You apply the DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map to the receiving interface (ingress mutation) at the boundary of a quality of service (QoS) administrative domain.
-------------------------	--

With ingress mutation, the new DSCP value overwrites the one in the packet, and QoS handles the packet with this new value. The switch sends the packet out the interface with the new DSCP value.

You can configure multiple DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation maps on ingress ports.

You apply the map only to DSCP-trusted ports. If you apply the DSCP mutation map to an untrusted port, to class of service (CoS) or IP-precedence trusted port, the command has no immediate effect until the port becomes DSCP-trusted.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to define the DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map named <i>dscpmutation1</i> and to apply the map to a port on stack member 3:
-----------------	---

```
Switch(config)# mls qos map dscp-mutation dscpmutation1 10 11 12 13 to 30
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet3/0/1
Switch(config-if)# mls qos trust dscp
Switch(config-if)# mls qos dscp-mutation dscpmutation1
```

This example show how to remove the DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map name *dscpmutation1* from the port and to reset the map to the default:

```
Switch(config-if)# no mls qos dscp-mutation dscpmutation1
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mls qos maps** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>mls qos map dscp-mutation</b>	Defines the DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map.
	<b>mls qos trust</b>	Configures the port trust state.
	<b>show mls qos maps</b>	Displays QoS mapping information.



## mls qos map

Use the **mls qos map** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to define the class of service (CoS)-to-Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) map, DSCP-to-CoS map, the DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map, the IP-precedence-to-DSCP map, and the policed-DSCP map. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default map.

```
mls qos map { cos-dscp dscp1...dscp8 / dscp-cos dscp-list to cos / dscp-mutation
dscp-mutation-name in-dscp to out-dscp / ip-prec-dscp dscp1...dscp8 / policed-dscp dscp-list
to mark-down-dscp }
```

```
no mls qos map { cos-dscp | dscp-cos | dscp-mutation dscp-mutation-name | ip-prec-dscp |
policed-dscp }
```

Syntax	Description
<b>cos-dscp</b> <i>dscp1...dscp8</i>	Define the CoS-to-DSCP map. For <i>dscp1...dscp8</i> , enter eight DSCP values that correspond to CoS values 0 to 7. Separate each DSCP value with a space. The range is 0 to 63.
<b>dscp-cos</b> <i>dscp-list</i> <b>to</b> <i>cos</i>	Define the DSCP-to-CoS map. For <i>dscp-list</i> , enter up to eight DSCP values, with each value separated by a space. The range is 0 to 63. Then enter the <b>to</b> keyword. For <i>cos</i> , enter a single CoS value to which the DSCP values correspond. The range is 0 to 7.
<b>dscp-mutation</b> <i>dscp-mutation-name</i> <b>in-dscp</b> <b>to</b> <i>out-dscp</i>	Define the DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map. For <i>dscp-mutation-name</i> , enter the mutation map name. For <i>in-dscp</i> , enter up to eight DSCP values, with each value separated by a space. Then enter the <b>to</b> keyword. For <i>out-dscp</i> , enter a single DSCP value. The range is 0 to 63.
<b>ip-prec-dscp</b> <i>dscp1...dscp8</i>	Define the IP-precedence-to-DSCP map. For <i>dscp1...dscp8</i> , enter eight DSCP values that correspond to the IP precedence values 0 to 7. Separate each DSCP value with a space. The range is 0 to 63.
<b>policed-dscp</b> <i>dscp-list</i> <b>to</b> <i>mark-down-dscp</i>	Define the policed-DSCP map. For <i>dscp-list</i> , enter up to eight DSCP values, with each value separated by a space. Then enter the <b>to</b> keyword. For <i>mark-down-dscp</i> , enter the corresponding policed (marked down) DSCP value. The range is 0 to 63.

---

**Defaults**

Table 2-6 shows the default CoS-to-DSCP map:

**Table 2-6 Default CoS-to-DSCP Map**

<b>CoS Value</b>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>DSCP Value</b>	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56

Table 2-7 shows the default DSCP-to-CoS map:

**Table 2-7 Default DSCP-to-CoS Map**

<b>DSCP Value</b>	0–7	8–15	16–23	24–31	32–39	40–47	48–55	56–63
<b>CoS Value</b>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Table 2-8 shows the default IP-precedence-to-DSCP map:

**Table 2-8 Default IP-Precedence-to-DSCP Map**

<b>IP Precedence Value</b>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>DSCP Value</b>	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56

The default DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map is a null map, which maps an incoming DSCP value to the same DSCP value.

The default policed-DSCP map is a null map, which maps an incoming DSCP value to the same DSCP value.

---

**Command Modes**

Global configuration

---

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines**

All the maps are globally defined. All the maps, except the DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map, are applied to all ports. The DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map is applied to a specific port.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to define the IP-precedence-to-DSCP map and to map IP-precedence values 0 to 7 to DSCP values of 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 55, and 60:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# mls qos map ip-prec-dscp 0 10 20 30 40 50 55 60
```

This example shows how to define the policed-DSCP map. DSCP values 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are marked down to DSCP value 0. Marked DSCP values that not explicitly configured are not modified:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# mls qos map policed-dscp 1 2 3 4 5 6 to 0
```

This example shows how to define the DSCP-to-CoS map. DSCP values 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 are mapped to CoS 1. DSCP values 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 are mapped to CoS 0:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# mls qos map dscp-cos 20 21 22 23 24 to 1
Switch(config)# mls qos map dscp-cos 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 to 0
```

This example shows how to define the CoS-to-DSCP map. CoS values 0 to 7 are mapped to DSCP values 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# mls qos map cos-dscp 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35
```

This example shows how to define the DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map. All the entries that are not explicitly configured are not modified (remain as specified in the null map):

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# mls qos map dscp-mutation mutation1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 to 10
Switch(config)# mls qos map dscp-mutation mutation1 8 9 10 11 12 13 to 10
Switch(config)# mls qos map dscp-mutation mutation1 20 21 22 to 20
Switch(config)# mls qos map dscp-mutation mutation1 0 31 32 33 34 to 30
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mls qos maps** privileged EXEC command.

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">mls qos dscp-mutation</a>	Applies a DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map to a DSCP-trusted port.
<a href="#">show mls qos maps</a>	Displays quality of service (QoS) mapping information.

## mls qos queue-set output buffers

Use the **mls qos queue-set output buffers** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to allocate buffers to a queue-set (four egress queues per port). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**mls qos queue-set output** *qset-id* **buffers** *allocation1 ... allocation4*

**no mls qos queue-set output** *qset-id* **buffers**

Syntax Description		
	<i>qset-id</i>	ID of the queue-set. Each port belongs to a queue-set, which defines all the characteristics of the four egress queues per port. The range is 1 to 2.
	<i>allocation1 ... allocation4</i>	Buffer space allocation (percentage) for each queue (four values for queues 1 to 4). The range is 0 to 100. Separate each value with a space.

**Defaults** All allocation values are equally mapped among the four queues (25, 25, 25, 25). Each queue has 1/4 of the buffer space.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Specify four allocation values, and separate each with a space.

Allocate buffers according to the importance of the traffic; for example, give a large percentage of the buffer to the queue with the highest-priority traffic.

To configure different classes of traffic with different characteristics, use this command with the **mls qos queue-set output** *qset-id* **threshold** global configuration command.



**Note**

The egress queue default settings are suitable for most situations. You should change them only when you have a thorough understanding of the egress queues and if these settings do not meet your QoS solution.

**Examples**

This example shows how to map Fast Ethernet interface 0/1 on stack member 2 to queue-set 2. It allocates 40 percent of the buffer space to egress queue 1 and 20 percent to egress queues 2, 3, and 4:

```
Switch(config)# mls qos queue-set output 2 buffers 40 20 20 20
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# queue-set 2
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mls qos interface** *[interface-id]* **buffers** or the **show mls qos queue-set** privileged EXEC command.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">mls qos queue-set output threshold</a>	Configures the weighted tail-drop (WTD) thresholds, guarantees the availability of buffers, and configures the maximum memory allocation to a queue-set.
<a href="#">queue-set</a>	Maps a port to a queue-set.
<a href="#">show mls qos interface buffers</a>	Displays quality of service (QoS) information.
<a href="#">show mls qos queue-set</a>	Displays egress queue settings for the queue-set.

# mls qos queue-set output threshold

Use the **mls qos queue-set output threshold** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure the weighted tail-drop (WTD) thresholds, to guarantee the availability of buffers, and to configure the maximum memory allocation to a queue-set (four egress queues per port). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**mls qos queue-set output** *qset-id* **threshold** *queue-id* *drop-threshold1* *drop-threshold2* *reserved-threshold* *maximum-threshold*

**no mls qos queue-set output** *qset-id* **threshold** [*queue-id*]

Syntax Description		
<i>qset-id</i>	ID of the queue-set. Each port belongs to a queue-set, which defines all the characteristics of the four egress queues per port. The range is 1 to 2.	
<i>queue-id</i>	Specific queue in the queue-set on which the command is performed. The range is 1 to 4.	
<i>drop-threshold1</i> <i>drop-threshold2</i>	Two WTD thresholds expressed as a percentage of the queue's allocated memory. The range is 1 to 400 percent.	
<i>reserved-threshold</i>	Amount of memory to be guaranteed (reserved) for the queue and expressed as a percentage of the allocated memory. The range is 1 to 100 percent.	
<i>maximum-threshold</i>	Enable a queue in the full condition to obtain more buffers than are reserved for it. This is the maximum memory the queue can have before the packets are dropped. The range is 1 to 400 percent.	

## Defaults

When quality of service (QoS) is enabled, WTD is enabled.

[Table 2-9](#) shows the default WTD threshold settings.

**Table 2-9 Default Egress Queue WTD Threshold Settings**

Feature	Queue 1	Queue 2	Queue 3	Queue 4
WTD Drop Threshold 1	100 percent	50 percent	100 percent	100 percent
WTD Drop Threshold 2	100 percent	50 percent	100 percent	100 percent
Reserved Threshold	50 percent	100 percent	50 percent	50 percent
Maximum Threshold	400 percent	400 percent	400 percent	400 percent

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the **mls qos queue-set output *qset-id* buffers** global configuration command to allocate a fixed number of buffers to the four queues in a queue-set.

The drop-threshold percentages can exceed 100 percent and can be up to the maximum (if the maximum threshold exceeds 100 percent).

**Note**

The egress queue default settings are suitable for most situations. You should change them only when you have a thorough understanding of the egress queues and if these settings do not meet your QoS solution.

The switch uses a buffer allocation scheme to reserve a minimum amount of buffers for each egress queue, to prevent any queue or port from consuming all the buffers and depriving other queues, and to determine whether to grant buffer space to a requesting queue. The switch determines whether the target queue has not consumed more buffers than its reserved amount (under-limit), whether it has consumed all of its maximum buffers (over-limit), and whether the common pool is empty (no free buffers) or not empty (free buffers). If the queue is not over-limit, the switch can allocate buffer space from the reserved pool or from the common pool (if it is not empty). If there are no free buffers in the common pool or if the queue is over-limit, the switch drops the frame.

**Examples**

This example shows how to map Fast Ethernet interface 0/1 on stack member 2 to queue-set 2. It configures the drop thresholds for queue 2 to 40 and 60 percent of the allocated memory, guarantees (reserves) 100 percent of the allocated memory, and configures 200 percent as the maximum memory this queue can have before packets are dropped:

```
Switch(config)# mls qos queue-set output 2 threshold 2 40 60 100 200
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# queue-set 2
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mls qos interface *interface-id* buffers** or the **show mls qos queue-set** privileged EXEC command.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>mls qos queue-set output buffers</b>	Allocates buffers to a queue-set.
<b>queue-set</b>	Maps a port to a queue-set.
<b>show mls qos interface buffers</b>	Displays QoS information.
<b>show mls qos queue-set</b>	Displays egress queue settings for the queue-set.

## mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth

Use the **mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to assign shaped round robin (SRR) weights to an ingress queue. The ratio of the weights is the ratio of the frequency in which the SRR scheduler dequeues packets from each queue. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth** *weight1 weight2*

**no mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>weight1 weight2</i> Ratio of <i>weight1</i> and <i>weight2</i> determines the ratio of the frequency in which the SRR scheduler dequeues packets from ingress queues 1 and 2. The range is 1 to 100. Separate each value with a space.				
<b>Defaults</b>	Weight1 and weight2 are 4 (1/2 of the bandwidth is equally shared between the two queues).				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12.1(11)AX</td> <td>This command was first introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
Release	Modification				
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>SRR services the priority queue for its configured weight as specified by the <b>bandwidth</b> keyword in the <b>mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue <i>queue-id</i> bandwidth <i>weight</i></b> global configuration command. Then SRR shares the remaining bandwidth with both ingress queues and services them as specified by the weights configured with the <b>mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth <i>weight1 weight2</i></b> global configuration command.</p> <p>You specify which ingress queue is the priority queue by using the <b>mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue</b> global configuration command.</p>				
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to assign the ingress bandwidth for the queues in the stack. Priority queuing is disabled, and the shared bandwidth ratio allocated to queue 1 is 25/(25+75) and to queue 2 is 75/(25+75):</p> <pre>Switch(config)# mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue 2 bandwidth 0 Switch(config)# mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth 25 75</pre> <p>In this example, queue 2 has three times the bandwidth of queue 1; queue 2 is serviced three times as often as queue 1.</p>				



This example shows how to assign the ingress bandwidths for the queues in the stack. Queue 1 is the priority queue with 10 percent of the bandwidth allocated to it. The bandwidth ratio allocated to queues 1 and 2 is 4/(4+4). SRR services queue 1 (the priority queue) first for its configured 10 percent bandwidth. Then SRR equally shares the remaining 90 percent of the bandwidth between queues 1 and 2 by allocating 45 percent to each queue:

```
Switch(config)# mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue 1 bandwidth 10
Switch(config)# mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth 4 4
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mls qos interface** [*interface-id*] **queueing** or the **show mls qos input-queue** privileged EXEC command.

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input buffers</a>	Allocates the buffers between the ingress queues.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input cos-map</a>	Maps class of service (CoS) values to an ingress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map</a>	Maps Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values to an ingress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue</a>	Configures the ingress priority queue and guarantees bandwidth.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input threshold</a>	Assigns weighted tail-drop (WTD) threshold percentages to an ingress queue.
<a href="#">show mls qos input-queue</a>	Displays ingress queue settings.
<a href="#">show mls qos interface queueing</a>	Displays quality of service (QoS) information.

## mls qos srr-queue input buffers

Use the **mls qos srr-queue input buffers** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to allocate the buffers between the ingress queues. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
mls qos srr-queue input buffers percentage1 percentage2
```

```
no mls qos srr-queue input buffers
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>percentage1</i> <i>percentage2</i>	Percentage of buffers allocated to ingress queues 1 and 2. The range is 0 to 100. Separate each value with a space.
<b>Defaults</b>	Ninety percent of the buffers is allocated to queue 1, and 10 percent of the buffers is allocated to queue 2.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You should allocate the buffers so that the queues can handle any incoming bursty traffic.	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to allocate 60 percent of the buffer space to ingress queue 1 and 40 percent of the buffer space to ingress queue 2:</p> <pre>Switch(config)# <b>mls qos srr-queue input buffers 60 40</b></pre> <p>You can verify your settings by entering the <b>show mls qos interface [interface-id] buffers</b> or the <b>show mls qos input-queue</b> privileged EXEC command.</p>	

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth</b>	Assigns shaped round robin (SRR) weights to an ingress queue.
<b>mls qos srr-queue input cos-map</b>	Maps class of service (CoS) values to an ingress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<b>mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map</b>	Maps Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values to an ingress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<b>mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue</b>	Configures the ingress priority queue and guarantees bandwidth.
<b>mls qos srr-queue input threshold</b>	Assigns weighted tail-drop (WTD) threshold percentages to an ingress queue.
<b>show mls qos input-queue</b>	Displays ingress queue settings.
<b>show mls qos interface buffers</b>	Displays quality of service (QoS) information.

## mls qos srr-queue input cos-map

Use the **mls qos srr-queue input cos-map** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to map class of service (CoS) values to an ingress queue or to map CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue queue-id { cos1...cos8 | threshold threshold-id
cos1...cos8 }
```

```
no mls qos srr-queue input cos-map
```

### Syntax Description

<b>queue</b> <i>queue-id</i>	Specify a queue number. For <i>queue-id</i> , the range is 1 to 2.
<i>cos1...cos8</i>	Map CoS values to an ingress queue. For <i>cos1...cos8</i> , enter up to eight values, and separate each value with a space. The range is 0 to 7.
<b>threshold</b> <i>threshold-id</i> <i>cos1...cos8</i>	Map CoS values to a queue threshold ID. For <i>threshold-id</i> , the range is 1 to 3. For <i>cos1...cos8</i> , enter up to eight values, and separate each value with a space. The range is 0 to 7.

### Defaults

Table 2-10 shows the default CoS input queue threshold map:

**Table 2-10 Default CoS Input Queue Threshold Map**

CoS Value	0–4	5	6, 7
Queue ID - Threshold ID	1 - 1	2 - 1	1 - 1

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The CoS assigned at the ingress port selects an ingress or egress queue and threshold.

The drop-threshold percentage for threshold 3 is predefined. It is set to the queue-full state. You can assign two weighted tail-drop (WTD) threshold percentages to an ingress queue by using the **mls qos srr-queue input threshold** global configuration command.

You can map each CoS value to a different queue and threshold combination, allowing the frame to follow different behavior.

**Examples**

This example shows how to map CoS values 0 to 3 to ingress queue 1 and to threshold ID 1 with a drop threshold of 50 percent. It maps CoS values 4 and 5 to ingress queue 1 and to threshold ID 2 with a drop threshold of 70 percent:

```
Switch(config)# mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 1 threshold 1 0 1 2 3
Switch(config)# mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 1 threshold 2 4 5
Switch(config)# mls qos srr-queue input threshold 1 50 70
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mls qos maps** privileged EXEC command.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth</a>	Assigns shaped round robin (SRR) weights to an ingress queue.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input buffers</a>	Allocates the buffers between the ingress queues.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map</a>	Maps Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values to an ingress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue</a>	Configures the ingress priority queue and guarantees bandwidth.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input threshold</a>	Assigns WTD threshold percentages to an ingress queue.
<a href="#">show mls qos maps</a>	Displays QoS mapping information.

## mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map

Use the **mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to map Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values to an ingress queue or to map DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue queue-id {dscp1...dscp8 | threshold threshold-id
dscp1...dscp8}
```

```
no mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map
```

### Syntax Description

<b>queue</b> <i>queue-id</i>	Specify a queue number. For <i>queue-id</i> , the range is 1 to 2.
<i>dscp1...dscp8</i>	Map DSCP values to an ingress queue. For <i>dscp1...dscp8</i> , enter up to eight values, and separate each value with a space. The range is 0 to 63.
<b>threshold</b> <i>threshold-id</i> <i>dscp1...dscp8</i>	Map DSCP values to a queue threshold ID. For <i>threshold-id</i> , the range is 1 to 3. For <i>dscp1...dscp8</i> , enter up to eight values, and separate each value with a space. The range is 0 to 63.

### Defaults

[Table 2-11](#) shows the default DSCP input queue threshold map:

**Table 2-11 Default DSCP Input Queue Threshold Map**

DSCP Value	0–39	40–47	48–63
Queue ID - Threshold ID	1 - 1	2 - 1	1 - 1

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

The DSCP assigned at the ingress port selects an ingress or egress queue and threshold.

The drop-threshold percentage for threshold 3 is predefined. It is set to the queue-full state. You can assign two weighted tail-drop (WTD) threshold percentages to an ingress queue by using the **mls qos srr-queue input threshold** global configuration command.

You can map each DSCP value to a different queue and threshold combination, allowing the frame to follow different behavior.

You can map up to eight DSCP values per command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to map DSCP values 0 to 6 to ingress queue 1 and to threshold 1 with a drop threshold of 50 percent. It maps DSCP values 20 to 26 to ingress queue 1 and to threshold 2 with a drop threshold of 70 percent:

```
Switch(config)# mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 1 threshold 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Switch(config)# mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 1 threshold 2 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
Switch(config)# mls qos srr-queue input threshold 1 50 70
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mls qos maps** privileged EXEC command.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth</b>	Assigns shaped round robin (SRR) weights to an ingress queue.
<b>mls qos srr-queue input buffers</b>	Allocates the buffers between the ingress queues.
<b>mls qos srr-queue input cos-map</b>	Maps class of service (CoS) values to an ingress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to threshold ID.
<b>mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue</b>	Configures the ingress priority queue and guarantees bandwidth.
<b>mls qos srr-queue input threshold</b>	Assigns WTD threshold percentages to an ingress queue.
<b>show mls qos maps</b>	Displays QoS mapping information.

## mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue

Use the **mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure the ingress priority queue and to guarantee bandwidth on the stack ring if the ring is congested. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue** *queue-id* **bandwidth** *weight*

**no mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue** *queue-id*

Syntax Description	<i>queue-id</i>	Ingress queue ID. The range is 1 to 2.
	<b>bandwidth</b> <i>weight</i>	Bandwidth percentage of the stack ring. The range is 0 to 40.

**Defaults** The priority queue is queue 2, and 10 percent of the bandwidth is allocated to it.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use the priority queue only for traffic that needs to be expedited (for example, voice traffic, which needs minimum delay and jitter).

The priority queue is guaranteed part of the bandwidth on the stack ring, which reduces the delay and jitter under heavy network traffic on an oversubscribed stack (when there is more traffic than the backplane can carry, and the queues are full and dropping frames).

The amount of bandwidth that can be guaranteed is restricted because a large value affects the entire stack and can degrade the stack performance.

Shaped round robin (SRR) services the priority queue for its configured weight as specified by the **bandwidth** keyword in the **mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue** *queue-id* **bandwidth** *weight* global configuration command. Then SRR shares the remaining bandwidth with both ingress queues and services them as specified by the weights configured with the **mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth** *weight1* *weight2* global configuration command.

To disable priority queueing, set the bandwidth weight to 0, for example, **mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue** *queue-id* **bandwidth 0**.



**Examples**

This example shows how to assign the ingress bandwidths for the queues in the stack. Queue 1 is the priority queue with 10 percent of the bandwidth allocated to it. The bandwidth ratio allocated to queues 1 and 2 is 4/(4+4). SRR services queue 1 (the priority queue) first for its configured 10 percent bandwidth. Then SRR equally shares the remaining 90 percent of the bandwidth between queues 1 and 2 by allocating 45 percent to each queue:

```
Switch(config)# mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue 1 bandwidth 10
Switch(config)# mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth 4 4
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mls qos interface** *[interface-id]* **queueing** or the **show mls qos input-queue** privileged EXEC command.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth</a>	Assigns shaped round robin (SRR) weights to an ingress queue.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input buffers</a>	Allocates the buffers between the ingress queues.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input cos-map</a>	Maps class of service (CoS) values to an ingress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map</a>	Maps Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values to an ingress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input threshold</a>	Assigns weighted tail-drop (WTD) threshold percentages to an ingress queue.
<a href="#">show mls qos input-queue</a>	Displays ingress queue settings.
<a href="#">show mls qos interface queueing</a>	Displays quality of service (QoS) information.

## mls qos srr-queue input threshold

Use the **mls qos srr-queue input threshold** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to assign weighted tail-drop (WTD) threshold percentages to an ingress queue. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**mls qos srr-queue input threshold** *queue-id* *threshold-percentage1* *threshold-percentage2*

**no mls qos srr-queue input threshold** *queue-id*

### Syntax Description

<i>queue-id</i>	ID of the ingress queue. The range is 1 to 2.
<i>threshold-percentage1</i> <i>threshold-percentage2</i>	Two WTD threshold percentage values. Each threshold value is a percentage of the total number of queue descriptors allocated for the queue. Separate each value with a space. The range is 1 to 100.

### Defaults

When quality of service (QoS) is enabled, WTD is enabled.

The two WTD thresholds are set to 100 percent.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

QoS uses the CoS-to-threshold map or the DSCP-to-threshold map to determine which class of service (CoS) or Differentiated Services Code Points (DSCPs) values are mapped to threshold 1 and to threshold 2. If threshold 1 is exceeded, packets with CoS or DSCPs assigned to this threshold are dropped until the threshold is no longer exceeded. However, packets assigned to threshold 2 continue to be queued and sent as long as the second threshold is not exceeded.

Each queue has two configurable (explicit) drop threshold and one preset (implicit) drop threshold (full).

You configure the CoS-to-threshold map by using the **mls qos srr-queue input cos-map** global configuration command. You configure the DSCP-to-threshold map by using the **mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map** global configuration command.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the tail-drop thresholds for the two queues. The queue 1 thresholds are 50 percent and 100 percent, and the queue 2 thresholds are 70 percent and 100 percent:

```
Switch(config)# mls qos srr-queue input threshold 1 50 100
Switch(config)# mls qos srr-queue input threshold 2 70 100
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mls qos interface** [*interface-id*] **buffers** or the **show mls qos input-queue** privileged EXEC command.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth</b>	Assigns shaped round robin (SRR) weights to an ingress queue.
<b>mls qos srr-queue input buffers</b>	Allocates the buffers between the ingress queues.
<b>mls qos srr-queue input cos-map</b>	Maps class of service (CoS) values to an ingress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<b>mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map</b>	Maps Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values to an ingress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<b>mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue</b>	Configures the ingress priority queue and guarantees bandwidth.
<b>show mls qos input-queue</b>	Displays ingress queue settings.
<b>show mls qos interface buffers</b>	Displays quality of service (QoS) information.

## mls qos srr-queue output cos-map

Use the **mls qos srr-queue output cos-map** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to map class of service (CoS) values to an egress queue or to map CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue queue-id {cos1...cos8 | threshold threshold-id
cos1...cos8}
```

```
no mls qos srr-queue output cos-map
```

Syntax Description		
<b>queue</b> <i>queue-id</i>	Specify a queue number.	For <i>queue-id</i> , the range is 1 to 4.
<i>cos1...cos8</i>	Map CoS values to an egress queue.	For <i>cos1...cos8</i> , enter up to eight values, and separate each value with a space. The range is 0 to 7.
<b>threshold</b> <i>threshold-id</i> <i>cos1...cos8</i>	Map CoS values to a queue threshold ID.	For <i>threshold-id</i> , the range is 1 to 3.  For <i>cos1...cos8</i> , enter up to eight values, and separate each value with a space. The range is 0 to 7.

### Defaults

[Table 2-12](#) shows the default CoS output queue threshold map:

**Table 2-12 Default CoS Output Queue Threshold Map**

CoS Value	0, 1	2, 3	4	5	6, 7
Queue ID - Threshold ID	2 - 1	3 - 1	4 - 1	1 - 1	4 - 1

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

The drop-threshold percentage for threshold 3 is predefined. It is set to the queue-full state.

**Note**

The egress queue default settings are suitable for most situations. You should change them only when you have a thorough understanding of the egress queues and if these settings do not meet your quality of service (QoS) solution.

You can assign two weighted tail-drop (WTD) threshold percentages to an egress queue by using the **mls qos queue-set output *qset-id* threshold** global configuration command.

You can map each CoS value to a different queue and threshold combination, allowing the frame to follow different behavior.

**Examples**

This example shows how to map Fast Ethernet interface 0/1 on stack member 2 to queue-set 1. It maps CoS values 0 to 3 to egress queue 1 and to threshold ID 1. It configures the drop thresholds for queue 1 to 50 and 70 percent of the allocated memory, guarantees (reserves) 100 percent of the allocated memory, and configures 200 percent as the maximum memory that this queue can have before packets are dropped.

```
Switch(config)# mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue 1 threshold 1 0 1 2 3
Switch(config)# mls qos queue-set output 1 threshold 1 50 70 100 200
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# queue-set 1
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mls qos maps**, the **show mls qos interface [*interface-id*] buffers**, or the **show mls qos queue-set** privileged EXEC command.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map</a>	Maps Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values to an egress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<a href="#">mls qos queue-set output threshold</a>	Configures the WTD thresholds, guarantees the availability of buffers, and configures the maximum memory allocation to a queue-set.
<a href="#">queue-set</a>	Maps a port to a queue-set.
<a href="#">show mls qos interface buffers</a>	Displays QoS information.
<a href="#">show mls qos maps</a>	Displays QoS mapping information.
<a href="#">show mls qos queue-set</a>	Displays egress queue settings for the queue-set.

## mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map

Use the **mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to map Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values to an egress or to map DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue queue-id {dscp1...dscp8 | threshold threshold-id
dscp1...dscp8}
```

```
no mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map
```

Syntax Description		
<b>queue</b> <i>queue-id</i>	Specify a queue number.	For <i>queue-id</i> , the range is 1 to 4.
<i>dscp1...dscp8</i>	Map DSCP values to an egress queue.	For <i>dscp1...dscp8</i> , enter up to eight values, and separate each value with a space. The range is 0 to 63.
<b>threshold</b> <i>threshold-id</i> <i>dscp1...dscp8</i>	Map DSCP values to a queue threshold ID.	For <i>threshold-id</i> , the range is 1 to 3.  For <i>dscp1...dscp8</i> , enter up to eight values, and separate each value with a space. The range is 0 to 63.

### Defaults

[Table 2-13](#) shows the default DSCP output queue threshold map:

**Table 2-13 Default DSCP Output Queue Threshold Map**

DSCP Value	0–15	16–31	32–39	40–47	48–63
Queue ID - Threshold ID	2 - 1	3 - 1	4 - 1	1 - 1	4 - 1

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

The drop-threshold percentage for threshold 3 is predefined. It is set to the queue-full state.

**Note**

The egress queue default settings are suitable for most situations. You should change them only when you have a thorough understanding of the egress queues and if these settings do not meet your QoS solution.

You can assign two weighted tail-drop (WTD) threshold percentages to an egress queue by using the **mls qos queue-set output *qset-id* threshold** global configuration command.

You can map each DSCP value to a different queue and threshold combination, allowing the frame to follow different behavior.

You can map up to eight DSCP values per command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to map Fast Ethernet interface 0/1 on stack member 2 to queue-set 1. It maps DSCP values 0 to 3 to egress queue 1 and to threshold ID 1. It configures the drop thresholds for queue 1 to 50 and 70 percent of the allocated memory, guarantees (reserves) 100 percent of the allocated memory, and configures 200 percent as the maximum memory that this queue can have before packets are dropped.

```
Switch(config)# mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 1 threshold 1 0 1 2 3
Switch(config)# mls qos queue-set output 1 threshold 1 50 70 100 200
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# queue-set 1
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mls qos maps**, the **show mls qos interface [interface-id] buffers**, or the **show mls qos queue-set** privileged EXEC command.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue output cos-map</a>	Maps class of service (CoS) values to an egress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<a href="#">mls qos queue-set output threshold</a>	Configures the WTD thresholds, guarantees the availability of buffers, and configures the maximum memory allocation to a queue-set.
<a href="#">queue-set</a>	Maps a port to a queue-set.
<a href="#">show mls qos interface buffers</a>	Displays quality of service (QoS) information.
<a href="#">show mls qos maps</a>	Displays QoS mapping information.
<a href="#">show mls qos queue-set</a>	Displays egress queue settings for the queue-set.

## mls qos trust

Use the **mls qos trust** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure the port trust state. Ingress traffic can be trusted, and classification is performed by examining the packet Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP), class of service (CoS), or IP-precedence field. Use the **no** form of this command to return a port to its untrusted state.

**mls qos trust** [**cos** | **device cisco-phone** | **dscp** | **ip-precedence**]

**no mls qos trust** [**cos** | **device** | **dscp** | **ip-precedence**]

Syntax Description		
<b>cos</b>	(Optional) Classify an ingress packet by using the packet CoS value. For an untagged packet, use the port default CoS value.	
<b>device cisco-phone</b>	(Optional) Classify ingress packets by trusting the value sent from the Cisco IP phone (trusted boundary).	
<b>dscp</b>	(Optional) Classify an ingress packet by using the packet DSCP value (most significant 6 bits of 8-bit service-type field). For a non-IP packet, the packet CoS is used if the packet is tagged. For an untagged packet, the default port CoS value is used.	
<b>ip-precedence</b>	(Optional) Classify an ingress packet by using the packet IP-precedence value (most significant 3 bits of 8-bit service-type field). For a non-IP packet, the packet CoS is used if the packet is tagged. For an untagged packet, the port default CoS value is used.	

**Defaults** The port is not trusted. If no keyword is specified when the command is entered, the default is **dscp**.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The <b>device cisco-phone</b> keywords were added.

**Usage Guidelines** Packets entering a quality of service (QoS) domain are classified at the edge of the domain. When the packets are classified at the edge, the switch port within the QoS domain can be configured to one of the trusted states because there is no need to classify the packets at every switch within the domain. Use this command to specify whether the port is trusted and which fields of the packet to use to classify traffic.

When a port is configured with trust DSCP or trust IP precedence and the incoming packet is a non-IP packet, the CoS-to-DSCP map is used to derive the corresponding DSCP value from the CoS value. The CoS can be the packet CoS for trunk ports or the port default CoS for nontrunk ports.

If the DSCP is trusted, the DSCP field of the IP packet is not modified. However, it is still possible that the CoS value of the packet is modified (according to DSCP-to-CoS map).



If the CoS is trusted, the CoS field of the packet is not modified, but the DSCP can be modified (according to CoS-to-DSCP map) if the packet is an IP packet.

The trusted boundary feature prevents security problems if users disconnect their PCs from networked Cisco IP phones and connect them to the switch port to take advantage of trusted CoS settings. You must globally enable the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) on the switch and on the interface connected to the IP phone. If the phone is not detected, trusted boundary disables the trusted setting on the switch port and prevents misuse of a high-priority queue. If you configure the trust setting for DSCP or IP precedence, the DSCP or IP precedence values in the incoming packets are trusted. If you configure the **mls qos cos override** interface configuration command on the switch port connected to the IP phone, the switch overrides the CoS of the incoming voice and data packets and assigns the default CoS value to them.

For an inter-QoS domain boundary, you can configure the port to the DSCP-trusted state and apply the DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map if the DSCP values are different between the QoS domains.

Classification using a port trust state (for example, **mls qos trust [cos | dscp | ip-precedence]**) and a policy map (for example, **service-policy input *policy-map-name***) are mutually exclusive. The last one configured overwrites the previous configuration.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure a port on stack member 2 to trust the IP precedence field in the incoming packet:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# mls qos trust ip-precedence
```

This example shows how to specify that the Cisco IP phone connected on a port on stack member 2 is a trusted device:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# mls qos trust device cisco-phone
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mls qos interface** privileged EXEC command.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>mls qos cos</b>	Defines the default CoS value of a port or assigns the default CoS to all incoming packets on the port.
<b>mls qos dscp-mutation</b>	Applies a DSCP-to DSCP-mutation map to a DSCP-trusted port.
<b>mls qos map</b>	Defines the CoS-to-DSCP map, DSCP-to-CoS map, the DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map, the IP-precedence-to-DSCP map, and the policed-DSCP map.
<b>show mls qos interface</b>	Displays QoS information.

## monitor session

Use the **monitor session** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to start a new Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) session or Remote SPAN (RSPAN) source or destination session, to enable ingress traffic on the destination port for a network security device (such as a Cisco IDS Sensor Appliance), to add or delete interfaces or VLANs to or from an existing SPAN or RSPAN session, and to limit (filter) SPAN source traffic to specific VLANs. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the SPAN or RSPAN session or to remove source or destination interfaces or filters from the SPAN or RSPAN session. For destination interfaces, the **encapsulation replicate** keywords are ignored with the **no** form of the command.

```
monitor session session_number destination {interface interface-id [, | -] [encapsulation replicate] [ingress {dot1q vlan vlan-id | isl | untagged vlan vlan-id | vlan vlan-id}} | {remote vlan vlan-id}
```

```
monitor session session_number filter vlan vlan-id [, | -]
```

```
monitor session session_number source {interface interface-id [, | -] [both | rx | tx]} | {vlan vlan-id [, | -] [both | rx | tx]} | {remote vlan vlan-id}
```

```
no monitor session {session_number | all | local | remote}
```

```
no monitor session session_number destination {interface interface-id [, | -] [encapsulation replicate] [ingress {dot1q vlan vlan-id | isl | untagged vlan vlan-id | vlan vlan-id}} | {remote vlan vlan-id}
```

```
no monitor session session_number filter vlan vlan-id [, | -]
```

```
no monitor session session_number source {interface interface-id [, | -] [both | rx | tx]} | {vlan vlan-id [, | -] [both | rx | tx]} | {remote vlan vlan-id}
```

### Syntax Description.

<i>session_number</i>	Specify the session number identified with the SPAN or RSPAN session. The range is 1 to 66.
<b>destination</b>	Specify the SPAN or RSPAN destination. A destination must be a physical port.
<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	Specify the destination or source interface for a SPAN or RSPAN session. Valid interfaces are physical ports (including type, stack member, module, and port number). For <b>source interface</b> , <b>port channel</b> is also a valid interface type, and the valid range is 1 to 12.
<b>encapsulation replicate</b>	(Optional) Specify that the destination interface replicates the source interface encapsulation method. If not selected, the default is to send packets in native form (untagged).  <b>Note</b> Entering these keywords is valid only for local SPAN; for RSPAN, the RSPAN VLAN ID overwrites the original VLAN ID; therefore packets are always sent untagged.
<b>ingress</b>	(Optional) Enable ingress traffic forwarding.
<b>dot1q vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	Specify ingress forwarding using 802.1Q encapsulation with the specified VLAN as the default VLAN for ingress traffic.
<b>isl</b>	Specify ingress forwarding using ISL encapsulation.

<b>untagged vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	Specify ingress forwarding using untagged encapsulation with the specified VLAN as the default VLAN for ingress traffic
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	When used with only the <b>ingress</b> keyword, set default VLAN for ingress traffic.
<b>remote vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	Specify the remote VLAN for an RSPAN source or destination session. The range is 2 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094.  <b>Note</b> The RSPAN VLAN cannot be VLAN 1 (the default VLAN) or VLAN IDs 1002 to 1005 (reserved for Token Ring and FDDI VLANs).
,	(Optional) Specify a series of interfaces or VLANs, or separate a range of interfaces or VLANs from a previous range. Enter a space before and after the comma.
-	(Optional) Specify a range of interfaces or VLANs. Enter a space before and after the hyphen.
<b>filter vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	Specify a list of VLANs as filters on trunk source ports to limit SPAN source traffic to specific VLANs. The <i>vlan-id</i> range is 1 to 4094.
<b>source</b>	Specify the SPAN or RSPAN source. A source can be a physical port, a port channel, or a VLAN.
<b>both, rx, tx</b>	(Optional) Specify the traffic direction to monitor. If you do not specify a traffic direction, the source interface sends both transmitted and received traffic.
<b>source vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	Specify the SPAN source interface as a VLAN ID. The range is 1 to 4094.
<b>all, local, remote</b>	Specify <b>all</b> , <b>local</b> , or <b>remote</b> with the <b>no monitor session</b> command to clear all SPAN and RSPAN, all local SPAN, or all RSPAN sessions.

### Defaults

No monitor sessions are configured.

On a source interface, the default is to monitor both received and transmitted traffic.

On a trunk interface used as a source port, all VLANs are monitored.

If **encapsulation replicate** is not specified on a local SPAN destination port, packets are sent in native form with no encapsulation tag.

Ingress forwarding is disabled on destination ports.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The <b>ingress {dot1q vlan <i>vlan-id</i>   isl   untagged vlan <i>vlan-id</i>   vlan <i>vlan-id</i>}</b> keywords were added.

## Usage Guidelines

Traffic that enters or leaves source ports or source VLANs can be monitored by using SPAN or RSPAN. Traffic routed to source ports or source VLANs cannot be monitored.

You can set a combined maximum of two local SPAN sessions and RSPAN source sessions. You can have a total of 66 SPAN and RSPAN sessions on a switch or switch stack.

You can have a maximum of 64 destination ports on a switch stack.

Each session can include multiple ingress or egress source ports or VLANs, but you cannot combine source ports and source VLANs in a single session. Each session can include multiple destination ports.

When you use VLAN-based SPAN (VSPAN) to analyze network traffic in a VLAN or set of VLANs, all active ports in the source VLANs become source ports for the SPAN or RSPAN session. Trunk ports are included as source ports for VSPAN, and only packets with the monitored VLAN ID are sent to the destination port.

You can monitor traffic on a single port or VLAN or on a series or range of ports or VLANs. You select a series or range of interfaces or VLANs by using the [, | -] options.

If you specify a series of VLANs or interfaces, you must enter a space before and after the comma. If you specify a range of VLANs or interfaces, you must enter a space before and after the hyphen (-).

EtherChannel ports cannot be configured as SPAN or RSPAN destination ports. A physical port that is a member of an EtherChannel group can be used as a destination port, but it cannot participate in the EtherChannel group while it is as a SPAN destination.

You can monitor individual ports while they participate in an EtherChannel, or you can monitor the entire EtherChannel bundle by specifying the **port-channel** number as the RSPAN source interface.

A port used as a destination port cannot be a SPAN or RSPAN source, nor can a port be a destination port for more than one session at a time.

You can enable 802.1X on a port that is a SPAN or RSPAN destination port; however, 802.1X is disabled until the port is removed as a SPAN destination. (If 802.1X is not available on the port, the switch returns an error message.) You can enable 802.1X on a SPAN or RSPAN source port.

VLAN filtering refers to analyzing network traffic on a selected set of VLANs on trunk source ports. By default, all VLANs are monitored on trunk source ports. You can use the **monitor session session\_number filter vlan vlan-id** command to limit SPAN traffic on trunk source ports to only the specified VLANs.

VLAN monitoring and VLAN filtering are mutually exclusive. If a VLAN is a source, VLAN filtering cannot be enabled. If VLAN filtering is configured, a VLAN cannot become a source.

If ingress traffic forwarding is enabled for a network security device, the destination port forwards traffic at Layer 2.

Destination ports can be configured to act in these ways:

- When you enter **monitor session session\_number destination interface interface-id** with no other keywords, egress encapsulation is untagged, and ingress forwarding is not enabled.
- When you enter **monitor session session\_number destination interface interface-id encapsulation replicate** with no other keywords, egress encapsulation replicates the source interface encapsulation; ingress forwarding is not enabled. (This applies to local SPAN only; RSPAN does not support encapsulation replication.)

- When you enter **monitor session** *session\_number* **destination interface** *interface-id* **encapsulation replicate ingress**, egress encapsulation replicates the source interface encapsulation; ingress encapsulation depends on the keywords that follow—**dot1q**, **isl**, or **untagged**. (This applies to local SPAN only; RSPAN does not support encapsulation replication.)
- When you enter **monitor session** *session\_number* **destination interface** *interface-id* **ingress**, egress encapsulation is untagged; ingress encapsulation depends on the keywords that follow—**dot1q**, **isl**, or **untagged**.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a local SPAN session 1 to monitor both sent and received traffic on source interface Gigabit Ethernet 1 on stack member 1 to destination interface Gigabit Ethernet 8 on stack member 2:

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 source interface gigabitethernet1/0/1 both
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 destination interface gigabitethernet2/0/8
```

This example shows how to delete a destination port from an existing local SPAN session:

```
Switch(config)# no monitor session 2 destination gigabitethernet1/0/4
```

This example shows how to limit SPAN traffic in an existing session only to specific VLANs:

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 filter vlan 100 - 304
```

This example shows how to configure RSPAN source session 1 to monitor multiple source interfaces and to configure the destination RSPAN VLAN 900.

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 source interface gigabitethernet1/0/10 ,
gigabitethernet1/0/12
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 source interface gigabitethernet2/0/2 rx
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 2 tx
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 900
Switch(config)# end
```

This example shows how to configure an RSPAN destination session 10 in the switch receiving the monitored traffic.

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 10 source remote vlan 900
Switch(config)# monitor session 10 destination interface gigabitethernet1/0/10
```

This example shows how to configure the destination port for ingress traffic on VLAN 5 by using a security device that supports 802.1Q encapsulation. Egress traffic replicates the source; ingress traffic uses 802.1Q encapsulation.

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 2 destination interface gigabitethernet1/0/5 encapsulation
replicate ingress dot1q vlan 5
```

This example shows how to configure the destination port for ingress traffic on VLAN 5 by using a security device that does not support encapsulation. Egress traffic replicates the source encapsulation; ingress traffic is untagged.

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 2 destination interface gigabitethernet1/0/5 encapsulation
replicate ingress untagged vlan 5
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show monitor** privileged EXEC command. You can view SPAN and RSPAN configuration on the switch by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command. SPAN information appears near the end of the output.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">remote-span</a>	Configures an RSPAN VLAN in vlan configuration mode.
<a href="#">show monitor</a>	Displays SPAN and RSPAN session information.
<a href="#">show running-config</a>	Displays the current operating configuration. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .

## mvr (global configuration)

Use the **mvr** global configuration command without keywords on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable the multicast VLAN registration (MVR) feature on the switch. Use the command with keywords to set the MVR mode for a switch, configure the MVR IP multicast address, set the maximum time to wait for a query reply before removing a port from group membership, and to specify the MVR multicast VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

```
mvr [group ip-address [count] | mode [compatible | dynamic] | querytime value | vlan vlan-id]
```

```
no mvr [group ip-address | mode [compatible | dynamic] | querytime value | vlan vlan-id]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>group</b> <i>ip-address</i>	Statically configure an MVR group IP multicast address on the switch.  Use the <b>no</b> form of this command to remove a statically configured IP multicast address or contiguous addresses or, when no IP address is entered, to remove all statically configured MVR IP multicast addresses.
<i>count</i>	(Optional) Configure multiple contiguous MVR group addresses. The range is 1 to 256; the default is 1.
<b>mode</b>	(Optional) Specify the MVR mode of operation.  The default is compatible mode.
<b>compatible</b>	Set MVR mode to provide compatibility with Catalyst 2900 XL and 3500 XL switches. This mode does not allow dynamic membership joins on source ports.
<b>dynamic</b>	Set MVR mode to allow dynamic MVR membership on source ports.
<b>querytime</b> <i>value</i>	(Optional) Set the maximum time to wait for IGMP report memberships on a receiver port. This time applies only to receiver-port leave processing. When an IGMP query is sent from a receiver port, the switch waits for the default or configured MVR querytime for an IGMP group membership report before removing the port from multicast group membership.  The value is the response time in units of tenths of a second. The range is 1 to 100; the default is 5 tenths or one-half second.  Use the <b>no</b> form of the command to return to the default setting.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Specify the VLAN on which MVR multicast data is expected to be received. This is also the VLAN to which all the source ports belong. The range is 1 to 4094; the default is VLAN 1.

### Defaults

MVR is disabled by default.

The default MVR mode is compatible mode.

No IP multicast addresses are configured on the switch by default.

The default group ip address count is 0.

The default query response time is 5 tenths of or one-half second.

The default multicast VLAN for MVR is VLAN 1.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A maximum of 256 MVR multicast groups can be configured on a switch.

Use the **mvr group** command to statically set up all the IP multicast addresses that will take part in MVR. Any multicast data sent to a configured multicast address is sent to all the source ports on the switch and to all receiver ports that have registered to receive data on that IP multicast address.

MVR supports aliased IP multicast addresses on the switch. However, if the switch is interoperating with Catalyst 3550 or Catalyst 3500 XL switches, you should not configure IP addresses that alias between themselves or with the reserved IP multicast addresses (in the range 224.0.0.xxx).

The **mvr querytime** command applies only to receiver ports.

If the switch MVR is interoperating with Catalyst 2900 XL or Catalyst 3500 XL switches, set the multicast mode to compatible.

When operating in compatible mode, MVR does not support IGMP dynamic joins on MVR source ports.

MVR can coexist with IGMP snooping on a switch.

Multicast routing and MVR cannot coexist on a switch. If you enable multicast routing and a multicast routing protocol while MVR is enabled, MVR is disabled and a warning message is displayed. If you try to enable MVR while multicast routing and a multicast routing protocol are enabled, the operation to enable MVR is cancelled with an Error message.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable MVR:

```
Switch(config)# mvr
```

This example shows how to disable MVR:

```
Switch(config)# no mvr
```

Use the **show mvr** privileged EXEC command to display the current setting for maximum multicast groups.

This example shows how to configure 228.1.23.4 as an IP multicast address:

```
Switch(config)# mvr group 228.1.23.4
```

This example shows how to configure ten contiguous IP multicast groups with multicast addresses from 228.1.23.1 to 228.1.23.10:

```
Switch(config)# mvr group 228.1.23.1 10
```

This example shows how to delete the previously configured ten IP multicast addresses:

```
Switch(config)# no mvr group 228.1.23.1 10
```



This example shows how to delete all previously configured IP multicast addresses:

```
Switch(config)# no mvr group
```

Use the **show mvr members** privileged EXEC command to display the IP multicast group addresses configured on the switch.

This example shows how to set the maximum query response time as one second (10 tenths):

```
Switch(config)# mvr querytime 10
```

This example shows how to return the maximum query response time to the default setting of one-half second:

```
Switch(config)# no mvr querytime
```

This example shows how to set VLAN 2 as the multicast VLAN:

```
Switch(config)# mvr vlan 2
```

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

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">mvr (interface configuration)</a>	Configures MVR ports.
<a href="#">show mvr</a>	Displays MVR global parameters or port parameters.
<a href="#">show mvr interface</a>	Displays the configured MVR interfaces with their type, status, and Immediate Leave configuration. Also displays all MVR groups of which the interface is a member.
<a href="#">show mvr members</a>	Displays all ports that are members of an MVR multicast group; if the group has no members, its status is shown as Inactive.

## mvr (interface configuration)

Use the **mvr** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure a Layer 2 port as a multicast VLAN registration (MVR) receiver or source port and set the immediate leave feature, and statically assign a port to an IP multicast VLAN and IP address. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

```
mvr [immediate | type { receiver | source } | vlan vlan-id group [ip-address]]
```

```
no mvr [immediate | type { source | receiver } | vlan vlan-id group [ip-address]]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>immediate</b>	(Optional) Enable the Immediate Leave feature of MVR on a port. Use the <b>no mvr immediate</b> command to disable the feature.
<b>type</b>	(Optional) Configure the port as an MVR receiver port or source port. The default port type is neither an MVR source nor receiver port. The <b>no mvr type</b> command resets the port as neither a source or receiver port.
<b>receiver</b>	Configure the port as a subscriber port that can only receive multicast data. Receiver ports cannot belong to the multicast VLAN.
<b>source</b>	Configure the port as an uplink port that can send and receive multicast data for the configured multicast groups. All source ports on a switch belong to a single multicast VLAN.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> <b>group</b>	(Optional) Add the port as a static member of the multicast group with the specified VLAN ID. The <b>no mvr vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> <b>group</b> command removes a port on a VLAN from membership in an IP multicast address group.
<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) Statically configure the specified MVR IP multicast group address for the specified multicast VLAN ID. This is the IP address of the multicast group that the port is joining.

### Defaults

A port is configured as neither receiver nor source by default.

The Immediate Leave feature is disabled on all ports by default.

No receiver port is a member of any configured multicast group by default.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Configure a port as a source port if that port should be able to both send and receive multicast data bound for the configured multicast groups. Multicast data is received on all ports configured as source ports.

Receiver ports cannot be trunk ports. Receiver ports on a switch can be in different VLANs, but should not belong to the multicast VLAN.

A port that is not taking part in MVR should not be configured as an MVR receiver port or source port. A non-MVR port is a normal switch port, able to send and receive multicast data with normal switch behavior.

When Immediate Leave is enabled, a receiver port leaves a multicast group more quickly. Without Immediate Leave, when the switch receives an IGMP leave message from a group on a receiver port, it sends out an IGMP MAC-based query on that port and waits for IGMP group membership reports. If no reports are received in a configured time period, the receiver port is removed from multicast group membership. With Immediate Leave, an IGMP MAC-based query is not sent from the receiver port on which the IGMP leave was received. As soon as the leave message is received, the receiver port is removed from multicast group membership, which speeds up leave latency.

The Immediate Leave feature should be enabled only on receiver ports to which a single receiver device is connected.

The **mvr vlan group** command statically configures ports to receive multicast traffic sent to the IP multicast address. A port statically configured as a member of group remains a member of the group until statically removed. In compatible mode, this command applies only to receiver ports; in dynamic mode, it can also apply to source ports. Receiver ports can also dynamically join multicast groups by using IGMP join messages.

When operating in compatible mode, MVR does not support IGMP dynamic joins on MVR source ports.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure Gigabit Ethernet port 0/1 on stack member 1 as an MVR receiver port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Switch(config-if)# mvr type receiver
```

This example shows how to configure Gigabit Ethernet port 0/2 on stack member 1 as an MVR source port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
Switch(config-if)# mvr type source
```

This example shows how to remove port 0/1 on stack member 1 as an MVR port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Switch(config-if)# no mvr
```

This example shows how to display configured receiver ports and source ports.

```
Switch# show mvr interface
Port      Type      Status      Immediate Leave
----      -
Gil/0/1   SOURCE    ACTIVE/UP   DISABLED
Gil/0/2   RECEIVER  ACTIVE/DOWN DISABLED
Gil/0/5   RECEIVER  ACTIVE/UP   ENABLED
```

This example shows how to enable Immediate Leave on Gigabit Ethernet port 1/0/1:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Switch(config-if)# mvr immediate
```

This example shows how to disable Immediate Leave on Gigabit Ethernet port 0/1 on stack member 1:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Switch(config-if)# no mvr immediate
```

This example shows how to add Gigabit Ethernet port 1/0/2 on VLAN 1 as a static member of IP multicast group 228.1.23.4:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
Switch(config-if)# mvr vlan1 group 230.1.23.4
```

This example shows how to remove this port from membership:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Switch(config-if)# no mvr vlan5 group 228.1.23.4
```

This example shows how to remove this port from all IP multicast groups:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Switch(config-if)# no mvr vlan5 group
```

This example shows the result if Gigabit Ethernet port 0/2 on stack member 1 is not a receiver port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
Switch(config-if)# mvr vlan 1 group 230.1.23.4
Interface Gi1/0/2 not configured as a receiver interface
```

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

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">mvr (global configuration)</a>	Enables and configures multicast VLAN registration on the switch.
<a href="#">show mvr</a>	Displays MVR global parameters or port parameters.
<a href="#">show mvr interface</a>	Displays the configured MVR interfaces or displays the multicast groups to which a receiver port belongs. Also displays all MVR groups of which the interface is a member.
<a href="#">show mvr members</a>	Displays all receiver ports that are members of an MVR multicast group.

## pagp learn-method

Use the **pagp learn-method** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to learn the source address of incoming packets received from an EtherChannel port. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**pagp learn-method** { **aggregation-port** | **physical-port** }

**no pagp learn-method**

### Syntax Description

<b>aggregation-port</b>	Specify address learning on the logical port-channel. The switch sends packets to the source using any of the interfaces in the EtherChannel. This setting is the default. With aggregate-port learning, it is not important on which physical port the packet arrives.
<b>physical-port</b>	Specify address learning on the physical port within the EtherChannel. The switch sends packets to the source using the same interface in the EtherChannel from which it learned the source address. The other end of the channel uses the same port in the channel for a particular destination MAC or IP address.

### Defaults

The default is aggregation-port (logical port channel).

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The learn method must be configured the same at both ends of the link.



#### Note

The Catalyst 3750 switch supports address learning only on aggregate ports even though the **physical-port** keyword is provided in the command-line interface (CLI). The **pagp learn-method** and the **pagp port-priority** interface configuration commands have no effect on the switch hardware, but they are required for PAgP interoperability with devices that only support address learning by physical ports, such as the Catalyst 1900 switch.

When the link partner to the Catalyst 3750 switch is a physical learner, we recommend that you configure the switch as a physical-port learner by using the **pagp learn-method physical-port** interface configuration command and to set the load-distribution method based on the source MAC address by using the **port-channel load-balance src-mac** global configuration command. Use the **pagp learn-method** interface configuration command only in this situation.

**Examples**

This example shows how to set the learning method to learn the address on the physical port within the EtherChannel:

```
Switch(config-if)# pagp learn-method physical-port
```

This example shows how to set the learning method to learn the address on the port-channel within the EtherChannel:

```
Switch(config-if)# pagp learn-method aggregation-port
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command or the **show pagp channel-group-number internal** privileged EXEC command.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">pagp port-priority</a>	Selects an interface over which all traffic through the EtherChannel is sent.
<a href="#">show pagp</a>	Displays PAgP channel-group information.
<a href="#">show running-config</a>	Displays the current operating configuration. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .

## pagp port-priority

Use the **pagp port-priority** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to select an interface over which all Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) traffic through the EtherChannel is sent. If all unused interfaces in the EtherChannel are in hot-standby mode, they can be placed into operation if the currently selected interface and link fails. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**pagp port-priority** *priority*

**no pagp port-priority**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>priority</i>	A priority number ranging from 0 to 255.
---------------------------	-----------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	The default is 128.	
-----------------	---------------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration	
----------------------	-------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The physical port with the highest priority that is operational and has membership in the same EtherChannel is the one selected for PAgP transmission.	
-------------------------	--	--



### Note

The Catalyst 3750 switch supports address learning only on aggregate ports even though the **physical-port** keyword is provided in the command-line interface (CLI). The **pagp learn-method** and the **pagp port-priority** interface configuration commands have no effect on the switch hardware, but they are required for PAgP interoperability with devices that only support address learning by physical ports, such as the Catalyst 1900 switch.

When the link partner to the Catalyst 3750 switch is a physical learner, we recommend that you configure the switch as a physical-port learner by using the **pagp learn-method physical-port** interface configuration command and to set the load-distribution method based on the source MAC address by using the **port-channel load-balance src-mac** global configuration command. Use the **pagp learn-method** interface configuration command only in this situation.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to set the port priority to 200:

```
Switch(config-if)# pagp port-priority 200
```

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

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">pagp learn-method</a>	Provides the ability to learn the source address of incoming packets.
<a href="#">show pagp</a>	Displays PAgP channel-group information.
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the current operating configuration. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .



# permit

Use the **permit** MAC-access list configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to allow non-IP traffic to be forwarded if the conditions are matched. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a permit condition from the extended MAC access list.

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

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



## Note

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

## Syntax Description

<b>any</b>	Keyword to specify to deny any source or destination MAC address.
<b>host</b> <i>src-MAC-addr</i>   <i>src-MAC-addr mask</i>	Define a host MAC address and optional subnet mask. If the source address for a packet matches the defined address, non-IP traffic from that address is denied.
<b>host</b> <i>dst-MAC-addr</i>   <i>dst-MAC-addr mask</i>	Define a destination MAC address and optional subnet mask. If the destination address for a packet matches the defined address, non-IP traffic to that address is denied.
<i>type mask</i>	(Optional) Use the Ethertype number of a packet with Ethernet II or SNAP encapsulation to identify the protocol of the packet. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>type</i> is 0 to 65535, specified in hexadecimal.</li> <li><i>mask</i> is a mask of <i>don't care</i> bits applied to the Ethertype before testing for a match.</li> </ul>
<b>aarp</b>	(Optional) Select Ethertype AppleTalk Address Resolution Protocol that maps a data-link address to a network address.
<b>amber</b>	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-Amber.
<b>cos</b> <i>cos</i>	(Optional) Select an arbitrary class of service (CoS) number from 0 to 7 to set priority. Filtering on CoS can be performed only in hardware. A warning message appears if the <b>cos</b> option is configured.
<b>dec-spanning</b>	(Optional) Select EtherType Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) spanning tree.
<b>decnet-iv</b>	(Optional) Select EtherType DECnet Phase IV protocol.
<b>diagnostic</b>	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-Diagnostic.
<b>dsm</b>	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-DSM.
<b>etype-6000</b>	(Optional) Select EtherType 0x6000.
<b>etype-8042</b>	(Optional) Select EtherType 0x8042.
<b>lat</b>	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-LAT.
<b>lavc-sca</b>	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-LAVC-SCA.

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

To filter IPX traffic, you use the *type mask* or **lsap lsap mask** keywords, depending on the type of IPX encapsulation being used. Filter criteria for IPX encapsulation types as specified in Novell terminology and Cisco IOS terminology are listed in [Table 2-14](#).

**Table 2-14 IPX Filtering Criteria**

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

#### Defaults

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

#### Command Modes

MAC-access list configuration

#### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

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

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

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

**Note**

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

**Examples**

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

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

This example shows how to remove the permit condition from the MAC name extended access list:

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

This example permits all packets with Ethertype 0x4321:

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

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>deny</b>	Denies non-IP traffic to be forwarded if conditions are matched.
<b>mac access-list extended</b>	Creates an access list based on MAC addresses for non-IP traffic.
<b>show access-lists</b>	Displays access control lists configured on a switch.

# police

Use the **police** policy-map class configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to define a policer for classified traffic. A policer defines a maximum permissible rate of transmission, a maximum burst size for transmissions, and an action to take if either maximum is exceeded. Use the **no** form of this command to remove an existing policer.

**police** *rate-bps burst-byte* [**exceed-action** { **drop** | **policed-dscp-transmit** }]

**no police** *rate-bps burst-byte* [**exceed-action** { **drop** | **policed-dscp-transmit** }]

Syntax Description		
<i>rate-bps</i>		Specify the average traffic rate in bits per second (bps). The range is 8000 to 1000000000.
<i>burst-byte</i>		Specify the normal burst size in bytes. The range is 8000 to 1000000.
<b>exceed-action drop</b>		(Optional) When the specified rate is exceeded, specify that the switch drop the packet.
<b>exceed-action policed-dscp-transmit</b>		(Optional) When the specified rate is exceeded, specify that the switch change the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) of the packet to that specified in the policed-DSCP map and then send the packet.

**Defaults** No policers are defined.

**Command Modes** Policy-map class configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The port ASIC supports 256 policers (255 policers plus 1 no policer). The maximum number of policers supported per port is 64. Policers are allocated on demand by the software and are constrained by the hardware and ASIC boundaries. You cannot reserve policers per port. There is no guarantee that a port will be assigned to any policer.

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

Policing uses a token-bucket algorithm. You configure the bucket depth (the maximum burst that is tolerated before the bucket overflows) by using the *burst-byte* option of the **police** policy-map class configuration command or the **mls qos aggregate-policer** global configuration command. You configure how quickly (the average rate) the tokens are removed from the bucket by using the *rate-bps* option of the **police** policy-map class configuration command or the **mls qos aggregate-policer** global configuration command. For more information, refer to the software configuration guide for this release.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure a policer that drops packets if traffic exceeds 1 Mbps average rate with a burst size of 20 KB. The DSCPs of incoming packets are trusted, and there is no packet modification.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy1
Switch(config-pmap)# class class1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set ip dscp 45
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 1000000 20000 exceed-action drop
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

This example shows how to configure a policer, which marks down the DSCPs with the values defined in policed-DSCP map and sends the packet:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy2
Switch(config-pmap)# class class2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 1000000 20000 exceed-action policed-dscp-transmit
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">class</a>	Defines a traffic classification match criteria (through the <b>police</b> , <b>set</b> , and <b>trust</b> policy-map class configuration commands) for the specified class-map name.
<a href="#">mls qos map policed-dscp</a>	Applies a policed-DSCP map to a DSCP-trusted port.
<a href="#">policy-map</a>	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple interfaces to specify a service policy.
<a href="#">set</a>	Classifies IP traffic by setting a DSCP or IP-precedence value in the packet.
<a href="#">show policy-map</a>	Displays quality of service (QoS) policy maps.
<a href="#">trust</a>	Defines a trust state for traffic classified through the <b>class</b> policy-map configuration or the <b>class-map</b> global configuration command.

# police aggregate

Use the **police aggregate** policy-map class configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to apply an aggregate policer to multiple classes in the same policy map. A policer defines a maximum permissible rate of transmission, a maximum burst size for transmissions, and an action to take if either maximum is exceeded. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified policer.

**police aggregate** *aggregate-policer-name*

**no police aggregate** *aggregate-policer-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>aggregate-policer-name</i> Name of the aggregate policer.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	No aggregate policers are defined.
-----------------	------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Policy-map class configuration
----------------------	--------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>The port ASIC supports 256 policers (255 policers plus 1 no policer). The maximum number of policers supported per port is 64. Policers are allocated on demand by the software and are constrained by the hardware and ASIC boundaries. You cannot reserve policers per port. There is no guarantee that a port will be assigned to any policer.</p>
-------------------------	--

You set aggregate policer parameters by using the **mls qos aggregate-policer** global configuration command. You apply an aggregate policer to multiple classes in the same policy map; you cannot use an aggregate policer across different policy maps.

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

**Examples**

This example shows how to define the aggregate policer parameters and to apply the policer to multiple classes in a policy map:

```
Switch(config)# mls qos aggregate-policer agg_policer1 10000 1000000 exceed-action drop
Switch(config)# policy-map policy2
Switch(config-pmap)# class class1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police aggregate agg_policer1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class class2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set ip dscp 10
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police aggregate agg_policer1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class class3
Switch(config-pmap-c)# trust dscp
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police aggregate agg_policer2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">mls qos aggregate-policer</a>	Defines policer parameters, which can be shared by multiple classes within a policy map.
<a href="#">show mls qos aggregate-policer</a>	Displays the quality of service (QoS) aggregate policer configuration.

# policy-map

Use the **policy-map** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to create or modify a policy map that can be attached to multiple interfaces and to enter policy-map configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete an existing policy map and to return to global configuration mode.

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

**no policy-map** *policy-map-name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-map-name</i>	Name of the policy map.
--------------------	------------------------	-------------------------

Defaults	No policy maps are defined. The default behavior is to set the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) to 0 if the packet is an IP packet and to set the class of service (CoS) to 0 if the packet is tagged. No policing is performed.
----------	--

Command Modes	Global configuration
---------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>After entering the <b>policy-map</b> command, you enter policy-map configuration mode, and these configuration commands are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>class</b>: defines the classification match criteria for the specified class map. For more information, see the <a href="#">“class” section on page 2-33</a>.</li> <li>• <b>description</b>: describes the policy map (up to 200 characters).</li> <li>• <b>exit</b>: exits policy-map configuration mode and returns you to global configuration mode.</li> <li>• <b>no</b>: removes a previously defined policy map.</li> <li>• <b>rename</b>: renames the current policy map.</li> </ul> <p>To return to global configuration mode, use the <b>exit</b> command. To return to privileged EXEC mode, use the <b>end</b> command.</p> <p>Before configuring policies for classes whose match criteria are defined in a class map, use the <b>policy-map</b> command to specify the name of the policy map to be created, added to, or modified. Entering the <b>policy-map</b> command also enables the policy-map configuration mode in which you can configure or modify the class policies for that policy map.</p>
------------------	---



You can configure class policies in a policy map only if the classes have match criteria defined for them. To configure the match criteria for a class, use the **class-map** global configuration and **match** class-map configuration commands. You define packet classification on a physical-port basis.

Only one policy map per ingress interface is supported. You can apply the same policy map to multiple interfaces.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a policy map called *policy1*. When attached to the ingress direction, it matches all the incoming traffic defined in *class1*, sets the IP DSCP to 10, and polices the traffic at an average rate of 1 Mbps and bursts at 20 KB. Traffic exceeding the profile is marked down to a DSCP value obtained from the policed-DSCP map and then sent.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy1
Switch(config-pmap)# class class1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set ip dscp 10
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 1000000 20000 exceed-action policed-dscp-transmit
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

This example shows how to configure multiple classes in a policy map called *polycymap2*:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map polycymap2
Switch(config-pmap)# class class1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set ip dscp 10
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 100000 20000 exceed-action policed-dscp-transmit
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class class2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# trust dscp
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 100000 20000 exceed-action drop
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class class3
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set ip dscp 0 (no policer)
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

This example shows how to delete *polycymap2*:

```
Switch(config)# no policy-map polycymap2
```

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">class</a>	Defines a traffic classification match criteria (through the <b>police</b> , <b>set</b> , and <b>trust</b> policy-map class configuration command) for the specified class-map name.
<a href="#">class-map</a>	Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to the class whose name you specify.
<a href="#">service-policy</a>	Applies a policy map to an interface
<a href="#">show policy-map</a>	Displays quality of service (QoS) policy maps.

# port-channel load-balance

Use the **port-channel load-balance** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the load-distribution method among the ports in the EtherChannel. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**port-channel load-balance** { **dst-ip** | **dst-mac** | **src-dst-ip** | **src-dst-mac** | **src-ip** | **src-mac** }

**no port-channel load-balance**

## Syntax Description

<b>dst-ip</b>	Load distribution is based on the destination host IP address.
<b>dst-mac</b>	Load distribution is based on the destination host MAC address. Packets to the same destination are sent on the same port, but packets to different destinations are sent on different ports in the channel.
<b>src-dst-ip</b>	Load distribution is based on the source and destination host IP address.
<b>src-dst-mac</b>	Load distribution is based on the source and destination host MAC address.
<b>src-ip</b>	Load distribution is based on the source host IP address.
<b>src-mac</b>	Load distribution is based on the source MAC address. Packets from different hosts use different ports in the channel, but packets from the same host use the same port.

## Defaults

The default is **src-mac**.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

For information about when to use these forwarding methods, refer to the “Configuring EtherChannels” chapter in the software guide for this release.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the load-distribution method to **dst-mac**:

```
Switch(config)# port-channel load-balance dst-mac
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command or the **show etherchannel load-balance** privileged EXEC command.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">interface port-channel</a>	Accesses or creates the port channel.
<a href="#">show etherchannel</a>	Displays EtherChannel information for a channel.
<a href="#">show running-config</a>	Displays the current operating configuration. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .

# queue-set

Use the **queue-set** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to map a port to a queue-set. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**queue-set** *qset-id*

**no queue-set** *qset-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>qset-id</i>	ID of the queue-set. Each port belongs to a queue-set, which defines all the characteristics of the four egress queues per port. The range is 1 to 2.
---------------------------	----------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	The queue-set ID is 1.
-----------------	------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to map Fast Ethernet port 0/1 on stack member 2 to queue-set 2:

```
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# queue-set 2
```

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">mls qos queue-set output buffers</a>	Allocates buffers to a queue-set.
	<a href="#">mls qos queue-set output threshold</a>	Configures the weighted tail-drop (WTD) thresholds, guarantees the availability of buffers, and configures the maximum memory allocation to a queue-set.
	<a href="#">show mls qos interface buffers</a>	Displays quality of service (QoS) information.

# rcommand

Use the **rcommand** user EXEC command on the switch stack or on the cluster command switch to start a Telnet session and to execute commands on a cluster member switch from the cluster command switch or the switch stack. To end the session, enter the **exit** command.

**rcommand** { *n* | **commander** | **mac-address** *hw-addr* }

Syntax Description		
<i>n</i>		Provide the number that identifies a cluster member. The range is 0 to 15.
<b>commander</b>		Provide access to the cluster command switch from a cluster member switch.
<b>mac-address</b> <i>hw-addr</i>		MAC address of the cluster member switch.

Command Modes	
	User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command is available only on the cluster command switch stack or cluster command switch.

If the switch is the cluster command switch but the cluster member switch *n* does not exist, an error message appears. To obtain the switch number, enter the **show cluster members** privileged EXEC command on the cluster command switch.

You can use this command to access a cluster member switch from the cluster command-switch prompt or to access a cluster command switch from the member-switch prompt.

For Catalyst 2900 XL, 3500 XL, 2950, 2970, 3550, and 3750 switches, the Telnet session accesses the member-switch command-line interface (CLI) at the same privilege level as on the cluster command switch. For example, if you execute this command at user level on the cluster command switch, the cluster member switch is accessed at user level. If you use this command on the cluster command switch at privileged level, the command accesses the remote device at privileged level. If you use an intermediate enable-level lower than *privileged*, access to the cluster member switch is at user level.

For Catalyst 1900 and 2820 switches running standard edition software, the Telnet session accesses the menu console (the menu-driven interface) if the cluster command switch is at privilege level 15. If the cluster command switch is at privilege level 1, you are prompted for the password before being able to access the menu console. Cluster command switch privilege levels map to the cluster member switches running standard edition software as follows:

- If the cluster command switch privilege level is from 1 to 14, the cluster member switch is accessed at privilege level 1.
- If the cluster command switch privilege level is 15, the cluster member switch is accessed at privilege level 15.

The Catalyst 1900 and 2820 CLI is available only on switches running Enterprise Edition Software.

This command will not work if the vty lines of the cluster command switch have access-class configurations.

You are not prompted for a password because the cluster member switches inherited the password of the cluster command switch when they joined the cluster.

### Examples

This example shows how to start a session with member 3. All subsequent commands are directed to member 3 until you enter the **exit** command or close the session.

```
Switch# rcommand 3
Switch-3# show version
Cisco Internet Operating System Software ...
...
Switch-3# exit
Switch#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">show cluster members</a>	Displays information about the cluster members.

# reload

Use the **reload** privileged EXEC command to reset the stack member and applies a configuration change into effect.

**reload** [*LINE* | **at** | **cancel** | **in** | **slot** *stack-member-number* | **standby-cpu**]

Syntax Description		
<i>LINE</i>		Specify the reason for the reload.
<b>at</b>		Specify the time in hh:mm for the reload to occur.
<b>cancel</b>		Cancel the pending reload.
<b>in</b>		Specify a time interval in mmm or hhh:mm for reloads to occur.
<b>slot</b> <i>stack-member-number</i>		Save the changes on the specified stack member and restart it.
<b>standby-cpu</b>		Reload the standby route processor (RP).

**Defaults** Immediately resets the stack member and puts a configuration change into effect.

**Command Modes** Privilege EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to reload the switch stack:

```
Switch(config)# reload
System configuration has been modified. Save? [yes/no]: y
Proceed to reload the whole Stack? [confirm] y
```

This example shows how to reload a specific stack member:

```
Switch(config)# reload slot 6
Proceed with reload? [confirm] y
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">reload</a>	Accesses a specific stack member.
	<a href="#">switch priority</a>	Changes the stack member priority value.
	<a href="#">switch renumber</a>	Changes the stack member number.
	<a href="#">show switch</a>	Displays information about the switch stack and its stack members.

# remote command

Use the **remote command** privileged EXEC command to monitor all or specified stack members.

**remote command** [**all** / *stack-member-number*] *LINE*

Syntax Description		
	<i>stack-member-number</i>	Specify the stack member. The range is 1 to 9.
	<b>all</b>	Apply to all stack members.
	<i>LINE</i>	Specify the command to execute.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The commands (such as **debug**, **show**, or **clear**) you use in the *LINE* command-to-execute string apply to a specific stack member or to the switch stack.

**Examples** This example shows how to execute the **undebug** command on the switch stack:

```
Switch(config)# remote command all undebug all
Switch :1 :
-----
All possible debugging has been turned off
Switch :5 :
-----
All possible debugging has been turned off
Switch :9 :
-----
All possible debugging has been turned off
```

This example shows how to execute the **debug uddld event** command on stack member 5:

```
Switch(config)# remote command 5 undebug all
Switch :5 :
-----
UDLD events debugging is on
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">reload</a>	Accesses a specific stack member.
	<a href="#">switch priority</a>	Changes the stack member priority value.
	<a href="#">switch renumber</a>	Changes the stack member number.
	<a href="#">show switch</a>	Displays information about the switch stack and its stack members.



# remote-span

Use the **remote-span** VLAN configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure a VLAN as a Remote Switched Port Analyzer (RSPAN) VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the RSPAN designation from the VLAN.

**remote-span**

**no remote-span**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** No RSPAN VLANs are defined.

**Command Modes** VLAN configuration (config-VLAN)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can configure RSPAN VLANs only in config-VLAN mode (entered by using the **vlan** global configuration command), not the VLAN configuration mode entered by using the **vlan database** privileged EXEC command.

If VTP is enabled, the RSPAN feature is propagated by VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) for VLAN-IDs that are lower than 1005. If the RSPAN VLAN ID is in the extended range, you must manually configure intermediate switches (those in the RSPAN VLAN between the source switch and the destination switch).

Before you configure the RSPAN **remote-span** command, use the **vlan** (global configuration) command to create the VLAN.

The RSPAN VLAN has these characteristics:

- No MAC address learning occurs on it.
- RSPAN VLAN traffic flows only on trunk ports.
- Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) can run in the RSPAN VLAN, but it does not run on RSPAN destination ports.

When an existing VLAN is configured as an RSPAN VLAN, the VLAN is first deleted and then recreated as an RSPAN VLAN. Any access ports are made inactive until the RSPAN feature is disabled.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure a VLAN as an RSPAN VLAN.

```
Switch(config)# vlan 901
Switch(config-vlan)# remote-span
```

This example shows how to remove the RSPAN feature from a VLAN.

```
Switch(config)# vlan 901
Switch(config-vlan)# no remote-span
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show vlan remote-span** user EXEC command.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">monitor session</a>	Enables Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) and RSPAN monitoring on a port and configures a port as a source or destination port.
<a href="#">vlan (global configuration)</a>	Changes to config-vlan mode where you can configure VLANs 1 to 4094.

# rmon collection stats

Use the **rmon collection stats** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to collect Ethernet group statistics, which include utilization statistics about broadcast and multicast packets, and error statistics about Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) alignment errors and collisions. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**rmon collection stats** *index* [**owner name**]

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

Syntax Description	
<i>index</i>	Remote Network Monitoring (RMON) collection control index. The range is 1 to 65535.
<b>owner name</b>	(Optional) Owner of the RMON collection.

**Defaults** The RMON statistics collection is disabled.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The RMON statistics collection command is based on hardware counters.

**Examples** This example shows how to collect RMON statistics for the owner *root* on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/1 of stack member 2:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# rmon collection stats 2 owner root
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show rmon statistics</b>	Displays RMON statistics.  For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; RMON Commands</b> .

## sdm prefer

Use the **sdm prefer** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure the template used in Switch Database Management (SDM) resource allocation. You can use a template to allocate system resources to best support the features being used in your application. Use a template to provide maximum system utilization for unicast routing or for VLAN configuration or to change an aggregator template (Catalyst 3750-12S only) to a desktop template. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default template.

**sdm prefer** { **default** | **routing** | **vlan** } [**desktop**]

**no sdm prefer**

Syntax Description	default	routing	vlan	desktop
	Set the switch to use the default template (Catalyst 3750-12S only). This keyword is not available on switches that do not allow the aggregator template (desktop switches). On these switches, enter the <b>no sdm prefer</b> command to set the default template.	Provide maximum system utilization for unicast routing. You would typically use this template for a router or aggregator in the middle of a network.	Provide maximum system utilization for VLANs. This template maximizes system resources for use as a Layer 2 switch with no routing.	Use only on a Catalyst 3750-12S switch (where aggregator templates are the default), to select the default, routing, or VLAN desktop template.

**Defaults** The default template provides a balance to all features.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The aggregator templates were added.

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

Desktop switches support only desktop templates; an aggregator switch (Catalyst 3750-12S) supports both desktop and aggregator templates. On an aggregator switch, if you do not enter the desktop keyword, the aggregator templates are selected.

All stack members use the same SDM desktop or aggregator template, stored on the stack master. When a new switch member is added to a stack, as with the switch configuration file and VLAN database file, the SDM configuration that is stored on the stack master overrides the template configured on an individual switch.

If a stack member cannot support the template that is running on the master switch, the switch goes into SDM mismatch mode, the master switch does not attempt to change the SDM template, and the switch cannot be a functioning member of the stack.

- If the master switch is a Catalyst 3750-12S, and you change the template from an aggregator template to a desktop template and reload the switch, the entire stack operates with the selected desktop template. This could cause configuration losses if the number of ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) entries exceeds the desktop template sizes.
- If you change the template on a Catalyst 3750-12S master from a desktop template to an aggregator template and reload the switch, any desktop switches that were part of the stack go into SDM mismatch mode.
- If you add a Catalyst 3750-12S switch that is running the aggregator template to a stack that has a desktop switch as the stack master, the stack operates with the desktop template selected on the stack master. This could cause configuration losses on the Catalyst 3750-12S stack member if the number of TCAM entries on it exceeds desktop template sizes.


**Note**

For more information about stacking, refer to the “Managing Switch Stacks” chapter in the software configuration guide.

Use the **sdm prefer vlan [desktop]** global configuration command only on switches intended for Layer 2 switching with no routing. When you use the VLAN template, no system resources are reserved for routing entries and any routing is done through software. This overloads the central processing unit (CPU) and severely degrades routing performance.

Do not use the routing template if you do not have routing enabled on your switch. Entering the **sdm prefer routing [desktop]** global configuration command prevents other features from using the memory allocated to unicast routing in the routing template.

Table 2-15 lists the approximate number of each resource supported in each of the three templates for a desktop or aggregator switch. The first eight rows in the tables (unicast MAC addresses through security ACEs) represent approximate hardware boundaries set when a template is selected. If a section of a hardware resource is full, all processing overflow is sent to the CPU, seriously impacting switch performance. The last row is a guideline used to calculate hardware resource consumption related to the number of Layer 3 VLANs configured.

**Table 2-15 Approximate Number of Feature Resources Allowed by Each Template**

Resource	Desktop Templates			Aggregator Templates		
	Default	Routing	VLAN	Default	Routing	VLAN
Unicast MAC addresses	6 K	3 K	12 K	6 K	6 K	12 K
Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) groups and multicast routes	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K
Unicast routes	8 K	11 K	0	12 K	20 K	0
• Directly connected hosts	6 K	3 K	0	6 K	6 K	0
• Indirect routes	2 K	8 K	0	6 K	14 K	0
Policy-based routing access control entries (ACEs)	0	512	0	0	512	0
QoS classification ACEs	512	512	512	896	512	896

Table 2-15 Approximate Number of Feature Resources Allowed by Each Template (continued)

Resource	Desktop Templates			Aggregator Templates		
	Default	Routing	VLAN	Default	Routing	VLAN
Security ACEs	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K
Layer 2 VLANs	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K	1 K

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the routing template on a desktop switch:

```
Switch(config)# sdm prefer routing
Switch(config)# exit
Switch# reload
```

This example shows how to configure the desktop routing template on an aggregator switch:

```
Switch(config)# sdm prefer routing desktop
Switch(config)# exit
Switch# reload
```

This example shows how to change a switch template to the default template. On an aggregator switch, this is the default aggregator template; on a desktop switch, this is the default desktop template.

```
Switch(config)# no sdm prefer
Switch(config)# exit
Switch# reload
```

This example shows how to configure the desktop default template on an aggregator switch:

```
Switch(config)# sdm prefer default desktop
Switch(config)# exit
Switch# reload
```

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">show sdm prefer</a>	Displays the current SDM template in use or displays the templates that can be used, with approximate resource allocation per feature.

# service password-recovery

Use the **service password-recovery** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable the password-recovery mechanism (the default). This mechanism allows a user with physical access to the switch to hold down the **Mode** button and interrupt the boot process while the switch is powering up and to assign a new password. Use the **no** form of this command to disable part of the password-recovery functionality. When the password-recovery mechanism is disabled, interrupting the boot process is allowed only if the user agrees to set the system back to the default configuration.

**service password-recovery**

**no service password-recovery**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** The default action is for the password-recovery mechanism to be enabled.

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration

---

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** As a system administrator, you can use the **no service password-recovery** command to disable some of the functionality of the password recovery feature by allowing an end user to reset a password only by agreeing to return to the default configuration.

To use the password-recovery procedure, a user with physical access to the switch holds down the **Mode** button while the unit powers up and for a second or two after the LED above port 1X goes off. When the button is released, the system continues with initialization. If the password-recovery mechanism is disabled, this message is displayed:

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

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

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

**Note**

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

If the switch is operating in VTP transparent mode, we recommend that you also save a copy of the vlan.dat file in a location away from the switch.

When you enter the **service password-recovery** or **no service password-recovery** command on the stack master, it is propagated throughout the stack and applied to all switches in the stack.

You can verify if password recovery is enabled or disabled by entering the **show version** privileged EXEC command.

**Examples**

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

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show version</a>	Displays version information for the hardware and firmware.



# service-policy

Use the **service-policy** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to apply a policy map defined by the **policy-map** command to the input of a particular interface. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the policy map and interface association.

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

**no service-policy input** *policy-map-name*

## Syntax Description

**input** *policy-map-name* Apply the specified policy-map to the input of an interface.



## Note

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

## Defaults

No policy maps are attached to the interface.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Only one policy map per ingress interface is supported.

Classification using a port trust state (for example, **mls qos trust [cos | dscp | ip-precedence]**) and a policy map (for example, **service-policy input** *policy-map-name*) are mutually exclusive. The last one configured overwrites the previous configuration.

## Examples

This example shows how to apply *plcmap1* to an ingress interface on stack member 2:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# service-policy input plcmap1
```

This example shows how to detach *plcmap2* from an interface on stack member 2:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/2
Switch(config-if)# no service-policy input plcmap2
```

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

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>policy-map</b>	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple interfaces to specify a service policy.
<b>show policy-map</b>	Displays quality of service (QoS) policy maps.

# session

Use the **session** privileged EXEC command on the stack master to access a specific stack member.

**session** *stack-member-number*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>stack-member-number</i>	Specify the current stack member number. The stack member number is in the range from 1 through 9.
---------------------------	----------------------------	--

**Defaults** No default is defined.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** When you access the stack member, its stack member number is appended to the system prompt.

**Examples** This example shows how to access stack member 6:

```
Switch(config)# session 6
Switch-6#
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">reload</a>	Saves the configuration change and restarts the stack member.
	<a href="#">switch priority</a>	Changes the stack member priority value.
	<a href="#">switch renumber</a>	Changes the stack member number.
	<a href="#">show switch</a>	Displays information about the switch stack and its stack members.

# set

Use the **set** policy-map class configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to classify IP traffic by setting a Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) or IP-precedence value in the packet. Use the **no** form of this command to remove traffic classification.

**set** {**ip dscp** *new-dscp* | **ip precedence** *new-precedence*}

**no set** {**ip dscp** *new-dscp* | **ip precedence** *new-precedence*}

Syntax Description		
	<b>ip dscp</b> <i>new-dscp</i>	New DSCP value assigned to the classified traffic. The range is 0 to 63. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly-used value.
	<b>ip precedence</b> <i>new-precedence</i>	New IP-precedence value assigned to the classified traffic. The range is 0 to 7. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly-used value.



## Note

Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **mpls** keyword is not supported.

## Defaults

No traffic classification is defined.

## Command Modes

Policy-map class configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **set** command is mutually exclusive with the **trust** policy-map class configuration command within the same policy map.

For the **set ip dscp** *new-dscp* or the **set ip precedence** *new-precedence* command, you can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly-used value. For example, you can enter the **set ip dscp af11** command, which is the same as entering the **set ip dscp 10** command. You can enter the **set ip precedence critical** command, which is the same as entering the **set ip precedence 5** command. For a list of supported mnemonics, enter the **set ip dscp ?** or the **set ip precedence ?** command to see the command-line help strings.

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

**Examples**

This example shows how to assign DSCP 10 to all FTP traffic without any policers:

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

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>class</b>	Defines a traffic classification match criteria (through the <b>police</b> , <b>set</b> , and <b>trust</b> policy-map class configuration commands) for the specified class-map name.
<b>police</b>	Defines a policer for classified traffic.
<b>policy-map</b>	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple interfaces to specify a service policy.
<b>show policy-map</b>	Displays quality of service (QoS) policy maps.
<b>trust</b>	Defines a trust state for traffic classified through the <b>class</b> policy-map configuration command or the <b>class-map</b> global configuration command.

# setup

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

**setup**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

---

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---



---

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

- IP address and network mask
- Password strategy for your environment
- Whether the switch will be used as the cluster command switch and the cluster name

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

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

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

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

**Examples**

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

```
Switch# setup

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

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

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

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

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

Enter host name [Switch]:host-name

The enable secret is a password used to protect access to
privileged EXEC and configuration modes. This password, after
entered, becomes encrypted in the configuration.
Enter enable secret: enable-secret-password

The enable password is used when you do not specify an
enable secret password, with some older software versions, and
some boot images.
Enter enable password: enable-password

The virtual terminal password is used to protect
access to the router over a network interface.
Enter virtual terminal password: terminal-password

Configure SNMP Network Management? [no]: yes
Community string [public]:

Current interface summary
Any interface listed with OK? value "NO" does not have a valid configuration
```

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
Vlan1	172.20.135.202	YES	NVRAM	up	up
GigabitEthernet6/0/1	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
GigabitEthernet6/0/2	unassigned	YES	unset	up	down
GigabitEthernet6/0/3	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
GigabitEthernet6/0/4	unassigned	YES	unset	up	down
GigabitEthernet6/0/5	unassigned	YES	NVRAM	up	down
GigabitEthernet6/0/6	unassigned	YES	NVRAM	up	down
GigabitEthernet6/0/7	unassigned	YES	unset	up	down
GigabitEthernet6/0/8	unassigned	YES	unset	up	down
GigabitEthernet6/0/9	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
GigabitEthernet6/0/10	10.1.2.3	YES	NVRAM	up	down

```
GigabitEthernet6/0/11      unassigned      YES unset  up           down
GigabitEthernet6/0/12      unassigned      YES unset  up           down
Port-channell              unassigned      YES unset  up           down
```

Enter interface name used to connect to the management network from the above interface summary: **vlan1**

```
Configuring interface vlan1:
Configure IP on this interface? [yes]: yes
IP address for this interface: ip_address
Subnet mask for this interface [255.0.0.0]: subnet_mask
```

Would you like to enable as a cluster command switch? [yes/no]: **yes**

Enter cluster name: *cluster-name*

The following configuration command script was created:

```
hostname host-name
enable secret 5 $1$LiBw$0XclwyT.PXPkuhFwqyhVi0
enable password enable-password
line vty 0 15
password terminal-password
snmp-server community public
!
no ip routing
!
interface GigabitEthernet6/0/1
no ip address
!
interface GigabitEthernet6/0/2
no ip address
!
...
interface GigabitEthernet6/0/12
no ip address

cluster enable cluster-name
!
end
Use this configuration? [yes/no]: yes
!
```

[0] Go to the IOS command prompt without saving this config.

[1] Return back to the setup without saving this config.

[2] Save this configuration to nvram and exit.

Enter your selection [2]:

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration on the switch. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .
<a href="#">show version</a>	Displays version information for the hardware and firmware.



# setup express

Use the **setup express** global configuration command to enable Express Setup mode on the switch stack or on a standalone switch. Use the **no** form of this command to disable Express Setup mode.

**setup express**

**no setup express**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** Express Setup is enabled.

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** When Express Setup is enabled on a new (unconfigured) switch, pressing the Mode button for 2 seconds activates Express Setup. You can access the switch through an Ethernet port by using the IP address 10.0.0.1 and then can configure the switch with the web-based Express Setup program or the command-line interface (CLI)-based setup program.

When you press the Mode button for 2 seconds on a configured switch, the mode LEDs start flashing. If you press the Mode button for a total of 10 seconds, the switch configuration is deleted, and the switch reboots. The switch can then be configured like a new switch, either through the web-based Express Setup program or the CLI-based setup program.



**Note**

---

As soon as you make any change to the switch configuration (including entering *no* at the beginning of the CLI-based setup program), configuration by Express Setup is no longer available. You can only run Express Setup again by pressing the Mode button for 10 seconds. This deletes the switch configuration and reboots the switch.

---

If Express Setup is active on the switch, entering the **write memory** or **copy running-configuration startup-configuration** privileged EXEC commands deactivates Express Setup. The IP address 10.0.0.1 is no longer valid on the switch, and your connection using this IP address ends.

The primary purpose of the **no setup express** command is to prevent someone from deleting the switch configuration by pressing the Mode button for 10 seconds.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable Express Setup mode:

```
Switch(config)# setup express
```

You can verify that Express Setup mode is enabled by pressing the Mode button:

- On an unconfigured switch, the mode LEDs turn solid green after 3 seconds.
- On a configured switch, the mode LEDs begin flashing after 2 seconds and turn solid green after 10 seconds.

**Caution**

---

If you *hold* the Mode button down for a total of 10 seconds, the configuration is deleted, and the switch reboots.

---

This example shows how to disable Express Setup mode:

```
Switch(config)# no setup express
```

You can verify that Express Setup mode is disabled by pressing the Mode button. The mode LEDs do not turn solid green *or* begin flashing green if Express Setup mode is not enabled on the switch.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">clear setup express</a>	Exits Express Setup mode.
<a href="#">show setup express</a>	Displays if Express Setup mode is active.

---

# show access-lists

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

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

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



### Note

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

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The <b>ipc</b> keyword was added.

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

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

**Examples**

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

```
Switch# show access-lists
Standard IP access list 1
  permit 1.1.1.1
  permit 2.2.2.2
  permit any
  permit 0.255.255.255, wildcard bits 12.0.0.0
Standard IP access list videowizard_1-1-1-1
  permit 1.1.1.1
Standard IP access list videowizard_10-10-10-10
  permit 10.10.10.10
Extended IP access list 121
  permit ahp host 10.10.10.10 host 20.20.10.10 precedence routine
Extended IP access list CMP-NAT-ACL
  Dynamic Cluster-HSRP deny ip any any
  deny ip any host 19.19.11.11
  deny ip any host 10.11.12.13
  Dynamic Cluster-NAT permit ip any any
  permit ip host 10.99.100.128 any
  permit ip host 10.46.22.128 any
  permit ip host 10.45.101.64 any
  permit ip host 10.45.20.64 any
  permit ip host 10.213.43.128 any
  permit ip host 10.91.28.64 any
  permit ip host 10.99.75.128 any
  permit ip host 10.38.49.0 any
```

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

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

L3 ACL INPUT Statistics
  Drop: All frame count: 0
  Drop: All bytes count: 0
  Drop And Log: All frame count: 0
  Drop And Log: All bytes count: 0
  Bridge Only: All frame count: 0
  Bridge Only: All bytes count: 0
  Bridge Only And Log: All frame count: 0
  Bridge Only And Log: All bytes count: 0
  Forwarding To CPU: All frame count: 0
  Forwarding To CPU: All bytes count: 0
  Forwarded: All frame count: 13586
  Forwarded: All bytes count: 1236182
  Forwarded And Log: All frame count: 0
  Forwarded And Log: All bytes count: 0
```

```

L2 ACL OUTPUT Statistics
  Drop: All frame count: 0
  Drop: All bytes count: 0
  Drop And Log: All frame count: 0
  Drop And Log: All bytes count: 0
  Bridge Only: All frame count: 0
  Bridge Only: All bytes count: 0
  Bridge Only And Log: All frame count: 0
  Bridge Only And Log: All bytes count: 0
  Forwarding To CPU: All frame count: 0
  Forwarding To CPU: All bytes count: 0
  Forwarded: All frame count: 232983
  Forwarded: All bytes count: 16825661
  Forwarded And Log: All frame count: 0
  Forwarded And Log: All bytes count: 0

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

```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>access-list</b>	Configures a standard or extended numbered access list on the switch. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS IP and IP Routing Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; IP Addressing and Services &gt; IP Services Commands</b> .
<b>ip access list</b>	Configures a named IP access list on the switch. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS IP and IP Routing Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; IP Addressing and Services &gt; IP Services Commands</b> .
<b>mac access-list extended</b>	Configures a named or numbered MAC access list on the switch.

## show auto qos

Use the **show auto qos** user EXEC command to display the initial configuration that is generated by the automatic quality of service (auto-QoS) feature.

```
show auto qos [interface interface-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) Display auto-QoS information for the specified interface or for all interfaces. Valid interfaces include physical ports.	
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **show auto qos [interface *interface-id*]** command displays the initial auto-QoS configuration; it does not display any user changes to the configuration that might be in effect. Use the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command to display the auto-QoS configuration and the user modifications.

To display information about the QoS configuration that might be affected by auto-QoS, use one of these commands:

- **show mls qos**
- **show mls qos maps cos-dscp**
- **show mls qos interface *interface-id* [buffers | queueing]**
- **show mls qos maps [cos-dscp | cos-input-q | cos-output-q | dscp-cos | dscp-input-q | dscp-output-q]**
- **show mls qos input-queue**
- **show running-config**

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

**Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show auto qos** command when auto-QoS is enabled:

```
Switch# show auto qos
Initial configuration applied by AutoQoS:
mls qos map cos-dscp 0 8 16 26 32 46 48 56
mls qos
no mls qos srr-queue input cos-map
no mls qos srr-queue output cos-map
mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 1 threshold 3 0
mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 1 threshold 2 1
mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 2 threshold 1 2
mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 2 threshold 2 4 6 7
mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 2 threshold 3 3 5
mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue 1 threshold 3 5
mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue 2 threshold 3 3 6 7
mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue 3 threshold 3 2 4
mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue 4 threshold 2 1
mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue 4 threshold 3 0
no mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map
no mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 1 threshold 2 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 1 threshold 3 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 1 threshold 3 32
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 1 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 2 26 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 2 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 2 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 3 24 25 27 28 29 30 31 40
mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 3 41 42 43 44 45 46 47
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 1 threshold 3 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 2 threshold 3 24 25 27 28 29 30 31 48
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 2 threshold 3 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 2 threshold 3 57 58 59 60 61 62 63
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 3 threshold 3 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 3 threshold 3 26 32 33 34 35 36 37 38
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 3 threshold 3 39
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 4 threshold 1 8
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 4 threshold 2 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 4 threshold 3 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
no mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue 1
no mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue 2
mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth 90 10
no mls qos srr-queue input buffers
mls qos queue-set output 1 buffers 20 20 20 40
!
interface GigabitEthernet2/0/2
 mls qos trust device cisco-phone
 mls qos trust cos
 no queue-set 1
 srr-queue bandwidth shape 10 0 0 0
 srr-queue bandwidth share 10 10 60 20
```

This is an example of output from the **show auto qos interface** command after the **auto qos voip cisco-phone** interface configuration command is entered:

```
Switch# show auto qos interface
Initial configuration applied by AutoQoS:
!
interface GigabitEthernet2/0/2
 mls qos trust device cisco-phone
 mls qos trust cos
 no queue-set 1
 srr-queue bandwidth shape 10 0 0 0
 srr-queue bandwidth share 10 10 60 20
```

This is an example of output from the **show auto qos interface gigabitethernet2/0/2** command after the **auto qos voip cisco-phone** interface configuration command is entered:

```
Switch# show auto qos interface gigabitethernet2/0/2
 mls qos trust device cisco-phone
 mls qos trust cos
 no queue-set 1
 srr-queue bandwidth shape 10 0 0 0
 srr-queue bandwidth share 10 10 60 20
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">auto qos voip</a>	Automatically configures QoS for VoIP within a QoS domain.
<a href="#">debug autoqos</a>	Enables debugging of the auto-QoS feature.



# show boot

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

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

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

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show boot** command. [Table 2-16](#) describes each field in the display.

```
Switch# show boot
BOOT path-list:      flash:c3750-i5q3l2-mz-121.11.AX/c3750-i5q3l2-mz-121.11.AX.bin
Config file:        flash:config.text
Private Config file: private-config
Enable Break:       no
Manual Boot:        yes
HELPER path-list:
Auto upgrade        : yes
NVRAM/Config file
  buffer size:      32768
```

Table 2-16 show boot Field Descriptions

Field	Description
BOOT path-list	<p>Displays a semicolon separated list of executable files to try to load and execute when automatically booting.</p> <p>If the BOOT environment variable is not set, the system attempts to load and execute the first executable image it can find by using a recursive, depth-first search through the Flash file system. In a depth-first search of a directory, each encountered subdirectory is completely searched before continuing the search in the original directory.</p> <p>If the BOOT variable is set but the specified images cannot be loaded, the system attempts to boot the first bootable file that it can find in the Flash file system.</p>
Config file	Displays the filename that IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the system configuration.
Private Config file	Displays the filename that IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the system configuration.
Enable Break	Displays whether a break during booting is enabled or disabled. If it is set to yes, on, or 1, you can interrupt the automatic boot process by pressing the Break key on the console after the Flash file system is initialized.
Manual Boot	Displays whether the switch automatically or manually boots. If it is set to no or 0, the boot loader attempts to automatically boot the system. If it is set to anything else, you must manually boot the switch from the boot loader mode.
Helper path-list	Displays a semicolon separated list of loadable files to dynamically load during the boot loader initialization. Helper files extend or patch the functionality of the boot loader.
Auto upgrade	<p>Displays whether the switch stack is set to automatically copy its software version to an incompatible switch so that it can join the stack.</p> <p>A switch in version-mismatch (VM) mode is a switch that has a different stack protocol version than the version on the switch stack. Switches in VM mode cannot join the switch stack. If the switch stack has an image that can be copied to a switch in VM mode, and if the <b>boot auto-copy-sw</b> feature is enabled, the switch stack automatically copies the image from another stack member to the switch in VM mode. The switch then exits VM mode, reboots, and joins the switch stack.</p>
NVRAM/Config file buffer size	Displays the buffer size that IOS uses to hold a copy of the configuration file in memory. The configuration file cannot be larger than the buffer size allocation.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>boot auto-copy-sw</b>	Automatically upgrade switches in version-mismatch (VM) mode with the switch stack image.
	<b>boot config-file</b>	Specifies the filename that IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the system configuration.
	<b>boot enable-break</b>	Enables interrupting the automatic boot process.
	<b>boot manual</b>	Enables manually booting the switch during the next boot cycle.
	<b>boot private-config-file</b>	Specifies the filename that IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the private configuration.
	<b>boot system</b>	Specifies the IOS image to load during the next boot cycle.

# show class-map

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

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

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

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

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

```
Switch> show class-map
Class Map match-all videowizard_10-10-10-10 (id 2)
  Match access-group name videowizard_10-10-10-10

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">class-map</a>	Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to the class whose name you specify.
	<a href="#">match (class-map configuration)</a>	Defines the match criteria to classify traffic.

# show cluster

Use the **show cluster** user EXEC command to display the cluster status and a summary of the cluster to which the switch belongs. This command can be entered on the cluster command switch and cluster member switches.

```
show cluster [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

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

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** If you enter this command on a switch that is not a cluster member, the error message `Not a management cluster member` appears.

On a cluster member switch, this command displays the identity of the cluster command switch, the switch member number, and the state of its connectivity with the cluster command switch.

On a cluster command switch stack or cluster command switch, this command displays the cluster name and the total number of members. It also shows the cluster status and time since the status changed. If redundancy is enabled, it displays the primary and secondary command-switch information.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output when the **show cluster** command is entered on the active cluster command switch:

```
Switch> show cluster
Command switch for cluster "Ajang"
Total number of members:      7
Status:                       1 members are unreachable
Time since last status change: 0 days, 0 hours, 2 minutes
Redundancy:                   Enabled
    Standby command switch: Member 1
    Standby Group:            Ajang_standby
    Standby Group Number:    110
Heartbeat interval:          8
Heartbeat hold-time:        80
Extended discovery hop count: 3
```

This is an example of output when the **show cluster** command is entered on a cluster member switch:

```
Switch1> show cluster
Member switch for cluster "hapuna"
  Member number:                3
  Management IP address:        192.192.192.192
  Command switch mac address:   0000.0c07.ac14
  Heartbeat interval:           8
  Heartbeat hold-time:          80
```

This is an example of output when the **show cluster** command is entered on a cluster member switch that is configured as the standby cluster command switch:

```
Switch> show cluster
Member switch for cluster "hapuna"
  Member number:                3 (Standby command switch)
  Management IP address:        192.192.192.192
  Command switch mac address:   0000.0c07.ac14
  Heartbeat interval:           8
  Heartbeat hold-time:          80
```

This is an example of output when the **show cluster** command is entered on the cluster command switch that has lost connectivity with member 1:

```
Switch> show cluster
Command switch for cluster "Ajang"
  Total number of members:      7
  Status:                       1 members are unreachable
  Time since last status change: 0 days, 0 hours, 5 minutes
  Redundancy:                   Disabled
  Heartbeat interval:           8
  Heartbeat hold-time:          80
  Extended discovery hop count: 3
```

This is an example of output when the **show cluster** command is entered on a cluster member switch that has lost connectivity with the cluster command switch:

```
Switch> show cluster
Member switch for cluster "hapuna"
  Member number:                <UNKNOWN>
  Management IP address:        192.192.192.192
  Command switch mac address:   0000.0c07.ac14
  Heartbeat interval:           8
  Heartbeat hold-time:          80
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">cluster enable</a>	Enables a command-capable switch as the cluster command switch, assigns a cluster name, and optionally assigns a member number to it.
<a href="#">show cluster candidates</a>	Displays a list of candidate switches.
<a href="#">show cluster members</a>	Displays information about the cluster members.

# show cluster candidates

Use the **show cluster candidates** privileged EXEC command on a switch stack or on a cluster command switch to display a list of candidate switches.

```
show cluster candidates [detail | mac-address H.H.H.] [| {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Display detailed information for all candidates.
	<b>mac-address</b> <i>H.H.H.</i>	(Optional) MAC address of the cluster candidate.
	<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
	<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

This command is available only on the cluster command switch stack or cluster command switch. If the switch is not a cluster command switch, the command displays an empty line at the prompt.

The SN in the display means *switch member number*. If E appears in the SN column, it means that the switch is discovered through extended discovery. If E does not appear in the SN column, it means that the *switch member number* is the upstream neighbor of the candidate switch. The hop count is the number of devices the candidate is from the cluster command switch.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show cluster candidates** command:

```
Switch> show cluster candidates
                                     |---Upstream---|
MAC Address   Name           Device Type   PortIf   FEC Hops SN PortIf   FEC
00d0.7961.c4c0 StLouis-2     WS-C3750-12T Gi6/0/1   2   1   Fa0/11
00d0.bbf5.e900 ldf-dist-128 WS-C3524-XL   Fa0/7    1   0   Fa0/24
00e0.1e7e.be80 1900_Switch   1900         3         0   1   0   Fa0/11
00e0.1e9f.7a00 Surfers-24    WS-C2924-XL   Fa0/5    1   0   Fa0/3
00e0.1e9f.8c00 Surfers-12-2  WS-C2912-XL   Fa0/4    1   0   Fa0/7
00e0.1e9f.8c40 Surfers-12-1  WS-C2912-XL   Fa0/1    1   0   Fa0/9
```

This is an example of output from the **show cluster candidates** command that uses the MAC address of a cluster member switch directly connected to the cluster command switch:

```
Switch> show cluster candidates mac-address 00d0.7961.c4c0
Device 'Tahiti-12' with mac address number 00d0.7961.c4c0
  Device type:          cisco WS-C3750-12T
  Upstream MAC address: 00d0.796d.2f00 (Cluster Member 0)
  Local port:          Gi6/0/1   FEC number:
  Upstream port:       GI6/0/11  FEC Number:
Hops from cluster edge: 1
Hops from command device: 1
```

This is an example of output from the **show cluster candidates** command that uses the MAC address of a cluster member switch three hops from the cluster edge:

```
Switch> show cluster candidates mac-address 0010.7bb6.1cc0
Device 'Ventura' with mac address number 0010.7bb6.1cc0
  Device type:          cisco WS-C2912MF-XL
  Upstream MAC address: 0010.7bb6.1cd4
  Local port:          Fa2/1   FEC number:
  Upstream port:       Fa0/24  FEC Number:
Hops from cluster edge: 3
Hops from command device: -
```

This is an example of output from the **show cluster candidates detail** command:

```
Switch> show cluster candidates detail
Device 'Tahiti-12' with mac address number 00d0.7961.c4c0
  Device type:          cisco WS-C3512-XL
  Upstream MAC address: 00d0.796d.2f00 (Cluster Member 1)
  Local port:          Fa0/3   FEC number:
  Upstream port:       Fa0/13  FEC Number:
Hops from cluster edge: 1
Hops from command device: 2
  Device '1900_Switch' with mac address number 00e0.1e7e.be80
  Device type:          cisco 1900
  Upstream MAC address: 00d0.796d.2f00 (Cluster Member 2)
  Local port:          3       FEC number: 0
  Upstream port:       Fa0/11  FEC Number:
Hops from cluster edge: 1
Hops from command device: 2
Device 'Surfers-24' with mac address number 00e0.1e9f.7a00
  Device type:          cisco WS-C2924-XL
  Upstream MAC address: 00d0.796d.2f00 (Cluster Member 3)
  Local port:          Fa0/5   FEC number:
  Upstream port:       Fa0/3   FEC Number:
Hops from cluster edge: 1
Hops from command device: 2
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">show cluster</a>	Displays the cluster status and a summary of the cluster to which the switch belongs.
<a href="#">show cluster members</a>	Displays information about the cluster members.

# show cluster members

Use the **show cluster members** privileged EXEC command on a switch stack or on a cluster command switch to display information about the cluster members.

```
show cluster members [n | detail] [| {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>n</i>	(Optional) Number that identifies a cluster member. The range is 0 to 15.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Display detailed information for all cluster members.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command is available only on the cluster command switch stack or cluster command switch. If the cluster has no members, this command displays an empty line at the prompt. Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show cluster members** command. The SN in the display means *switch number*.

```
Switch# show cluster members
SN MAC Address      Name          PortIf  FEC  Hops  |---Upstream---|
0  0002.4b29.2e00  StLouis1     Fa0/13      0
1  0030.946c.d740  tal-switch-1 Fa0/13      1  0  Gi0/1      Up
2  0002.b922.7180  nms-2820     10         0  2  1  Fa0/18     Up
3  0002.4b29.4400  SanJuan2     Gi0/1       2  1  Fa0/11     Up
4  0002.4b28.c480  GenieTest    Gi0/2       2  1  Fa0/9      Up
```



This is an example of output from the **show cluster members** for cluster member 3:

```
Switch# show cluster members 3
Device 'SanJuan2' with member number 3
Device type:          cisco WS-C3750-12T
MAC address:         0002.4b29.4400
Upstream MAC address: 0030.946c.d740 (Cluster member 1)
Local port:         Gi6/0/1   FEC number:
Upstream port:     GI6/0/11  FEC Number:
Hops from command device: 2
```

This is an example of output from the **show cluster members detail** command:

```
Switch# show cluster members detail
Device 'StLouis1' with member number 0 (Command Switch)
Device type:          cisco WS-C3750-12T
MAC address:         0002.4b29.2e00
Upstream MAC address:
Local port:          FEC number:
Upstream port:      FEC Number:
Hops from command device: 0
Device 'tal-switch-14' with member number 1
Device type:          cisco WS-C3548-XL
MAC address:         0030.946c.d740
Upstream MAC address: 0002.4b29.2e00 (Cluster member 0)
Local port:         Fa0/13   FEC number:
Upstream port:     Gi0/1   FEC Number:
Hops from command device: 1
Device 'nms-2820' with member number 2
Device type:          cisco 2820
MAC address:         0002.b922.7180
Upstream MAC address: 0030.946c.d740 (Cluster member 1)
Local port:         10     FEC number: 0
Upstream port:     Fa0/18  FEC Number:
Hops from command device: 2
Device 'SanJuan2' with member number 3
Device type:          cisco WS-C3750-12T
MAC address:         0002.4b29.4400
Upstream MAC address: 0030.946c.d740 (Cluster member 1)
Local port:         Gi6/0/1   FEC number:
Upstream port:     Fa6/0/11  FEC Number:
Hops from command device: 2
Device 'GenieTest' with member number 4
Device type:          cisco SeaHorse
MAC address:         0002.4b28.c480
Upstream MAC address: 0030.946c.d740 (Cluster member 1)
Local port:         Gi0/2   FEC number:
Upstream port:     Fa0/9   FEC Number:
Hops from command device: 2
Device 'Palpatine' with member number 5
Device type:          cisco WS-C2924M-XL
MAC address:         00b0.6404.f8c0
Upstream MAC address: 0002.4b29.2e00 (Cluster member 0)
Local port:         Gi2/1   FEC number:
Upstream port:     Gi0/7   FEC Number:
Hops from command device: 1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show cluster</a>	Displays the cluster status and a summary of the cluster to which the switch belongs.
	<a href="#">show cluster candidates</a>	Displays a list of candidate switches.

# show controllers cpu-interface

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

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

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

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

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

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

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

```

Supervisor ASIC receive-queue parameters
-----
queue 0 maxrecevsize 5EE pakhead 1419A20 paktail 13EAED4
queue 1 maxrecevsize 5EE pakhead 15828E0 paktail 157FBFC
queue 2 maxrecevsize 5EE pakhead 1470D40 paktail 1470FE4
queue 3 maxrecevsize 5EE pakhead 19CDDD0 paktail 19D02C8

<output truncated>

Supervisor ASIC Mic Registers
-----
MicDirectPollInfo          80000800
MicIndicationsReceived     00000000
MicInterruptsReceived      00000000
MicPcsInfo                  0001001F
MicPlbMasterConfiguration  00000000
MicRxFifosAvailable        00000000
MicRxFifosReady            0000BFFF
MicTimeOutPeriod:         FrameTOPeriod: 0000EA6 DirectTOPeriod: 00004000

<output truncated>

MicTransmitFifoInfo:
Fifo0:  StartPtrs:      038C2800      ReadPtr:      038C2C38
        WritePtrs:      038C2C38      Fifo_Flag:    8A800800
        Weights:        001E001E
Fifo1:  StartPtr:      03A9BC00      ReadPtr:      03A9BC60
        WritePtrs:      03A9BC60      Fifo_Flag:    89800400
        writeHeaderPtr: 03A9BC60
Fifo2:  StartPtr:      038C8800      ReadPtr:      038C88E0
        WritePtrs:      038C88E0      Fifo_Flag:    88800200
        writeHeaderPtr: 038C88E0
Fifo3:  StartPtr:      03C30400      ReadPtr:      03C30638
        WritePtrs:      03C30638      Fifo_Flag:    89800400
        writeHeaderPtr: 03C30638
Fifo4:  StartPtr:      03AD5000      ReadPtr:      03AD50A0
        WritePtrs:      03AD50A0      Fifo_Flag:    89800400
        writeHeaderPtr: 03AD50A0
Fifo5:  StartPtr:      03A7A600      ReadPtr:      03A7A600
        WritePtrs:      03A7A600      Fifo_Flag:    88800200
        writeHeaderPtr: 03A7A600
Fifo6:  StartPtr:      03BF8400      ReadPtr:      03BF87F0
        WritePtrs:      03BF87F0      Fifo_Flag:    89800400

<output truncated>

```

**Related Commands**

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

# show controllers ethernet-controller

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

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

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

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

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

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

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

**Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show controllers ethernet-controller** command for an interface:

```
Switch# show controllers ethernet-controller GigabitEthernet6/0/1

Transmit GigabitEthernet6/0/1          Receive
0 Bytes                                0 Bytes
0 Unicast frames                       0 Unicast frames
0 Multicast frames                     0 Multicast frames
0 Broadcast frames                     0 Broadcast frames
0 Too old frames                        0 Unicast bytes
0 Deferred frames                      0 Multicast bytes
0 MTU exceeded frames                  0 Broadcast bytes
0 1 collision frames                   0 Alignment errors
0 2 collision frames                   0 FCS errors
0 3 collision frames                   0 Oversize frames
0 4 collision frames                   0 Undersize frames
0 5 collision frames                   0 Collision fragments
0 6 collision frames
0 7 collision frames                   0 Minimum size frames
0 8 collision frames                   0 65 to 127 byte frames
0 9 collision frames                   0 128 to 255 byte frames
0 10 collision frames                  0 256 to 511 byte frames
0 11 collision frames                  0 512 to 1023 byte frames
0 12 collision frames                  0 1024 to 1518 byte frames
0 13 collision frames
0 14 collision frames
0 15 collision frames
0 Excessive collisions
0 Late collisions                      0 Invalid frames, too large
0 VLAN discard frames                 0 Valid frames, too large
0 Excess defer frames                 0 Invalid frames, too small
0 64 byte frames                      0 Valid frames, too small
0 127 byte frames
0 255 byte frames                      0 Too old frames
0 511 byte frames                     0 Valid oversize frames
0 1023 byte frames                    0 System FCS error frames
0 1518 byte frames                    0 RxPortFifoFull drop frame
0 Too large frames
0 Good (1 coll) frames
```

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

```
Switch# show controllers ethernet-controller gigabitethernet1/0/3 phy

Control Register                       : 0001 0001 0100 0000
Control STATUS                         : 0111 1001 0100 1001
Phy ID 1                               : 0000 0001 0100 0001
Phy ID 2                               : 0000 1100 0010 0100
Auto-Negotiation Advertisement        : 0000 0011 1110 0001
Auto-Negotiation Link Partner         : 0000 0000 0000 0000
Auto-Negotiation Expansion Register   : 0000 0000 0000 0100
Next Page Transmit Register           : 0010 0000 0000 0001
Link Partner Next page Register       : 0000 0000 0000 0000
1000BASE-T Control Register           : 0000 1111 0000 0000
1000BASE-T Status Register            : 0100 0000 0000 0000
Extended Status Register              : 0011 0000 0000 0000
PHY Specific Control Register          : 0000 0000 0111 1000
PHY Specific Status Register           : 1000 0001 0100 0000
Interrupt Enable                       : 0000 0000 0000 0000
Interrupt Status                       : 0000 0000 0100 0000
Extended PHY Specific Control          : 0000 1100 0110 1000
```

```

Receive Error Counter          : 0000 0000 0000 0000
Reserved Register 1           : 0000 0000 0000 0000
Global Status                  : 0000 0000 0000 0000
LED Control                     : 0100 0001 0000 0000
Manual LED Override            : 0000 1000 0010 1010
Extended PHY Specific Control  : 0000 0000 0001 1010
Disable Receiver 1             : 0000 0000 0000 1011
Disable Receiver 2             : 1000 0000 0000 0100
Extended PHY Specific Status   : 1000 0100 1000 0000
Auto-MDIX                       : On [AdminState=1  Flags=0x00052248]

```

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

```
Switch# show controllers ethernet-controller port-asic configuration
```

```

=====
Switch 4, PortASIC 0 Registers
-----
DeviceType                   : 000101BC
Reset                       : 00000000
PmadMicConfig                : 00000001
PmadMicDiag                  : 00000003
SupervisorReceiveFifoSramInfo : 000007D0 000007D0 40000000
SupervisorTransmitFifoSramInfo : 000001D0 000001D0 40000000
GlobalStatus                 : 00000800
IndicationStatus             : 00000000
IndicationStatusMask         : FFFFFFFF
InterruptStatus              : 00000000
InterruptStatusMask          : 01FFE800
SupervisorDiag               : 00000000
SupervisorFrameSizeLimit     : 000007C8
SupervisorBroadcast          : 000A0F01
GeneralIO                     : 000003F9 00000000 00000004
StackPcsInfo                  : FFFF1000 860329BD 5555FFFF FFFFFFFF
                               FF0FFF00 86020000 5555FFFF 00000000
StackRacInfo                  : 73001630 00000003 7F001644 00000003
                               24140003 FD632B00 18E418E0 FFFFFFFF
StackControlStatus           : 18E418E0
stackControlStatusMask       : FFFFFFFF
TransmitBufferFreeListInfo    : 00000854 00000800 00000FF8 00000000
                               0000088A 0000085D 00000FF8 00000000
TransmitRingFifoInfo          : 00000016 00000016 40000000 00000000
                               0000000C 0000000C 40000000 00000000
TransmitBufferInfo            : 00012000 00000FFF 00000000 00000030
TransmitBufferCommonCount     : 00000F7A
TransmitBufferCommonCountPeak : 0000001E
TransmitBufferCommonCommonEmpty : 000000FF
NetworkActivity               : 00000000 00000000 00000000 02400000
DroppedStatistics             : 00000000
FrameLengthDeltaSelect        : 00000001
SneakPortFifoInfo            : 00000000
MacInfo                       : 0EC0801C 00000001 0EC0801B 00000001
                               00C0001D 00000001 00C0001E 00000001

<output truncated>

```

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

```
Switch# show controllers ethernet-controller port-asic statistics
=====
Switch 1, PortASIC 0 Statistics
-----
      0 RxQ-0, wt-0 enqueue frames          0 RxQ-0, wt-0 drop frames
4118966 RxQ-0, wt-1 enqueue frames          0 RxQ-0, wt-1 drop frames
      0 RxQ-0, wt-2 enqueue frames          0 RxQ-0, wt-2 drop frames

      0 RxQ-1, wt-0 enqueue frames          0 RxQ-1, wt-0 drop frames
    296 RxQ-1, wt-1 enqueue frames          0 RxQ-1, wt-1 drop frames
2836036 RxQ-1, wt-2 enqueue frames          0 RxQ-1, wt-2 drop frames

      0 RxQ-2, wt-0 enqueue frames          0 RxQ-2, wt-0 drop frames
      0 RxQ-2, wt-1 enqueue frames          0 RxQ-2, wt-1 drop frames
158377 RxQ-2, wt-2 enqueue frames          0 RxQ-2, wt-2 drop frames

      0 RxQ-3, wt-0 enqueue frames          0 RxQ-3, wt-0 drop frames
      0 RxQ-3, wt-1 enqueue frames          0 RxQ-3, wt-1 drop frames
      0 RxQ-3, wt-2 enqueue frames          0 RxQ-3, wt-2 drop frames

15 TxBufferFull Drop Count                 0 Rx Fcs Error Frames
  0 TxBufferFrameDesc BadCrc16             0 Rx Invalid Oversize Frames
  0 TxBuffer Bandwidth Drop Cou            0 Rx Invalid Too Large Frames
  0 TxQueue Bandwidth Drop Coun           0 Rx Invalid Too Large Frames
  0 TxQueue Missed Drop Statist           0 Rx Invalid Too Small Frames
74 RxBuffer Drop DestIndex Cou            0 Rx Too Old Frames
  0 SneakQueue Drop Count                 0 Tx Too Old Frames
  0 Learning Queue Overflow Fra           0 System Fcs Error Frames
  0 Learning Cam Skip Count

15 Sup Queue 0 Drop Frames                 0 Sup Queue 8 Drop Frames
  0 Sup Queue 1 Drop Frames               0 Sup Queue 9 Drop Frames
  0 Sup Queue 2 Drop Frames               0 Sup Queue 10 Drop Frames
  0 Sup Queue 3 Drop Frames               0 Sup Queue 11 Drop Frames
  0 Sup Queue 4 Drop Frames               0 Sup Queue 12 Drop Frames
  0 Sup Queue 5 Drop Frames               0 Sup Queue 13 Drop Frames
  0 Sup Queue 6 Drop Frames               0 Sup Queue 14 Drop Frames
  0 Sup Queue 7 Drop Frames               0 Sup Queue 15 Drop Frames
=====
Switch 1, PortASIC 1 Statistics
-----
      0 RxQ-0, wt-0 enqueue frames          0 RxQ-0, wt-0 drop frames
  52 RxQ-0, wt-1 enqueue frames          0 RxQ-0, wt-1 drop frames
      0 RxQ-0, wt-2 enqueue frames          0 RxQ-0, wt-2 drop frames

<output truncated>
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">show boot</a>	Displays the state of the CPU network ASIC and send and receive statistics for packets reaching the CPU.
<a href="#">show controllers team</a>	Displays the state of registers for all ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) and TCAM ASICs.

# show controllers tcam

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

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

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

Command Modes	
	Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The <b>asic [number]</b> keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines	
	This display provides information that might be useful for Cisco technical support representatives troubleshooting the switch.
	Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter   <b>exclude output</b> , the lines that contain <i>output</i> are not displayed, but the lines that contain <i>Output</i> are displayed.



**Examples**

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

```
Switch# show controllers tcam
```

```
-----
TCAM-0 Registers
-----
```

```
REV:    00B30103
SIZE:   00080040
ID:     00000000
CCR:    00000000_F0000020
```

```
RPID0:  00000000_00000000
RPID1:  00000000_00000000
RPID2:  00000000_00000000
RPID3:  00000000_00000000
```

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

```
<output truncated>
```

```
GMR31:  FF_FFFFFFFF_FFFFFFFF
GMR32:  FF_FFFFFFFF_FFFFFFFF
GMR33:  FF_FFFFFFFF_FFFFFFFF
```

```
=====
TCAM related PortASIC 1 registers
=====
```

```
LookupType:                89A1C67D_24E35F00
LastCamIndex:              0000FFE0
LocalNoMatch:              000069E0
ForwardingRamBaseAddress:

                          00022A00 0002FE00 00040600 0002FE00 0000D400
                          00000000 003FBA00 00009000 00009000 00040600
                          00000000 00012800 00012900
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show controllers cpu-interface</a>	Displays the state of the CPU network ASIC and send and receive statistics for packets reaching the CPU.
<a href="#">show controllers ethernet-controller</a>	Displays per-interface send and receive statistics read from the hardware or the interface internal registers.

# show dot1x

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

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

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

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The <b>all</b> keyword was added.

**Usage Guidelines** If you do not specify an interface, global parameters and a summary are displayed. If you specify an interface, details for that interface are displayed.

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

**Examples**

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

```
Switch# show dot1x
Sysauthcontrol           = Enabled
Dot1x Protocol Version   = 1
Dot1x Oper Controlled Directions = Both
Dot1x Admin Controlled Directions = Both

Switch# show dot1x all
Dot1x Info for interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3
-----
Supplicant MAC 00d0.b71b.35de
  AuthSM State           = CONNECTING
  BendSM State           = IDLE
PortStatus                = UNAUTHORIZED
MaxReq                    = 2
HostMode                  = Single
Port Control              = Auto
QuietPeriod               = 60 Seconds
Re-authentication        = Disabled
ReAuthPeriod              = 3600 Seconds
ServerTimeout             = 30 Seconds
SuppTimeout               = 30 Seconds
TxPeriod                  = 30 Seconds
Guest-Vlan                = 0

Dot1x Info for interface GigabitEthernet1/0/7
-----
PortStatus                = UNAUTHORIZED
MaxReq                    = 2
HostMode                  = Multi
Port Control              = Auto
QuietPeriod               = 60 Seconds
Re-authentication        = Disabled
ReAuthPeriod              = 3600 Seconds
ServerTimeout             = 30 Seconds
SuppTimeout               = 30 Seconds
TxPeriod                  = 30 Seconds
Guest-Vlan                = 0
```

This is an example of output from the **show dot1x interface gigabitethernet1/0/3** privileged EXEC command:

```
Switch# show dot1x interface gigabitethernet1/0/3
Supplicant MAC 00d0.b71b.35de
  AuthSM State           = AUTHENTICATED
  BendSM State           = IDLE
PortStatus                = AUTHORIZED
MaxReq                    = 2
HostMode                  = Single
Port Control              = Auto
QuietPeriod               = 60 Seconds
Re-authentication        = Disabled
ReAuthPeriod              = 3600 Seconds
ServerTimeout             = 30 Seconds
SuppTimeout               = 30 Seconds
TxPeriod                  = 30 Seconds
Guest-Vlan                = 0
```

This is an example of output from the **show dot1x statistics interface gigabitethernet1/0/3** command. [Table 2-17](#) describes the fields in the display.

```
Switch# show dot1x statistics interface gigabitethernet1/0/3
PortStatistics Parameters for Dot1x
-----
TxReqId = 15    TxReq = 0        TxTotal = 15
RxStart = 4     RxLogoff = 0     RxRespId = 1    RxResp = 1
RxInvalid = 0   RxLenErr = 0    RxTotal = 6
RxVersion = 1   LastRxSrcMac 00d0.b71b.35de
```

**Table 2-17 show dot1x statistics Field Descriptions**

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

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">dot1x default</a>	Resets the configurable 802.1X parameters to their default values.

# show dtp

Use the **show dtp** privileged EXEC command to display Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP) information for the switch or for a specified interface.

```
show dtp [interface interface-id] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>interface</b>	(Optional) Display port security settings for the specified interface. Valid interfaces include physical ports (including type, stack member, module, and port number).
<i>interface-id</i>	
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show dtp** command:

```
Switch# show dtp
Global DTP information
  Sending DTP Hello packets every 30 seconds
  Dynamic Trunk timeout is 300 seconds
  21 interfaces using DTP
```

This is an example of output from the **show dtp interface** command:

```
Switch# show dtp interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
DTP information for GigabitEthernet1/0/1:
  TOS/TAS/TNS:                ACCESS/AUTO/ACCESS
  TOT/TAT/TNT:                NATIVE/NEGOTIATE/NATIVE
  Neighbor address 1:         000943A7D081
  Neighbor address 2:         000000000000
  Hello timer expiration (sec/state): 1/RUNNING
  Access timer expiration (sec/state): never/STOPPED
  Negotiation timer expiration (sec/state): never/STOPPED
  Multidrop timer expiration (sec/state): never/STOPPED
  FSM state:                  S2:ACCESS
  # times multi & trunk      0
  Enabled:                   yes
  In STP:                    no

Statistics
-----
3160 packets received (3160 good)
0 packets dropped
    0 nonegotiate, 0 bad version, 0 domain mismatches, 0 bad TLVs, 0 other
6320 packets output (6320 good)
    3160 native, 3160 software encap isl, 0 isl hardware native
0 output errors
0 trunk timeouts
1 link ups, last link up on Mon Mar 01 1993, 01:02:29
0 link downs
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show interfaces trunk</a>	Displays interface trunking information.

---

## show env

Use the **show env** user EXEC command to display fan, temperature, redundant power system (RPS) availability, and power information for the switch being accessed (standalone switch or stack master or stack member). Use with the **stack** keyword to display all information for the stack or for a specified switch in the stack.

```
show env {all | fan | power | rps | stack [switch-number] | temperature} [ | {begin | exclude |
include} expression]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Display both fan and temperature environmental status.
<b>fan</b>	Display the switch fan status.
<b>power</b>	Display the switch power status.
<b>rps</b>	Display whether an RPS 300 Redundant Power System is connected to the switch.
<b>stack</b> [switch-number]	Display all environmental status for each switch in the stack or for the specified switch. The range is 1 to 9, depending on the switch member numbers in the stack.
<b>temperature</b>	Display the switch temperature status.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

### Command Modes

User EXEC

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use the [show access-lists](#) privileged EXEC command to access information from a specific switch other than the master.

You can use the **show env stack** [switch-number] command to display information about any switch in the stack from any switch member.

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

### Examples

This is an example of output from the **show env all** command entered from the master switch or a standalone switch:

```
Switch> show env all
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is AVAILABLE
```

This is an example of output from the **show env fan** command:

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

This is an example of output from the **show env stack** command:

```
Switch> show env stack
SWITCH: 1
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is NOT PRESENT
SWITCH: 2
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is NOT PRESENT
SWITCH: 3
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is NOT PRESENT
SWITCH: 4
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is NOT PRESENT
SWITCH: 5
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is NOT PRESENT
SWITCH: 6
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is NOT PRESENT
```

This example shows how to display information about stack member 3 from the master switch:

```
Switch> show env stack 3
SWITCH: 3
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is NOT PRESENT
```



# show errdisable detect

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

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

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

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

On the Catalyst 3750 switch, a displayed gbic-invalid error reason refers to an invalid small form-factor pluggable (SFP) interface.

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

```
Switch> show errdisable detect
ErrDisable Reason    Detection status
-----
udld                 Enabled
bpduguard            Enabled
security-violation   Enabled
channel-misconfig    Enabled
psecure-violation    Enabled
dhcp-rate-limit      Enabled
unicast-flood        Enabled
vmmps                Enabled
pagp-flap            Enabled
dtp-flap             Enabled
link-flap            Enabled
gbic-invalid         Enabled
loopback             Enabled
```



**Note**

Though visible in the output, the dhcp-rate-limit and unicast-flood fields are not valid.

## Related Commands

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

# show errdisable flap-values

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

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

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

Command Modes	
	User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

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

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

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

**Examples**

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

```
Switch> show errdisable flap-values
ErrDisable Reason    Flaps    Time (sec)
-----
pagp-flap            3         30
dtp-flap             3         30
link-flap            5         10
```

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

# show errdisable recovery

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

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

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

Command Modes	
	User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

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

On the Catalyst 3750 switch, a gbic-invalid error-disable reason refers to an invalid small form-factor pluggable (SFP) interface.

**Examples**

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

```
Switch> show errdisable recovery
ErrDisable Reason      Timer Status
-----
udld                    Disabled
bpduguard              Disabled
security-violatio     Disabled
channel-misconfig     Disabled
vmps                   Disabled
pagp-flap             Disabled
dtp-flap              Disabled
link-flap             Disabled
gbic-invalid          Disabled
psecure-violation     Disabled
gbic-invalid          Disabled
dhcp-rate-limit       Disabled
unicast-flood         Disabled
loopback              Disabled

Timer interval:300 seconds

Interfaces that will be enabled at the next timeout:

Interface      Errdisable reason      Time left(sec)
-----
Gi1/0/4        link-flap              279
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">errdisable recovery</a>	Configures the recover mechanism variables.
<a href="#">show errdisable detect</a>	Displays error disable detection status.
<a href="#">show errdisable flap-values</a>	Displays error condition recognition information.
<a href="#">show interfaces status</a>	Displays interface status or a list of interfaces in error-disabled state.

# show etherchannel

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

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

Syntax Description	
<i>channel-group-number</i>	(Optional) Number of the channel group. The range is 1 to 12.
<b>detail</b>	Display detailed EtherChannel information.
<b>load-balance</b>	Display the load-balance or frame-distribution scheme among ports in the port channel.
<b>port</b>	Display EtherChannel port information.
<b>port-channel</b>	Display port-channel information.
<b>protocol</b>	Display the protocol that is being used in the EtherChannel.
<b>summary</b>	Display a one-line summary per channel-group.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The <b>protocol</b> keyword was added.

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

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

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

## Examples

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

```
Switch> show etherchannel 1 detail
Group state = L2
Ports: 2 Maxports = 16
Port-channels: 1 Max Port-channels = 16
Protocol: LACP
          Ports in the group:
          -----
Port: Gi1/0/1
-----

Port state      = Up Mstr In-Bndl
Channel group = 1          Mode = Active          Gcchange = -
Port-channel   = Po1      GC = -              Pseudo port-channel = Po1
Port index     = 0          Load = 0x00          Protocol = LACP

Flags:  S - Device is sending Slow LACPDUs   F - Device is sending fast LACPDU
        A - Device is in active mode.         P - Device is in passive mode.

Local information:

Port      Flags  State      LACP port  Admin  Oper  Port  Port
Port      Flags  State      Priority   Key    Key   Number State
Gi1/0/1   SA     bndl      32768     0x1    0x1   0x101 0x3D
Gi1/0/2   SA     bndl      32768     0x0    0x1   0x0    0x3D

Age of the port in the current state: 01d:20h:06m:04s

          Port-channels in the group:
          -----

Port-channel: Po1      (Primary Aggregator)
-----

Age of the Port-channel = 01d:20h:20m:26s
Logical slot/port = 10/1          Number of ports = 2
HotStandBy port = null
Port state = Port-channel Ag-Inuse
Protocol = LACP

Ports in the Port-channel:

Index  Load  Port      EC state      No of bits
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  0    00   Gi1/0/1   Active        0
  0    00   Gi1/0/2   Active        0

Time since last port bundled: 01d:20h:20m:20s  Gi1/0/2
```



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

```
Switch> show etherchannel 1 summary
Flags: D - down          P - in port-channel
       I - stand-alone  S - suspended
       H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
       R - Layer3       S - Layer2
       u - unsuitable for bundling
       U - in use      f - failed to allocate aggregator
       d - default port
```

```
Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators:          1
```

```
Group Port-channel Protocol Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----
1      Pol(SU)          LACP   Gi1/0/1(P) Gi1/0/2(P)
```

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

```
Switch> show etherchannel 1 port-channel
          Port-channels in the group:
          -----
Port-channel: Pol      (Primary Aggregator)

-----

Age of the Port-channel   = 01d:20h:24m:50s
Logical slot/port        = 10/1           Number of ports = 2
HotStandBy port = null
Port state                = Port-channel Ag-Inuse
Protocol                  = LACP
```

Ports in the Port-channel:

```
Index  Load  Port      EC state  No of bits
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
0      00    Gi1/0/1  Active    0
0      00    Gi1/0/2  Active    0
```

```
Time since last port bundled: 01d:20h:24m:44s Gi1/0/2
```

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

```
Switch# show etherchannel protocol
          Channel-group listing:
          -----
Group: 1
-----
Protocol: LACP

Group: 2
-----
Protocol: PAgP
```

#### Related Commands

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

# show interfaces

Use the **show interfaces** privileged EXEC command to display the administrative and operational status of all interfaces or a specified interface.

```
show interfaces [interface-id | vlan vlan-id] [accounting | capabilities [module number] |
counters | description | etherchannel | flowcontrol | pruning | stats | status [err-disabled] |
switchport | trunk] [ [ {begin | exclude | include} expression ]
```

Syntax	Description
<i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) Valid interfaces include physical ports (including type, stack member, module, and port number) and port channels. The valid port-channel range is 1 to 12.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) VLAN identification. The range is 1 to 4094.
<b>accounting</b>	(Optional) Display accounting information on the interface, including active protocols and input and output packets and octets.
<b>capabilities</b>	(Optional) Display the capabilities of all interfaces or the specified interface, including the features and options that you can configure on the interface. Though visible in the command line help, this option is not available for VLAN IDs.
<i>module number</i>	(Optional) Display capabilities of all interfaces on the specified stack member. The range is from 1 to 9. This option is not available if you enter a specific interface ID before the <b>capabilities</b> keyword.
<b>counters</b>	(Optional) See the <b>show interfaces counters</b> command.
<b>description</b>	(Optional) Display the administrative status and description set for an interface.
<b>etherchannel</b>	(Optional) Display interface EtherChannel information.
<b>flowcontrol</b>	(Optional) Display interface flowcontrol information
<b>pruning</b>	(Optional) Display interface trunk VTP pruning information.
<b>stats</b>	(Optional) Display the input and output packets by switching path for the interface.
<b>status</b>	(Optional) Display the status of the interface.
<b>err-disabled</b>	(Optional) Display interfaces in error-disabled state.
<b>switchport</b>	(Optional) Display the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including port blocking and port protection settings.
<b>trunk</b>	Display interface trunk information. If you do not specify an interface, information for only active trunking ports is displayed.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.



## Note

Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **crb**, **fair-queue**, **irb**, **mac-accounting**, **precedence**, **private-vlan mapping**, **random-detect**, **rate-limit**, and **shape** keywords are not supported.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	Support for the <b>capabilities</b> keyword was added.

**Usage Guidelines** The **show interfaces capabilities** command with different keywords has these results:

- Entering **show interface capabilities module number** displays the capabilities of all interfaces on that switch in the stack. If there is no switch with that module number in the stack, the output is blank. Entering **show interfaces interface-id capabilities** displays the capabilities of the specified interface.
- Entering **show interfaces capabilities** (with no module number or interface ID) displays the capabilities of all interfaces in the stack.

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

### Examples

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces** command for Gigabit Ethernet interface 3 on stack member 3:

```
Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet3/0/3
GigabitEthernet3/0/3 is down, line protocol is down
Hardware is Gigabit Ethernet, address is 0009.43a7.d085 (bia 0009.43a7.d085)
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 10000 Kbit, DLY 1000 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Auto-duplex, Auto-speed
input flow-control is off, output flow-control is off
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00 Last input never, output never, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue :0/40 (size/max)
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  2 packets input, 1040 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
  0 watchdog, 0 multicast, 0 pause input
  0 input packets with dribble condition detected
  4 packets output, 1040 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 output errors, 0 collisions, 3 interface resets
  0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
  0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier, 0 PAUSE output
  0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
```

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

```
Switch# show interfaces accounting
Vlan1
      Protocol    Pkts In   Chars In   Pkts Out   Chars Out
      IP          1094395   131900022  559555     84077157
      Spanning Tree 283896   17033760   42         2520
      ARP         63738    3825680    231        13860
Interface Vlan2 is disabled
Vlan7
      Protocol    Pkts In   Chars In   Pkts Out   Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.
Vlan31
      Protocol    Pkts In   Chars In   Pkts Out   Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.

GigabitEthernet1/0/1
      Protocol    Pkts In   Chars In   Pkts Out   Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.
GigabitEthernet1/0/2
      Protocol    Pkts In   Chars In   Pkts Out   Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.
GigabitEthernet1/0/3
      Protocol    Pkts In   Chars In   Pkts Out   Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.

<output truncated>
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces capabilities** command for an interface.

```
Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet1/0/3 capabilities
GigabitEthernet1/0/3
  Model:                WS-C3750G-24TS
  Type:                 10/100/1000BaseTX
  Speed:                10,100,1000,auto
  Duplex:               full,auto
  Trunk encap. type:    802.1Q,ISL
  Trunk mode:           on,off,desirable,nonegotiate
  Channel:              yes
  Broadcast suppression: percentage(0-100)
  Flowcontrol:          rx-(off,on,desired),tx-(none)
  Fast Start:           yes
  QoS scheduling:       rx-(not configurable on per port basis),tx-(4q2t)
  CoS rewrite:          yes
  ToS rewrite:          yes
  UDLD:                 yes
  Inline power:         no
  SPAN:                 source/destination
  PortSecure:           yes
  Dot1x:                yes
  Dot1x:                yes
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces gigabitethernet1/0/4 description** command when the interface has been described as *Connects to Marketing* by using the **description** interface configuration command.

```
Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet1/0/4 description
Interface Status      Protocol Description
Gi1/0/4      up                down      Connects to Marketing
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces etherchannel** command when port channels are configured on the switch:

```
Switch# show interfaces etherchannel
----
Port-channel1:
Age of the Port-channel   = 03d:20h:17m:29s
Logical slot/port        = 10/1             Number of ports = 0
GC                       = 0x00000000       HotStandBy port = null
Port state                = Port-channel Ag-Not-Inuse

Port-channel2:
Age of the Port-channel   = 03d:20h:17m:29s
Logical slot/port        = 10/2             Number of ports = 0
GC                       = 0x00000000       HotStandBy port = null
Port state                = Port-channel Ag-Not-Inuse

Port-channel3:
Age of the Port-channel   = 03d:20h:17m:29s
Logical slot/port        = 10/3             Number of ports = 0
GC                       = 0x00000000       HotStandBy port = null
Port state                = Port-channel Ag-Not-Inuse
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces gigabitethernet1/0/6 pruning** command when pruning is enabled in the VTP domain:

```
Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet1/0/6 pruning
Port    Vlans pruned for lack of request by neighbor
Gi1/0/6   3,4

Port    Vlans traffic requested of neighbor
Gi1/0/6   1-3
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces stats** command for a specified interface.

```
Switch# show interfaces vlan 1 stats
Switching path   Pkts In   Chars In   Pkts Out   Chars Out
Processor        1165354  136205310  570800     91731594
Route cache           0         0           0           0
Total            1165354  136205310  570800     91731594
```

This is an example of partial output from the **show interfaces status** command. It displays the status of all interfaces.

```
Switch# show interfaces status

Port    Name           Status      Vlan    Duplex  Speed Type
Fa1/0/1          notconnect  1         auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa1/0/2          notconnect  1         auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa1/0/3          notconnect  1         auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa1/0/4    Test          notconnect  1         auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa1/0/5          notconnect  1         auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
```

<output truncated>

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces status err-disabled** command. It displays the status of interfaces in the error-disabled state.

```
Switch# show interfaces status err-disabled
Port    Name           Status      Reason
Gi2/0/26          err-disabled gbic-invalid
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces switchport** command for a single interface. [Table 2-18](#) describes the fields in the display.

**Note**

Private VLANs are not supported in this release, so those fields are not applicable.

```
Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet1/0/3 switchport
Name: Gi1/0/3
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: static access
Operational Mode: down
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: negotiate
Negotiation of Trunking: Off
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Voice VLAN: none
Administrative private-vlan host-association: none
Administrative private-vlan mapping: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk native VLAN: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk encapsulation: dot1
Administrative private-vlan trunk normal VLANs: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk private VLANs: none
Operational private-vlan: none
Trunking VLANs Enabled: ALL
Pruning VLANs Enabled: 2-1001
Capture Mode Disabled
Capture VLANs Allowed: ALL
Protected: false
Unknown unicast blocked: disabled
Unknown multicast blocked: disabled
```

Appliance trust: none

**Table 2-18** *show interfaces switchport* Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Name	Displays the port name.
Switchport	Displays the administrative and operational status of the port. In this display, the port is in switchport mode.
Administrative Mode	Displays the administrative and operational modes.
Operational Mode	
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation	Displays the administrative and operational encapsulation method and whether trunking negotiation is enabled.
Operational Trunking Encapsulation	
Negotiation of Trunking	
Access Mode VLAN	Displays the VLAN ID to which the port is configured.
Trunking Native Mode VLAN	Lists the VLAN ID of the trunk that is in native mode. Lists the allowed VLANs on the trunk. Lists the active VLANs on the trunk.
Trunking VLANs Enabled	
Trunking VLANs Active	
Pruning VLANs Enabled	Lists the VLANs that are pruning-eligible.
Protected	Displays whether or not protected port is enabled (True) or disabled (False) on the interface.

**Table 2-18** *show interfaces switchport* Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Unknown unicast blocked	Displays whether or not unknown multicast and unknown unicast traffic is blocked on the interface.
Unknown multicast blocked	
Voice VLAN	Displays the VLAN ID on which voice VLAN is enabled.
Appliance trust	Displays the CoS setting of the data packets of the IP phone.

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces interface trunk** command. It displays trunking information for the interface.

```
Switch# show interfaces fastethernet1/0/17 trunk
Port      Mode           Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Fa1/0/17  desirable     n-isl          trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa1/0/17  1-4094

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa1/0/17  1-4,20,34-36,38-55,57-58,66-67,100,139,200-201,1000

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa1/0/17  1-4,20,34-36,38-55,57-58,66-67,100,139,200-201,1000
e
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">switchport access</a>	Configures a port as a static-access or dynamic-access port.
<a href="#">switchport block</a>	Blocks unknown unicast or multicast traffic on an interface.
<a href="#">switchport mode</a>	Configures the VLAN membership mode of a port.
<a href="#">switchport protected</a>	Isolates unicast, multicast, and broadcast traffic at Layer 2 from other protected ports on the same switch.
<a href="#">switchport trunk pruning</a>	Configures the VLAN pruning-eligible list for ports in trunking mode.

# show interfaces counters

Use the **show interfaces counters** privileged EXEC command to display various counters for the switch or for a specific interface.

```
show interfaces [interface-id | vlan vlan-id] counters [broadcast | errors | module switch-number
| multicast | trunk | unicast] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

## Syntax Descriptions

<i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) ID of the physical interface, including type, stack member, module, and port number.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) VLAN number of the management VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
<b>broadcast</b>	(Optional) Display discarded broadcast traffic.
<b>errors</b>	(Optional) Display error counters.
<b>module</b> <i>switch-number</i>	(Optional) Display counters for the specified stack member. The range is from 1 to 9, depending upon the switch numbers in the stack.
	<b>Note</b> In this command, the <b>module</b> keyword refers to the stack member number (1–9). In other commands that contain an interface ID, the <b>module</b> number is always zero.
<b>multicast</b>	(Optional) Display discarded multicast traffic.
<b>trunk</b>	(Optional) Display trunk counters.
<b>unicast</b>	(Optional) Display discarded unicast traffic.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

If you do not enter any keywords, all counters for all interfaces are included.

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



**Examples**

This is an example of partial output from the **show interfaces counters** command. It displays all counters for the switch.

```
Switch# show interfaces counters
Port                InOctets    InUcastPkts  InMcastPkts  InBcastPkts
Fa6/0/1              0            0             0             0
Fa6/0/2              0            0             0             0
Fa6/0/3              0            0             0             0
Fa6/0/4              0            0             0             0
Fa6/0/5              0            0             0             0

<output truncated>

Fa6/0/24             0            0             0             0
Gi6/0/1              0            0             0             0
Gi6/0/2              0            0             0             0
Fa8/0/1              0            0             0             0
Fa8/0/2              0            0             0             0
```

<output truncated>

This is an example of partial output from the **show interfaces counters broadcast** command. It displays dropped broadcast traffic for all interfaces.

```
Switch# show interfaces counters broadcast
Port                BcastSuppDiscards
Fal/0/1              0
Fal/0/2              0
Fal/0/3              0
Fal/0/4              0
Fal/0/5              0
Fal/0/6              0
```

<output truncated>

This is an example of partial output from the **show interfaces counters module** command for stack member 2. It displays all counters for the specified switch in the stack.

```
Switch# show interfaces counters module 2
Sauron#show interface counters

Port                InOctets    InUcastPkts  InMcastPkts  InBcastPkts
Fa2/0/1              520         2             0             0
Fa2/0/2              520         2             0             0
Fa2/0/3              520         2             0             0
Fa2/0/4              520         2             0             0
Fa2/0/5              520         2             0             0
Fa2/0/6              520         2             0             0
Fa2/0/7              520         2             0             0
Fa2/0/8              520         2             0             0
```

<output truncated>

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces counters trunk** command. It displays trunk counters for all interfaces.

```
Switch# show interfaces counters trunk

Port          TrunkFramesTx  TrunkFramesRx  WrongEncap
Fa1/0/1       0              0              0
Fa1/0/2       0              0              0
Fa1/0/3       80678         4155           0
Fa1/0/4       82320         126            0
Fa1/0/5       0              0              0

<output truncated>
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">show interfaces</a>	Displays additional interface characteristics.
<a href="#">show storm-control</a>	Displays storm-control settings for an interface or all interfaces.
<a href="#">storm-control</a>	Sets storm-control broadcast, multicast, and unicast suppression levels for an interface.

# show ip igmp profile

Use the **show ip igmp profile** privileged EXEC command to view all configured Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) profiles or a specified IGMP profile.

```
show ip igmp profile [profile number] [| {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>profile number</i>	(Optional) The IGMP profile number to be displayed. The range is 1 to 4294967295. If no profile number is entered, all IGMP profiles are displayed.	
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** These are examples of output from the **show ip igmp profile** privileged EXEC command, with and without specifying a profile number. If no profile number is entered, the display includes all profiles configured on the switch.

```
Switch# show ip igmp profile 40
IGMP Profile 40
  permit
  range 233.1.1.1 233.255.255.255
```

```
Switch# show ip igmp profile
IGMP Profile 3
  range 230.9.9.0 230.9.9.0
IGMP Profile 4
  permit
  range 229.9.9.0 229.255.255.255
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">ip igmp profile</a>	Configures the specified IGMP profile number.

# show ip igmp snooping

Use the **show ip igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command to display the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping configuration of the switch or the VLAN.

```
show ip igmp snooping [mrouter] [multicast] [vlan vlan-id] [| {begin | exclude | include}
expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>mrouter</b>	(Optional)	See the <a href="#">show ip igmp snooping mrouter</a> command.
<b>multicast</b>	(Optional)	See the <a href="#">show ip igmp snooping multicast</a> command.
<b>vlan <i>vlan-id</i></b>	(Optional)	Specify a VLAN; the range is 1 to 4094.
<b>  begin</b>	(Optional)	Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>  exclude</b>	(Optional)	Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>  include</b>	(Optional)	Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>		Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to display snooping configuration for the switch or for a specific VLAN. Although visible in the output display, output lines related to topology change notification (TCN), source-only learning, and report suppression are not supported. Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping vlan 1** command. It shows snooping characteristics for a specific VLAN.

```
Switch# show ip igmp snooping vlan 1
-----
IGMP snooping is globally enabled
IGMP snooping TCN solicit query is globally disabled
IGMP snooping global TCN flood query count is 2
IGMP snooping is enabled on this Vlan
IGMP snooping immediate-leave is disabled on this Vlan
IGMP snooping mrouter learn mode is pim-dvmrp on this Vlan
IGMP snooping source only learning age timer is 10
IGMP snooping is running in IGMP_ONLY mode on this Vlan
IGMP snooping report suppression is enabled on this Vlan
```



**Note**

TCN, source-only learning, and report suppression are not supported, and information displayed about these features is not valid.

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping** command. It displays snooping characteristics for all VLANs on the switch.

```
Switch# show ip igmp snooping
vlan 1
-----
IGMP snooping is globally enabled
IGMP snooping TCN solicit query is globally disabled
IGMP snooping global TCN flood query count is 2
IGMP snooping is enabled on this Vlan
IGMP snooping immediate-leave is disabled on this Vlan
IGMP snooping mrouter learn mode is pim-dvmrp on this Vlan
IGMP snooping source only learning age timer is 10
IGMP snooping is running in IGMP_ONLY mode on this Vlan
IGMP snooping report suppression is enabled on this Vlan
vlan 2
-----
IGMP snooping is globally enabled
IGMP snooping TCN solicit query is globally disabled
IGMP snooping global TCN flood query count is 2
IGMP snooping is enabled on this Vlan
IGMP snooping immediate-leave is disabled on this Vlan
IGMP snooping mrouter learn mode is pim-dvmrp on this Vlan
IGMP snooping source only learning age timer is 10
IGMP snooping is running in IGMP_ONLY mode on this Vlan
IGMP snooping report suppression is enabled on this Vlan

<output truncated>
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>ip igmp snooping</b>	Enables and configures IGMP snooping on the switch or on a VLAN.
	<b>show ip igmp snooping mrouter</b>	Displays IGMP snooping multicast router ports for the switch or for the specified multicast VLAN
	<b>show ip igmp snooping multicast</b>	Displays IGMP snooping multicast information for the switch or for the specified parameter.

# show ip igmp snooping mrouter

Use the **show ip igmp snooping mrouter** privileged EXEC command to display the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping dynamically learned and manually configured multicast router ports for the switch or for the specified multicast VLAN.

```
show ip igmp snooping mrouter [vlan vlan-id] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Specify a VLAN; the range is 1 to 4094.	
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12/1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to display multicast router ports on the switch or for a specific VLAN. When multicast VLAN registration (MVR) is enabled, the **show ip igmp snooping mrouter** command displays MVR multicast router information and IGMP snooping information. Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping mrouter** command. It shows how to display multicast router ports on the switch.

```
Switch# show ip igmp snooping mrouter
Vlan      ports
----      -
      1      Gi2/0/1(dynamic)
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">ip igmp snooping</a>	Enables and configures IGMP snooping on the switch or on a VLAN.
	<a href="#">show ip igmp snooping</a>	Displays the IGMP snooping configuration of the switch or the VLAN
	<a href="#">show ip igmp snooping multicast</a>	Displays IGMP snooping multicast information for the switch or for the specified parameter.

# show ip igmp snooping multicast

Use the **show ip igmp snooping multicast** privileged EXEC command to display the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping multicast table for the switch or multicast information for the selected parameter. Use with the **vlan** keyword to display the multicast table for a specified multicast VLAN or information about the selected parameter for the VLAN.

```
show ip igmp snooping multicast [vlan vlan-id] [count | dynamic [count | group ip_address] |
group ip_address | user [count | group ip_address]] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Specify a VLAN; the range is 1 to 4094.
<b>count</b>	(Optional) Display the total number of entries for the specified command options instead of the actual entries.
<b>dynamic</b>	(Optional) Display entries learned through IGMP snooping.
<b>group</b> <i>ip_address</i>	(Optional) Display characteristics of the multicast group with the specified group IP address.
<b>user</b>	(Optional) Display only the user-configured multicast entries.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display multicast information and the multicast table for specified parameters. Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

## Examples

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping multicast** command without any keywords. It displays the multicast table for the switch.

```
Switch# show ip igmp snooping multicast

Vlan      Group Address      Type      Ports
----      -
1         224.1.2.30         IGMP     Fa3/0/31, Fa4/0/1
1         224.1.2.1          IGMP     Fa3/0/31, Fa4/0/1
1         224.4.4.4          USER     Fa1/0/4, Fa4/0/1
```

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping multicast count** command. It displays the total number of multicast groups on the switch.

```
Switch# show ip igmp snooping multicast count
Total number of multicast groups: 3
```

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping multicast dynamic** command. It shows only the entries learned through IGMP snooping.

```
Switch# show ip igmp snooping multicast dynamic

Vlan    Group Address      Type      Ports
----    -
1       224.1.1.2.30      IGMP     Fa4/0/1, Fa4/0/37
1       224.1.1.2.1       IGMP     Fa4/0/1, Fa4/0/37
```

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping multicast group** command. It shows the entries for the group with the specified IP address.

```
Switch# show ip igmp snooping multicast group 224.1.2.30
Vlan    Group Address      Type      Ports
----    -
1       224.1.2.30        IGMP     Fa4/0/1, Fa4/0/37
```

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping multicast vlan** command. It displays all entries belonging to the specified VLAN.

```
Switch# show ip igmp snooping multicast vlan 1

Vlan    Group Address      Type      Ports
----    -
1       224.1.1.2.30      IGMP     Fa4/0/1, Fa4/0/37
1       224.1.1.2.1       IGMP     Fa4/0/1, Fa4/0/37
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">ip igmp snooping</a>	Enables and configures IGMP snooping on the switch or on a VLAN.
<a href="#">show ip igmp snooping</a>	Displays the IGMP snooping configuration of the switch or the VLAN.
<a href="#">show ip igmp snooping mrouter</a>	Displays IGMP snooping multicast router ports for the switch or for the specified multicast VLAN.



# show lacp

Use the **show lacp** user EXEC command to display Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) channel-group information.

```
show lacp [channel-group-number] { counters | internal | neighbor | sys-id } [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>channel-group-number</i>	(Optional) Number of the channel group. The range is 1 to 12.
<b>counters</b>	Display traffic information.
<b>internal</b>	Display internal information.
<b>neighbor</b>	Display neighbor information.
<b>sys-id</b>	Display the system identifier that is being used by LACP. The system identifier is made up of the LACP system priority and the switch MAC address.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

## Command Modes

User EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You can enter any **show lacp** command to display the active channel-group information. To display specific channel information, enter the **show lacp** command with a channel-group number.

If you do not specify a channel group, information for all channel groups appears.

You can enter the *channel-group-number* option to specify a channel group for all keywords except **sys-id**.

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

## Examples

This is an example of output from the **show lacp counters** command user EXEC command. [Table 2-19](#) describes the fields in the display.

```
Switch> show lacp counters
          LACPDU          Marker      Marker Response      LACPDU
Port      Sent   Recv    Sent   Recv    Sent   Recv    Pkts Err
-----
Channel group:1
Gi2/0/5   19    10      0      0       0      0       0
Gi2/0/6   14     6       0      0       0      0       0
Gi2/0/7    8     7       0      0       0      0       0
```

**Table 2-19 show lacp counters Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
LACPDU Sent and Recv	The number of LACP packets sent and received by an interface.
Marker Sent and Recv	The number of LACP marker packets sent and received by an interface.
Marker Response Sent and Recv	The number of LACP marker response packets sent and received by an interface.
LACPDU Pkts and Err	The number of unknown and illegal packets received by LACP for an interface.

This is an example of output from the **show lacp internal** command:

```
Switch> show lacp 1 internal
Flags:  S - Device is requesting Slow LACPDU
        F - Device is requesting Fast LACPDU
        A - Device is in Active mode          P - Device is in Passive mode

Channel group 1

Port      Flags  State  LACP port  Admin  Oper  Port  Port
Gi2/0/5   SA     bndl   32768     0x3    0x3    0x4    0x3D
Gi2/0/6   SA     bndl   32768     0x3    0x3    0x5    0x3D
Gi2/0/7   SA     bndl   32768     0x3    0x3    0x6    0x3D
```

Table 2-20 describes the fields in the display:

**Table 2-20** *show lacp internal Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
State	<p>State of the specific port. These are the allowed values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>—</b>—Port is in an unknown state.</li> <li>• <b>bn dl</b>—Port is attached to an aggregator and bundled with other ports.</li> <li>• <b>susp</b>—Port is in a suspended state; it is not attached to any aggregator.</li> <li>• <b>hot-sby</b>—Port is in a hot-standby state.</li> <li>• <b>indiv</b>—Port is incapable of bundling with any other port.</li> <li>• <b>indep</b>—Port is in an independent state (not bundled but able to switch data traffic. In this case, LACP is not running on the partner port).</li> <li>• <b>down</b>—Port is down.</li> </ul>
LACP Port Priority	Port priority setting. LACP uses the port priority to put ports s in standby mode when there is a hardware limitation that prevents all compatible ports from aggregating.
Admin Key	Administrative key assigned to this port. LACP automatically generates an administrative key value as a hexadecimal number. The administrative key defines the ability of a port to aggregate with other ports. A port's ability to aggregate with other ports is determined by the port physical characteristics (for example, data rate and duplex capability) and configuration restrictions that you establish.
Oper Key	Runtime operational key that is being used by this port. LACP automatically generates this value as a hexadecimal number.
Port Number	Port number.
Port State	<p>State variables for the port, encoded as individual bits within a single octet with these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bit0: LACP_Activity</li> <li>• bit1: LACP_Timeout</li> <li>• bit2: Aggregation</li> <li>• bit3: Synchronization</li> <li>• bit4: Collecting</li> <li>• bit5: Distributing</li> <li>• bit6: Defaulted</li> <li>• bit7: Expired</li> </ul>

This is an example of output from the **show lacp neighbor** command:

```
Switch> show lacp neighbor
Flags: S - Device is sending Slow LACPDUs F - Device is sending Fast LACPDUs
       A - Device is in Active mode       P - Device is in Passive mode
```

Channel group 3 neighbors

Partner's information:

Port	Partner System ID	Partner Port Number	Age	Partner Flags
Gi2/0/3	32768,0007.eb49.5e80	0xC	19s	SP
	LACP Partner Port Priority	Partner Oper Key	Partner Port State	
	32768	0x3	0x3C	

Partner's information:

Port	Partner System ID	Partner Port Number	Age	Partner Flags
Gi2/0/4	32768,0007.eb49.5e80	0xD	15s	SP
	LACP Partner Port Priority	Partner Oper Key	Partner Port State	
	32768	0x3	0x3C	

This is an example of output from the **show lacp sys-id** command:

```
Switch> show lacp sys-id
32765,0002.4b29.3a00
```

The system identification is made up of the system priority and the system MAC address. The first two bytes are the system priority, and the last six bytes are the globally administered individual MAC address associated to the system.

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">clear lacp</a>	Clears LACP channel-group information.
<a href="#">lacp port-priority</a>	Configures the LACP port priority.
<a href="#">lacp system-priority</a>	Configures the LACP system priority.

# show mac access-group

Use the **show mac access-group** user EXEC command to display the MAC access control lists (ACLs) configured for an interface or a switch.

```
show mac access-group [interface interface-id] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) Display the MAC ACLs configured on a specific interface. Valid interfaces are physical ports and port channels; the port channel range is 1 to 64.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** User EXEC; the **interface** keyword is available only in privileged EXEC mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show mac-access group** user EXEC command. In this display, Gigabit Ethernet interface 1/0/12 has the MAC access list *macl\_e1* applied; no MAC ACLs are applied to other interfaces.

```
Switch> show mac access-group
Interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1:
  Inbound access-list is not set
Interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2:
  Inbound access-list is macl_e1
Interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3:
  Inbound access-list is not set
Interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4:
  Inbound access-list is not set
```

<output truncated>

```
Interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10:
  Inbound access-list is not set
Interface GigabitEthernet1/0/11:
  Inbound access-list is not set
Interface GigabitEthernet1/0/12:
  Inbound access-list is macl_e1
```

<output truncated>

This is an example of output from the **show mac access-group interface gigabitethernet1/ 0/12** command:

```
Switch# show mac access-group interface gigabitethernet1/0/12
Interface GigabitEthernet1/0/12:
  Inbound access-list is macl_e1
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">mac access-group</a>	Applies a MAC access group to an interface.

---

# show mac-address-table

Use the **show mac-address-table** user EXEC command to display a specific MAC address table static and dynamic entry or the MAC address table static and dynamic entries on a specific interface or VLAN.

```
show mac-address-table [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression ]
```

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

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show mac-address-table** command:

```
Switch> show mac-address-table
      Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan    Mac Address      Type    Ports
----    -
All     0000.0000.0001   STATIC  CPU
All     0000.0000.0002   STATIC  CPU
All     0000.0000.0003   STATIC  CPU
All     0000.0000.0009   STATIC  CPU
All     0000.0000.0012   STATIC  CPU
All     0180.c200.000b   STATIC  CPU
All     0180.c200.000c   STATIC  CPU
All     0180.c200.000d   STATIC  CPU
All     0180.c200.000e   STATIC  CPU
All     0180.c200.000f   STATIC  CPU
All     0180.c200.0010   STATIC  CPU
1       0030.9441.6327   DYNAMIC Gi6/0/23
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 12
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>clear mac-address-table dynamic</b>	Deletes from the MAC address table a specific dynamic address, all dynamic addresses on a particular interface, or all dynamic addresses on a particular VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table aging-time</b>	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table count</b>	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table dynamic</b>	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
	<b>show mac-address-table interface</b>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
	<b>show mac-address-table multicast</b>	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table notification</b>	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
	<b>show mac-address-table static</b>	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
	<b>show mac-address-table vlan</b>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.



# show mac-address-table address

Use the **show mac-address-table address** user EXEC command to display MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.

```
show mac-address-table address mac-address [interface interface-id] [vlan vlan-id] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>mac-address</i>		Specify the 48-bit MAC address; the valid format is H.H.H.
<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>		(Optional) Display information for a specific interface. Valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>		(Optional) Display entries for the specific VLAN only. The range is 1 to 4094.
<b>begin</b>		(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>		(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>		(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>		Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show mac-address-table address** command:

```
Switch# show mac-address-table address 0002.4b28.c482
      Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan    Mac Address      Type    Ports
----    -
All     0002.4b28.c482  STATIC CPU
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table aging-time</a>	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table count</a>	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table dynamic</a>	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table interface</a>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table multicast</a>	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table notification</a>	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table static</a>	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table vlan</a>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

# show mac-address-table aging-time

Use the **show mac-address-table aging-time** user EXEC command to display the aging time of a specific address table instance, all address table instances on a specified VLAN or, if a specific VLAN is not specified, on all VLANs.

```
show mac-address-table aging-time [vlan vlan-id] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Display aging time information for a specific VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.	
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** If no VLAN number is specified, then the aging time for all VLANs is displayed. Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show mac-address-table aging-time** command:

```
Switch> show mac-address-table aging-time
Vlan    Aging Time
----    -
1       300
```

This is an example of output from the **show mac-address-table aging-time vlan 10** command:

```
Switch> show mac-address-table aging-time vlan 10
Vlan    Aging Time
----    -
10      300
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>mac-address-table aging-time</b>	Sets the length of time that a dynamic entry remains in the MAC address table after the entry is used or updated.
	<b>show mac-address-table address</b>	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
	<b>show mac-address-table count</b>	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table dynamic</b>	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
	<b>show mac-address-table interface</b>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
	<b>show mac-address-table multicast</b>	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table notification</b>	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
	<b>show mac-address-table static</b>	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
	<b>show mac-address-table vlan</b>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

# show mac-address-table count

Use the **show mac-address-table count** user EXEC command to display the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.

**show mac-address-table count** [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [ | { **begin** | **exclude** | **include** } *expression*]

Syntax Description	
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Display the number of addresses for a specific VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** If no VLAN number is specified, the address count for all VLANs is displayed. Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show mac-address-table count** command:

```
Switch# show mac-address-table count

Mac Entries for Vlan    : 1
-----
Dynamic Address Count  : 2
Static Address Count   : 0
Total Mac Addresses    : 2
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show mac-address-table address</b>	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
	<b>show mac-address-table aging-time</b>	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table dynamic</b>	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
	<b>show mac-address-table interface</b>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
	<b>show mac-address-table multicast</b>	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table notification</b>	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
	<b>show mac-address-table static</b>	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
	<b>show mac-address-table vlan</b>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

# show mac-address-table dynamic

Use the **show mac-address-table dynamic** user EXEC command to display only dynamic MAC address table entries.

```
show mac-address-table dynamic [address mac-address] [interface interface-id] [vlan vlan-id]
[ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>address</b> <i>mac-address</i>	(Optional) Specify a 48-bit MAC address; the valid format is H.H.H (available in privileged EXEC mode only).
<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) Specify an interface to match; valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Display entries for a specific VLAN; the range is 1 to 4094.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** User EXEC; **address** keyword available only in privileged EXEC mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show mac-address-table dynamic** command:

```
Switch> show mac-address-table dynamic
      Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan    Mac Address      Type    Ports
----    -
  1     0030.b635.7862   DYNAMIC Gi6/0/2
  1     00b0.6496.2741   DYNAMIC Gi6/0/2
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 2
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>clear mac-address-table dynamic</b>	Deletes from the MAC address table a specific dynamic address, all dynamic addresses on a particular interface, or all dynamic addresses on a particular VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table address</b>	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
	<b>show mac-address-table aging-time</b>	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table count</b>	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table interface</b>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
	<b>show mac-address-table multicast</b>	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table static</b>	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
	<b>show mac-address-table vlan</b>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.



# show mac-address-table interface

Use the **show mac-address-table interface** user command to display the MAC address table information for the specified interface in the specified VLAN.

```
show mac-address-table interface interface-id [vlan vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>interface-id</i>		Specify an interface type; valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>		(Optional) Display entries for a specific VLAN; the range is 1 to 4094.
<b>begin</b>		(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>		(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>		(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>		Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show mac-address-table interface** command:

```
Switch> show mac-address-table interface gigabitethernet6/0/2
      Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan    Mac Address      Type    Ports
----    -
1       0030.b635.7862   DYNAMIC Gi6/0/2
1       00b0.6496.2741   DYNAMIC Gi6/0/2
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 2
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show mac-address-table address</b>	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
	<b>show mac-address-table aging-time</b>	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table count</b>	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table dynamic</b>	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
	<b>show mac-address-table multicast</b>	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table notification</b>	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
	<b>show mac-address-table static</b>	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
	<b>show mac-address-table vlan</b>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

# show mac-address-table multicast

Use the **show mac-address-table multicast** user EXEC command to display the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs. Use the command in privileged EXEC mode to display specific multicast entries.

```
show mac-address-table multicast [vlan-id] [count | user [count]] [ | {begin | exclude | include}
expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Display addresses for a specific VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.	
<b>count</b>	(Optional) Display the total number of entries for the specified command options instead of the actual entries.	
<b>user</b>	(Optional) Display only the user-configured multicast entries.	
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	



## Note

Though visible in the command-line help string, the **igmp-snooping** keyword is not supported. Use the **show ip igmp snooping multicast** privileged EXEC command to display the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping multicast table.

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show mac-address-table multicast** command. It shows how to display all multicast entries for the switch.

```
Switch> show mac-address-table multicast
Vlan    Mac Address      Type    Ports
----    -
1       0100.5e00.0128  IGMP    Gi1/0/1
```

This is an example of output from the **show mac-address-table multicast count** command. It shows how to display a total count of MAC address entries for the switch.

```
Switch> show mac-address-table multicast count

Multicast MAC Entries for all vlans:    10
```

This is an example of output from the **show mac-address-table multicast vlan 1 count** command. It shows how to display a total count of MAC address entries for a VLAN.

```
Switch> show mac-address-table multicast vlan 1 count
```

```
Multicast MAC Entries for vlan 1:    4
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">show mac-address-table address</a>	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
<a href="#">show mac-address-table aging-time</a>	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
<a href="#">show mac-address-table count</a>	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
<a href="#">show mac-address-table dynamic</a>	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
<a href="#">show mac-address-table interface</a>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
<a href="#">show mac-address-table notification</a>	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
<a href="#">show mac-address-table static</a>	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
<a href="#">show mac-address-table vlan</a>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

# show mac-address-table notification

Use the **show mac-address-table notification** user EXEC command to display the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.

```
show mac-address-table notification [interface interface-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include}
expression]
```

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

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(8)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **show mac-address-table notification** command without any keywords to display whether the feature is enabled or disabled, the MAC notification interval, the maximum number of entries allowed in the history table, and the history table contents.

Use the **interface** keyword to display the flags for all interfaces. If the *interface-id* is included, only the flags for that interface are displayed.

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

**Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show mac-address-table notification** command:

```
Switch> show mac-address-table notification
MAC Notification Feature is Enabled on the switch
Interval between Notification Traps : 60 secs
Number of MAC Addresses Added : 4
Number of MAC Addresses Removed : 4
Number of Notifications sent to NMS : 3
Maximum Number of entries configured in History Table : 100
Current History Table Length : 3
MAC Notification Traps are Enabled
History Table contents
-----
History Index 0, Entry Timestamp 1032254, Despatch Timestamp 1032254
MAC Changed Message :
Operation: Added   Vlan: 2       MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0001 Module: 0   Port: 1

History Index 1, Entry Timestamp 1038254, Despatch Timestamp 1038254
MAC Changed Message :
Operation: Added   Vlan: 2       MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0000 Module: 0   Port: 1
Operation: Added   Vlan: 2       MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0002 Module: 0   Port: 1
Operation: Added   Vlan: 2       MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0003 Module: 0   Port: 1

History Index 2, Entry Timestamp 1074254, Despatch Timestamp 1074254
MAC Changed Message :
Operation: Deleted Vlan: 2       MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0000 Module: 0   Port: 1
Operation: Deleted Vlan: 2       MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0001 Module: 0   Port: 1
Operation: Deleted Vlan: 2       MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0002 Module: 0   Port: 1
Operation: Deleted Vlan: 2       MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0003 Module: 0   Port: 1
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>clear mac-address-table notification</b>	Clears the MAC address notification global counters.
<b>show mac-address-table address</b>	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
<b>show mac-address-table aging-time</b>	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
<b>show mac-address-table count</b>	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
<b>show mac-address-table dynamic</b>	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
<b>show mac-address-table interface</b>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
<b>show mac-address-table multicast</b>	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
<b>show mac-address-table static</b>	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
<b>show mac-address-table vlan</b>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

# show mac-address-table static

Use the **show mac-address-table static** user EXEC command to display static MAC address table entries only.

```
show mac-address-table static [address mac-address] [interface interface-id] [vlan vlan-id]
[ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>address</b> <i>mac-address</i>	(Optional) Specify a 48-bit MAC address; the valid format is H.H.H (available in privileged EXEC mode only).	
<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) Specify an interface to match; valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.	
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Display addresses for a specific VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.	
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

**Command Modes** User EXEC; **address** keyword available only in privileged EXEC mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show mac-address-table static** command:

```
Switch> show mac-address-table static
          Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan    Mac Address      Type    Ports
----    -
All     0100.0ccc.cccc  STATIC  CPU
All     0180.c200.0000  STATIC  CPU
All     0100.0ccc.cccd  STATIC  CPU
All     0180.c200.0001  STATIC  CPU
All     0180.c200.0002  STATIC  CPU
All     0180.c200.0003  STATIC  CPU
All     0180.c200.0004  STATIC  CPU
All     0180.c200.0005  STATIC  CPU
All     0180.c200.0006  STATIC  CPU
All     0180.c200.0007  STATIC  CPU
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 10
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>mac-address-table static</b>	Adds static addresses to the MAC address table.
	<b>show mac-address-table address</b>	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
	<b>show mac-address-table aging-time</b>	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table count</b>	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table dynamic</b>	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
	<b>show mac-address-table interface</b>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
	<b>show mac-address-table multicast</b>	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<b>show mac-address-table notification</b>	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
	<b>show mac-address-table vlan</b>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.



# show mac-address-table vlan

Use the **show mac-address-table vlan** user EXEC command to display the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

```
show mac-address-table vlan vlan-id [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression ]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Display addresses for a specific VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show mac-address-table vlan 1** command:

```
Switch> show mac-address-table vlan 1
      Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan    Mac Address      Type    Ports
----    -
1       0100.0ccc.cccc  STATIC  CPU
1       0180.c200.0000  STATIC  CPU
1       0100.0ccc.cccd  STATIC  CPU
1       0180.c200.0001  STATIC  CPU
1       0180.c200.0002  STATIC  CPU
1       0180.c200.0003  STATIC  CPU
1       0180.c200.0004  STATIC  CPU
1       0180.c200.0005  STATIC  CPU
1       0180.c200.0006  STATIC  CPU
1       0180.c200.0007  STATIC  CPU
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 10
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table address</a>	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table aging-time</a>	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table count</a>	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table dynamic</a>	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table interface</a>	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table multicast</a>	Displays the Layer 2 multicast entries for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table notification</a>	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
	<a href="#">show mac-address-table static</a>	Displays static MAC address table entries only.

# show mls qos

Use the **show mls qos** user EXEC command to display global quality of service (QoS) configuration information.

```
show mls qos [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

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

Command Modes	
	User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
	Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter   <b>exclude output</b> , the lines that contain <i>output</i> are not displayed, but the lines that contain <i>Output</i> are displayed.

Examples	
	This is an example of output from the <b>show mls qos</b> command:

```
Switch> show mls qos
Qos is enabled
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">mls qos</a>	Enables quality of service (QoS) for the entire switch.

# show mls qos aggregate-policer

Use the **show mls qos aggregate-policer** user EXEC command to display the quality of service (QoS) aggregate policer configuration. A policer defines a maximum permissible rate of transmission, a maximum burst size for transmissions, and an action to take if either maximum is exceeded.

```
show mls qos aggregate-policer [aggregate-policer-name] [| {begin | exclude | include}
expression]
```

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

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show mls qos aggregate-policer** command:

```
Switch> show mls qos aggregate-policer policer1
aggregate-policer policer1 88000 2000000 exceed-action drop
Not used by any policy map
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">mls qos aggregate-policer</a>	Defines policer parameters that can be shared by multiple classes within a policy map.

# show mls qos input-queue

Use the **show mls qos input-queue** user EXEC command to display quality of service (QoS) settings for the ingress queues.

```
show mls qos input-queue [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

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

Command Modes	
	User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
	Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter   <b>exclude output</b> , the lines that contain <i>output</i> are not displayed, but the lines that contain <i>Output</i> are displayed.

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show mls qos input-queue** command:

```
Switch> show mls qos input-queue
Queue      :      1      2
-----
buffers    :      90     10
bandwidth  :       4      4
priority   :       0     10
threshold1:     100    100
threshold2:     100    100
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth</a>	Assigns shaped round robin (SRR) weights to an ingress queue.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input buffers</a>	Allocates the buffers between the ingress queues.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input cos-map</a>	Maps assigned class of service (CoS) values to an ingress queue and assigns CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map</a>	Maps assigned Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values to an ingress queue and assigns DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue</a>	Configures the ingress priority queue and guarantees bandwidth.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input threshold</a>	Assigns weighted tail-drop (WTD) threshold percentages to an ingress queue.

# show mls qos interface

Use the **show mls qos interface** user EXEC command to display quality of service (QoS) information at the interface level.

```
show mls qos interface [interface-id] [buffers | queueing | statistics]
  [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) Display QoS information for the specified interface. Valid interfaces include physical ports.	
<b>buffers</b>	(Optional) Display the buffer allocation among the queues.	
<b>queueing</b>	(Optional) Display the queueing strategy (shared or shaped) and the weights corresponding to the queues.	
<b>statistics</b>	(Optional) Display statistics for sent and received Differentiated Services Code Points (DSCPs) and class of service (CoS) values, the number of packets enqueued or dropped per egress queue, and the number of in-profile and out-of-profile packets for each policer.	
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	



## Note

Though visible in the command-line help string, the **policers** keyword is not supported.

Command Modes	User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter   <b>exclude output</b> , the lines that contain <i>output</i> are not displayed, but the lines that contain <i>Output</i> are displayed.

Examples	This is an example of output from the <b>show mls qos interface</b> command:
	<pre>Switch# <b>show mls qos interface fastethernet1/0/7</b> FastEthernet1/0/7 Attached policy-map for Ingress: videowizard_policy trust state: not trusted COS override: dis default COS: 0 DSCP Mutation Map: Default DSCP Mutation Map</pre>

This is an example of output from the **show mls qos interface fastethernet1/0/7 buffers** command:

```
Switch> show mls qos interface fastethernet1/0/7 buffers
FastEthernet1/0/7
The port is mapped to qset : 1
The allocations between the queues are : 25 25 25 25
```

This is an example of output from the **show mls qos interface fastethernet1/0/7 queueing** command:

```
Switch> show mls qos interface fastethernet1/0/7 queueing
FastEthernet1/0/7
Shaped queue weights (absolute) : 25 0 0 0
Shared queue weights : 25 25 25 25
The port bandwidth is limited to: 100%
The port is mapped to qset : 1
```

This is an example of output from the **show mls qos interface fastethernet1/0/7 statistics** command.

[Table 2-21](#) describes the fields in this display.

```
Switch> show mls qos interface fastethernet1/0/7 statistics
FastEthernet1/0/7

dscp: incoming
-----
 0 - 4 :      4213      0      0      0      0
 5 - 9 :         0      0      0      0      0
10 - 14 :         0      0      0      0      0
15 - 19 :         0      0      0      0      0
20 - 24 :         0      0      0      0      0
25 - 29 :         0      0      0      0      0
30 - 34 :         0      0      0      0      0
35 - 39 :         0      0      0      0      0
40 - 44 :         0      0      0      0      0
45 - 49 :         0      0      0      6      0
50 - 54 :         0      0      0      0      0
55 - 59 :         0      0      0      0      0
60 - 64 :         0      0      0      0      0
dscp: outgoing
-----
 0 - 4 :    363949      0      0      0      0
 5 - 9 :         0      0      0      0      0
10 - 14 :         0      0      0      0      0
15 - 19 :         0      0      0      0      0
20 - 24 :         0      0      0      0      0
25 - 29 :         0      0      0      0      0
30 - 34 :         0      0      0      0      0
35 - 39 :         0      0      0      0      0
40 - 44 :         0      0      0      0      0
45 - 49 :         0      0      0      0      0
50 - 54 :         0      0      0      0      0
55 - 59 :         0      0      0      0      0
60 - 64 :         0      0      0      0      0
cos: incoming
-----
 0 - 4 :    132067      0      0      0      0
 5 - 9 :         0      0      0      0      0
cos: outgoing
-----
 0 - 4 :    739155      0      0      0      0
 5 - 9 :         90      0      0      0      0

Policer: Inprofile:      0 OutofProfile:      0
```



Table 2-21 show mls qos interface statistics Field Descriptions

Field		Description
DSCP	incoming	Number of received packets for each DSCP value.
	outgoing	Number of sent packets for each DSCP value.
CoS	incoming	Number of received packets for each CoS value.
	outgoing	Number of sent packets for each CoS value.
Policer	Inprofile	Number of in profile packets for each policer.
	Outofprofile	Number of out of profile packets for each policer.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">mls qos queue-set output buffers</a>	Allocates buffers to a queue-set.
	<a href="#">mls qos queue-set output threshold</a>	Configures the weighted tail-drop (WTD) thresholds, guarantees the availability of buffers, and configures the maximum memory allocation to a queue-set.
	<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth</a>	Assigns shaped round robin (SRR) weights to an ingress queue.
	<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input buffers</a>	Allocates the buffers between the ingress queues.
	<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input cos-map</a>	Maps CoS values to an ingress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
	<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map</a>	Maps DSCP values to an ingress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
	<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue</a>	Configures the ingress priority queue and guarantees bandwidth.
	<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input threshold</a>	Assigns WTD threshold percentages to an ingress queue.
	<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue output cos-map</a>	Maps CoS values to an egress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
	<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map</a>	Maps DSCP values to an egress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
	<a href="#">policy-map</a>	Create or modifies a policy map.
	<a href="#">queue-set</a>	Maps a port to a queue-set.
	<a href="#">srr-queue bandwidth limit</a>	Limits the maximum output on a port.
	<a href="#">srr-queue bandwidth shape</a>	Assigns the shaped weights and enables bandwidth shaping on the four egress queues mapped to a port.
	<a href="#">srr-queue bandwidth share</a>	Assigns the shared weights and enables bandwidth sharing on the four egress queues mapped to a port.

## show mls qos maps

Use the **show mls qos maps** user EXEC command to display quality of service (QoS) mapping information. During classification, QoS uses the mapping tables to represent the priority of the traffic and to derive a corresponding class of service (CoS) or Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value from the received CoS, DSCP, or IP precedence value.

```
show mls qos maps [cos-dscp | cos-input-q | cos-output-q | dscp-cos | dscp-input-q |
dscp-mutation dscp-mutation-name | dscp-output-q | ip-prec-dscp | policed-dscp] [ | {begin
| exclude | include} expression]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>cos-dscp</b>	(Optional) Display class of service (CoS)-to-DSCP map.
<b>cos-input-q</b>	(Optional) Display the CoS input queue threshold map.
<b>cos-output-q</b>	(Optional) Display the CoS output queue threshold map.
<b>dscp-cos</b>	(Optional) Display DSCP-to-CoS map.
<b>dscp-input-q</b>	(Optional) Display the DSCP input queue threshold map.
<b>dscp-mutation</b> <i>dscp-mutation-name</i>	(Optional) Display the specified DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map.
<b>dscp-output-q</b>	(Optional) Display the DSCP output queue threshold map.
<b>ip-prec-dscp</b>	(Optional) Display the IP-precedence-to-DSCP map.
<b>policed-dscp</b>	(Optional) Display the policed-DSCP map.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

### Command Modes

User EXEC

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

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

The policed-DSCP, DSCP-to-CoS, and the DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation maps are displayed as a matrix. The d1 column specifies the most-significant digit in the DSCP. The d2 row specifies the least-significant digit in the DSCP. The intersection of the d1 and d2 values provides the policed-DSCP, the CoS, or the mutated-DSCP value. For example, in the DSCP-to-CoS map, a DSCP value of 43 corresponds to a CoS value of 5.

The DSCP input queue threshold and the DSCP output queue threshold maps are displayed as a matrix. The d1 column specifies the most-significant digit of the DSCP number. The d2 row specifies the least-significant digit in the DSCP number. The intersection of the d1 and the d2 values provides the queue ID and threshold ID. For example, in the DSCP input queue threshold map, a DSCP value of 43 corresponds to queue 2 and threshold 1 (02-01).

The CoS input queue threshold and the CoS output queue threshold maps show the CoS value in the top row and the corresponding queue ID and threshold ID in the second row. For example, in the CoS input queue threshold map, a CoS value of 5 corresponds to queue 2 and threshold 1 (2-1).

## Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mls qos maps** command:

```
Switch> show mls qos maps
Policed-dscp map:
  d1 : d2 0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
-----
  0 :   00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
  1 :   10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
  2 :   20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
  3 :   30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
  4 :   40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
  5 :   50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59
  6 :   60 61 62 63

Dscp-cos map:
  d1 : d2 0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
-----
  0 :   00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 01
  1 :   01 01 01 01 01 01 02 02 02 02
  2 :   02 02 02 02 03 03 03 03 03 03
  3 :   03 03 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04
  4 :   05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 06 06
  5 :   06 06 06 06 06 06 07 07 07 07
  6 :   07 07 07 07

Cos-dscp map:
  cos:  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7
-----
  dscp:  0  8 16 24 32 40 48 56

IpPrecedence-dscp map:
  ipprec:  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7
-----
  dscp:  0  8 16 24 32 40 48 56

Dscp-outputq-threshold map:
  d1 :d2  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
-----
  0 :   02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01
  1 :   02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 03-01 03-01 03-01
  2 :   03-01 03-01 03-01 03-01 03-01 03-01 03-01 03-01 03-01 03-01
  3 :   03-01 03-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01
  4 :   01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 04-01
  5 :   04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01
  6 :   04-01 04-01 04-01 04-01
```

```

Dscp-inputq-threshold map:
  dl :d2   0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9
-----
  0 :   01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01
  1 :   01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01
  2 :   01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01
  3 :   01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01
  4 :   02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 02-01 01-01 01-01
  5 :   01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01
  6 :   01-01 01-01 01-01 01-01

Cos-outputq-threshold map:
      cos:  0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
-----
queue-threshold: 2-1 2-1 3-1 3-1 4-1 1-1 4-1 4-1

Cos-inputq-threshold map:
      cos:  0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
-----
queue-threshold: 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 2-1 1-1 1-1

Dscp-dscp mutation map:
Default DSCP Mutation Map:
  dl : d2 0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9
-----
  0 :   00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
  1 :   10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
  2 :   20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
  3 :   30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
  4 :   40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
  5 :   50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59
  6 :   60 61 62 63

```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">mls qos map</a>	Defines the CoS-to-DSCP map, DSCP-to-CoS map, DSCP-to-DSCP-mutation map, IP-precedence-to-DSCP map, and the policed-DSCP map.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input cos-map</a>	Maps CoS values to an ingress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map</a>	Maps DSCP values to an ingress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue output cos-map</a>	Maps CoS values to an egress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map</a>	Maps DSCP values to an egress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.

# show mls qos queue-set

Use the **show mls qos queue-set** user EXEC command to display quality of service (QoS) settings for the egress queues.

```
show mls qos queue-set [qset-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>qset-id</i>	(Optional) ID of the queue-set. Each port belongs to a queue-set, which defines all the characteristics of the four egress queues per port. The range is 1 to 2.
	<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
	<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** User EXEC

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show mls qos queue-set** command:

```
Switch> show mls qos queue-set
Queueset: 1
Queue   :      1      2      3      4
-----
buffers  :      25      25      25      25
threshold1:    100      50     100     100
threshold2:    100      50     100     100
reserved  :      50     100      50      50
maximum  :     400     400     400     400
Queueset: 2
Queue   :      1      2      3      4
-----
buffers  :      25      25      25      25
threshold1:    100      50     100     100
threshold2:    100      50     100     100
reserved  :      50     100      50      50
maximum  :     400     400     400     400
```

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<a href="#"><b>mls qos queue-set output buffers</b></a>	Allocates buffers to the queue-set.
<a href="#"><b>mls qos queue-set output threshold</b></a>	Configures the weighted tail-drop (WTD) thresholds, guarantees the availability of buffers, and configures the maximum memory allocation of the queue-set.

---

# show monitor

Use the **show monitor** user EXEC command to display information about all Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) and Remote SPAN (RSPAN) sessions on the switch. Use the command with keywords to show a specific session, all sessions, all local sessions, or all remote sessions.

```
show monitor [session {session_number | all | local | range list | remote} [detail]] [ | {begin |
exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>session</b>	(Optional) Display information about specified SPAN sessions.	
<i>session_number</i>	Specify the number of the SPAN or RSPAN session. The range is 1 to 66.	
<b>all</b>	Display all SPAN sessions.	
<b>local</b>	Display only local SPAN sessions.	
<b>range list</b>	Display a range of SPAN sessions, where <i>list</i> is the range of valid sessions, either a single session or a range of sessions described by two numbers, the lower one first, separated by a hyphen. Do not enter any spaces between comma-separated parameters or in hyphen-specified ranges.	
	<b>Note</b> This keyword is available only in privileged EXEC mode.	
<b>remote</b>	Display only remote SPAN sessions.	
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Display detailed information about the specified sessions.	
<b>begin</b>	Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>exclude</b>	Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>include</b>	Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The <b>range list</b> and <b>detail</b> keywords were added.

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

The output is the same for the **show monitor** command and the **show monitor session all** command.

**Examples**

This is an example of output for the **show monitor** user EXEC command:

```
Switch# show monitor
Session 1
-----
Type           :Local Session
Source Ports:
  RX Only:      Fa4/0/24
  TX Only:      None
  Both:         Fa2/0/1-2,Fa4/0/1-5
Source VLANs:
  RX Only:      None
  TX Only:      None
  Both:         None
Source RSPAN VLAN:None
Destination Ports:Fa2/0/18
  Encapsulation:Replicate
Filter VLANs:   None
Dest RSPAN VLAN: None

Session 2
-----
Type           :Remote Source Session
Source Ports:
  RX Only:      None
  TX Only:      None
  Both:         None
Source VLANs:
  RX Only:      None
  TX Only:      10
  Both:         1-9
Source RSPAN VLAN:None
Destination Ports:None
Filter VLANs:   None
Dest RSPAN VLAN: 105
```

This is an example of output for the **show monitor** user EXEC command for RSPAN source session 1:

```
Switch# show monitor session 1
Session 1
-----
Type           :Local Session
Source Ports:
  RX Only:      Fa4/0/24
  TX Only:      None
  Both:         Fa2/0/1-2,Fa4/0/1-5
Source VLANs:
  RX Only:      None
  TX Only:      None
  Both:         None
Source RSPAN VLAN:None
Destination Ports:Fa2/0/18
  Encapsulation:Replicate
Filter VLANs:   None
Dest RSPAN VLAN: None
```



This is an example of output for the **show monitor session all** user EXEC command when ingress traffic forwarding is enabled:

```
Switch# show monitor session all
Session 1
-----
Type                :Local Session
Source Ports        :
  Both              :Fa1/0/2
Destination Ports   :Fa2/0/2
Encapsulation       :Replicate
  Ingress:Enabled, default VLAN = 5
  Ingress encapsulation:DOT1Q

Session 2
-----
Type                :Local Session
Source Ports        :
  Both              :Fa3/0/2
Destination Ports   :Fa3/0/4
Encapsulation       :Replicate
  Ingress:Enabled
  Ingress encapsulation:ISL
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">monitor session</a>	Starts or modifies a SPAN or RSPAN session.

# show mvr

Use the **show mvr** privileged EXEC command without keywords to display the current Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) global parameter values, including whether or not MVR is enabled, the MVR multicast VLAN, the maximum query response time, the number of multicast groups, and the MVR mode (dynamic or compatible).

```
show mvr [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

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

Command Modes	
	Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
	Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter   <b>exclude output</b> , the lines that contain <i>output</i> are not displayed, but the lines that contain <i>Output</i> are displayed.

Examples	
	This is an example of output from the <b>show mvr</b> command:

```
Switch# show mvr
MVR Running: TRUE
MVR multicast VLAN: 1
MVR Max Multicast Groups: 256
MVR Current multicast groups: 0
MVR Global query response time: 5 (tenths of sec)
MVR Mode: compatible
```

In the preceding display, the maximum number of multicast groups is fixed at 256. The MVR mode is either compatible (for inter-operability with Catalyst 2900 XL and Catalyst 3500 XL switches) or dynamic (where operation is consistent with IGMP snooping operation and dynamic MVR membership on source ports is supported).

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">mvr (global configuration)</a>	Enables and configures multicast VLAN registration on the switch.
	<a href="#">mvr (interface configuration)</a>	Configures MVR ports.
	<a href="#">show mvr interface</a>	Displays the configured MVR interfaces, status of the specified interface, or all multicast groups to which the interface belongs when the <b>interface</b> and <b>members</b> keywords are appended to the command.
	<a href="#">show mvr members</a>	Displays all ports that are members of an MVR multicast group or, if there are no members, means the group is inactive.

## show mvr interface

Use the **show mvr interface** privileged EXEC command without keywords to display the Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) receiver and source ports. Use the command with keywords to display MVR parameters for a specific receiver port.

```
show mvr interface [interface-id [members [vlan vlan-id]]] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) Display MVR type, status, and Immediate Leave setting for the interface.	Valid interfaces include physical ports (including type, stack member, module, and port number).
<b>members</b>	(Optional) Display all MVR groups to which the specified interface belongs.	
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Display all MVR group members on this VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.	
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

If the entered port identification is a non-MVR port or a source port, the command returns an error message. For receiver ports, it displays the port type, per port status, and Immediate-Leave setting.

If you enter the **members** keyword, all MVR group members on the interface are displayed. If you enter a VLAN ID, all MVR group members in the VLAN are displayed.

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

**Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show mvr interface** command:

```
Switch# show mvr interface
Port      Type           Status          Immediate Leave
-----
Gi1/0/1   SOURCE        ACTIVE/UP      DISABLED
Gi1/0/2   RECEIVER      ACTIVE/DOWN    DISABLED
Gi1/0/5   RECEIVER      ACTIVE/UP      ENABLED
```

In the preceding display, Status is defined as follows:

- Active means the port is part of a VLAN
- Up/Down means that the port is forwarding/nonforwarding
- Inactive means that the port is not yet part of any VLAN.

This is an example of output from the **show mvr interface gigabitethernet 1/0/2** command:

```
Switch# show mvr interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
Type: RECEIVER Status: ACTIVE Immediate Leave: DISABLED
```

This is an example of output from the **show mvr interface gigabitethernet1/0/6 members** command:

```
Switch# show mvr interface gigabitethernet1/0/6 members
239.255.0.0    DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.1    DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.2    DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.3    DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.4    DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.5    DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.6    DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.7    DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.8    DYNAMIC ACTIVE
239.255.0.9    DYNAMIC ACTIVE
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>mvr (global configuration)</b>	Enables and configures multicast VLAN registration on the switch.
<b>mvr (interface configuration)</b>	Configures MVR ports.
<b>show mvr</b>	Displays the global MVR configuration on the switch.
<b>show mvr members</b>	Displays all receiver ports that are members of an MVR multicast group.

# show mvr members

Use the **show mvr members** privileged EXEC command to display all receiver and source ports that are currently members of an IP multicast group.

```
show mvr members [ip-address] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>ip-address</i>	(Optional) The IP multicast address. If the address is entered, all receiver and source ports that are members of the multicast group are displayed. If no address is entered, all members of all Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) groups are listed. If a group has no members, the group is listed as Inactive.
	<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
	<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **show mvr members** command applies to receiver and source ports. For MVR compatible mode, all source ports are members of all multicast groups.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show mvr members** command:

```
Switch# show mvr members
MVR Group IP      Status      Members
-----
239.255.0.1      ACTIVE      Gil/0/1(d), Gil/0/5(s)
239.255.0.2      INACTIVE      None
239.255.0.3      INACTIVE      None
239.255.0.4      INACTIVE      None
239.255.0.5      INACTIVE      None
239.255.0.6      INACTIVE      None
239.255.0.7      INACTIVE      None
239.255.0.8      INACTIVE      None
239.255.0.9      INACTIVE      None
239.255.0.10     INACTIVE      None

<output truncated>

239.255.0.255    INACTIVE      None
239.255.1.0      INACTIVE      None
```

This is an example of output from the **show mvr members 239.255.0.2** command. It shows how to view the members of the IP multicast group 239.255.0.2:

```
Switch# show mvr members 239.255.0.2
239.255.003.--22    ACTIVE          Gi1/0/1(d), Gi1/0/2(d), Gi1/0/3(d),
                                   Gi1/0/4(d), Gi1/0/5(s)
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">mvr (global configuration)</a>	Enables and configures multicast VLAN registration on the switch.
<a href="#">mvr (interface configuration)</a>	Configures MVR ports.
<a href="#">show mvr</a>	Displays the global MVR configuration on the switch.
<a href="#">show mvr interface</a>	Displays the configured MVR interfaces, status of the specified interface, or all multicast groups to which the interface belongs when the <b>members</b> keyword is appended to the command.

# show pagp

Use the **show pagp** user EXEC command to display Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) channel-group information.

```
show pagp [channel-group-number] { counters | internal | neighbor } [| { begin | exclude |
include } expression]]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>channel-group-number</i>	(Optional) Number of the channel group. The range is 1 to 12.
<b>counters</b>	Display traffic information.
<b>internal</b>	Display internal information.
<b>neighbor</b>	Display neighbor information.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can enter any **show pagp** command to display the active channel-group information. To display the nonactive information, enter the **show pagp** command with a channel-group number.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show pagp 1 counters** command:

```
Switch> show pagp 1 counters
          Information          Flush
Port      Sent   Recv   Sent   Recv
-----
Channel group: 1
  Gi1/0/1   45    42     0     0
  Gi1/0/2   45    41     0     0
```



This is an example of output from the **show pagp 1 internal** command:

```
Switch> show pagp 1 internal
Flags: S - Device is sending Slow hello. C - Device is in Consistent state.
       A - Device is in Auto mode.
Timers: H - Hello timer is running.      Q - Quit timer is running.
       S - Switching timer is running.    I - Interface timer is running.
```

Channel group 1

Port	Flags	State	Timers	Hello Interval	Partner Count	PAGP Priority	Learning Method	Group Ifindex
Gi1/0/1	SC	U6/S7	H	30s	1	128	Any	16
Gi1/0/2	SC	U6/S7	H	30s	1	128	Any	16

This is an example of output from the **show pagp 1 neighbor** command:

```
Switch> show pagp 1 neighbor
Flags: S - Device is sending Slow hello. C - Device is in Consistent state.
       A - Device is in Auto mode.      P - Device learns on physical port.
```

Channel group 1 neighbors

Port	Partner Name	Partner Device ID	Partner Port	Partner Age	Partner Flags	Partner Group Cap.
Gi0/1	vegas-p2	0002.4b29.4600	Gi0/1	9s	SC	10001
Gi0/2	vegas-p2	0002.4b29.4600	Gi0/2	24s	SC	10001

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">clear pagp</a>	Clears PAgP channel-group information.

# show policy-map

Use the **show policy-map** user EXEC command to display quality of service (QoS) policy maps, which define classification criteria for incoming traffic. Policy maps can include policers that specify the bandwidth limitations and the action to take if the limits are exceeded.

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

## Syntax Description

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



## Note

Though visible in the command-line help string, the **interface** keyword is not supported, and the statistics shown in the display should be ignored.

## Command Modes

User EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

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

## Examples

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

```
Switch> show policy-map
Policy Map videowizard_policy2
  class videowizard_10-10-10-10
    set ip dscp 34
    police 100000000 2000000 exceed-action drop

Policy Map mypolicy
  class dscp5
    set ip dscp 6
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">policy-map</a>	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple interfaces to specify a service policy.

# show port-security

Use the **show port-security** privileged EXEC command to display port-security settings for an interface or for the switch.

```
show port-security [interface interface-id] [address | vlan] [ | {begin | exclude | include}
                    expression]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) Display port security settings for the specified interface. Valid interfaces include physical ports (including type, stack member, module, and port number).
<b>address</b>	(Optional) Display all secure MAC addresses on all ports or a specified port.
<b>vlan</b>	(Optional) Display port security settings for all VLANs on the specified interface. This keyword is visible only on interfaces that have the switchport mode set to <b>trunk</b> .
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The <b>vlan</b> keyword was added (visible only on trunk ports).

**Usage Guidelines**

If you enter the command without keywords, the output includes the administrative and operational status of all secure ports on the switch.

If you enter an *interface-id*, the command displays port security settings for the interface.

If you enter the **address** keyword, the **show port-security address** command displays the secure MAC addresses for all interfaces and the aging information for each secure address.

If you enter an *interface-id* and the **address** keyword, the **show port-security interface *interface-id* address** command displays all the MAC addresses for the interface with aging information for each secure address. You can also use this command to display all the MAC addresses for an interface even if you have not enabled port security on it.

If you enter the **vlan** keyword, the **show port-security address interface *interface-id* vlan** command displays the configured maximum and the current number of secure MAC addresses for all VLANs on the interface. This option is visible only on interfaces that have the switchport mode set to **trunk**.

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

**Examples**

This is an example of the output from the **show port-security** command:

```
Switch# show port-security
Secure Port      MaxSecureAddr  CurrentAddr  SecurityViolation  Security Action
              (Count)          (Count)      (Count)
-----
      Gil/0/1          1              0              0              Shutdown
-----
Total Addresses in System (excluding one mac per port) : 1
Max Addresses limit in System (excluding one mac per port) : 6272
```

This is an example of output from the **show port-security interface gigabitethernet1/0/1** command:

```
Switch# show port-security interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Port Security : Enabled
Port status : SecureUp
Violation mode : Shutdown
Maximum MAC Addresses : 1
Total MAC Addresses : 0
Configured MAC Addresses : 0
Aging time : 0 mins
Aging type : Absolute
SecureStatic address aging : Disabled
Security Violation count : 0
```

This is an example of output from the **show port-security address** command:

```
Switch# show port-security address

Secure Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan    Mac Address      Type                Ports  Remaining Age
      (mins)
-----
      1    0006.0700.0800  SecureConfigured   Gil/0/2    1
-----
Total Addresses in System (excluding one mac per port) : 1
Max Addresses limit in System (excluding one mac per port) : 6272
```

This is an example of output from the **show port-security interface gigabitethernet1/0/2 address** command:

```
Switch# show port-security interface gigabitethernet1/0/2 address
Secure Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan    Mac Address      Type                Ports  Remaining Age
      (mins)
-----
      1    0006.0700.0800  SecureConfigured   Gil/0/2    1
-----
Total Addresses: 1
```

This is an example of output from the **show port-security interface gigabitethernet1/0/2 vlan** command:

```
Switch# show port-security interface gigabitethernet1/0/2 vlan
Default maximum: not set, using 5120
VLAN Maximum Current
   5 default      1
  10 default     54
  11 default    101
  12 default    101
  13 default    201
  14 default    501
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">switchport port-security</a>	Enables port security on a port, restricts the use of the port to a user-defined group of stations, and configures secure MAC addresses.

---

# show running-config vlan

Use the **show running-config vlan** privileged EXEC command to display all or a range of VLAN-related configurations on the switch.

```
show running-config vlan [vlan-ids] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>vlan-ids</i>	(Optional) Display configuration information for a single VLAN identified by VLAN ID number or a range of VLANs separated by a hyphen. For <i>vlan-id</i> , the range is 1 to 4094.	
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show running-config vlan** command:

```
Switch# show running-config vlan 220-2000
Building configuration...

Current configuration:
!
vlan 239
!
vlan 501
!
vlan 1000
!
vlan 1002
  tb-vlan1 1
  tb-vlan2 1003
!
vlan 1003
  tb-vlan1 1
  tb-vlan2 1002
!
vlan 1004
  bridge 1
end
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration on the switch. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .
<b>vlan (global configuration)</b>	Enters config-vlan mode for creating and editing VLANs. When VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) mode is transparent, you can use this mode to create extended-range VLANs (VLAN IDs greater than 1005).
<b>vlan database</b>	Enters VLAN configuration mode for creating and editing normal-range VLANs.



## show sdm prefer

Use the **show sdm prefer** privileged EXEC command to display information about the Switch Database Management (SDM) templates that can be used to maximize system resources for a particular feature, or use the command without a keyword to display the template in use.

```
show sdm prefer [default | routing | vlan [desktop]] [| {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description	default	(Optional) Display the template that balances system resources among features.
	<b>routing</b>	(Optional) Display the template that maximizes system resources for routing.
	<b>vlan</b>	(Optional) Display the template that maximizes system resources for Layer 2 VLANs.
	<b>desktop</b>	(Optional) For Catalyst 3750-12S aggregator switches only, display the desktop templates. For this switch, when you do not enter the <b>desktop</b> keyword, the aggregator templates appear.
	<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
	<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The <b>desktop</b> keyword was added.

**Usage Guidelines** When you change the SDM template by using the **sdm prefer** global configuration command, you must reload the switch for the configuration to take effect. If you enter the **show sdm prefer** command before you enter the **reload** privileged EXEC command, the **show sdm prefer** command shows the template currently in use and the template that will become active after a reload.

The numbers displayed for each template represent an approximate maximum number for each feature resource. The actual number might vary, depending on the actual number of other features configured.

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

**Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show sdm prefer** command, displaying the template in use:

```
Switch# show sdm prefer
The current template is "desktop default" template.
The selected template optimizes the resources in
the switch to support this level of features for
8 routed interfaces and 1024 VLANs.

number of unicast mac addresses:          6K
number of igmp groups + multicast routes: 1K
number of unicast routes:                 8K
  number of directly connected hosts:     6K
  number of indirect routes:              2K
number of policy based routing aces:      0
number of qos aces:                       512
number of security aces:                  1K
```

This is an example of output from the **show sdm prefer routing** command entered on an aggregator switch:

```
Switch# show sdm prefer routing
"aggregate routing" template:
The selected template optimizes the resources in
the switch to support this level of features for
8 routed interfaces and 1024 VLANs.

number of unicast mac addresses:          6K
number of igmp groups + multicast routes: 1K
number of unicast routes:                20K
  number of directly connected hosts:     6K
  number of indirect routes:              14K
number of policy based routing aces:      512
number of qos aces:                      512
number of security aces:                  1K
```

This is an example of output from the **show sdm prefer routing** command entered on a desktop switch:

```
Switch# show sdm prefer routing
"desktop routing" template:
The selected template optimizes the resources in
the switch to support this level of features for
8 routed interfaces and 1024 VLANs.

number of unicast mac addresses:          3K
number of igmp groups + multicast routes: 1K
number of unicast routes:                 11K
  number of directly connected hosts:     3K
  number of indirect routes:              8K
number of policy based routing aces:      512
number of qos aces:                      512
number of security aces:                  1K
```

This is an example of output from the **show sdm prefer** command when you have configured a new template but have not reloaded the switch:

```
Switch# show sdm prefer
The current template is "desktop routing" template.
The selected template optimizes the resources in
the switch to support this level of features for
8 routed interfaces and 1024 VLANs.

number of unicast mac addresses:      3K
number of igmp groups + multicast routes: 1K
number of unicast routes:            11K
  number of directly connected hosts: 3K
  number of indirect routes:         8K
number of qos aces:                  512
number of security aces:              1K

On next reload, template will be "aggregate routing" template.
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">sdm prefer</a>	Sets the SDM template to maximize resources for routing or VLANs or to the default template, or to select the desktop or aggregator templates.

# show setup express

Use the **show setup express** privileged EXEC command to display if Express Setup mode is active on the switch.

```
show setup express [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

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

**Defaults** No default is defined.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

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

```
Switch# show setup express
express setup mode is active
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">clear setup express</a>	Exits Express Setup mode.
<a href="#">setup express</a>	Enables Express Setup mode.	

# show spanning-tree

Use the **show spanning-tree** user EXEC command to display spanning-tree state information.

```
show spanning-tree [bridge-group | active [detail] | backbonefast | blockedports | bridge | detail
| active] | inconsistentports | interface interface-id | mst | pathcost method | root | summary
| totals] | uplinkfast | vlan vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

```
show spanning-tree bridge-group [active [detail] | blockedports | bridge | detail [active] |
| inconsistentports | interface interface-id | root | summary] [ | {begin | exclude | include}
| expression]
```

```
show spanning-tree vlan vlan-id [active [detail] | blockedports | bridge | detail [active] |
| inconsistentports | interface interface-id | root | summary] [ | {begin | exclude | include}
| expression]
```

```
show spanning-tree {vlan vlan-id | bridge-group} bridge [address | detail | forward-time |
| hello-time | id | max-age | priority [system-id] | protocol] [ | {begin | exclude | include}
| expression]
```

```
show spanning-tree {vlan vlan-id | bridge-group} root [address | cost | detail | forward-time |
| hello-time | id | max-age | port | priority [system-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include}
| expression]
```

```
show spanning-tree interface interface-id [active [detail] | cost | detail [active] | inconsistency |
| portfast | priority | rootcost | state] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

```
show spanning-tree mst [configuration] [ instance-id [detail | interface interface-id [detail]]
| [ {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>bridge-group</i>	(Optional) Specify the bridge group number. The range is 1 to 255.
<b>active</b> [ <b>detail</b> ]	(Optional) Display spanning-tree information only on active interfaces (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
<b>backbonefast</b>	(Optional) Display spanning-tree BackboneFast status.
<b>blockedports</b>	(Optional) Display blocked port information (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
<b>bridge</b> [ <b>address</b>   <b>detail</b>   <b>forward-time</b>   <b>hello-time</b>   <b>id</b>   <b>max-age</b>   <b>priority</b> [ <b>system-id</b> ]   <b>protocol</b> ]	(Optional) Display status and configuration of this switch (optional keywords available only in privileged EXEC mode).
<b>detail</b> [ <b>active</b> ]	(Optional) Display a detailed summary of interface information ( <b>active</b> keyword available only in privileged EXEC mode).
<b>inconsistentports</b>	(Optional) Display inconsistent port information (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i> [ <b>active</b> [ <b>detail</b> ]   <b>cost</b>   <b>detail</b> [ <b>active</b> ]   <b>inconsistency</b>   <b>portfast</b>   <b>priority</b>   <b>rootcost</b>   <b>state</b> ]	(Optional) Display spanning-tree information for the specified interface (all options except <b>portfast</b> and <b>state</b> available only in privileged EXEC mode). Enter each interface separated by a space. Ranges are not supported. Valid interfaces include physical ports, VLANs, and port channels. The VLAN range is 1 to 4094. The port-channel range is 1 to 12.

<b>mst</b> [ <b>configuration</b>   [ <i>instance-id</i> [ <b>detail</b>   <b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>   <b>detail</b> ]]]	(Optional) Display the multiple spanning-tree (MST) region configuration and status (available only in privileged EXEC mode). You can specify a single instance ID, a range of IDs separated by a hyphen, or a series of IDs separated by a comma. The range is 1 to 15.  Valid interfaces include physical ports, VLANs, and port channels. The VLAN range is 1 to 4094. The port-channel range is 1 to 64.
<b>pathcost method</b>	(Optional) Display the default path cost method (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
<b>root</b> [ <b>address</b>   <b>cost</b>   <b>detail</b>   <b>forward-time</b>   <b>hello-time</b>   <b>id</b>   <b>max-age</b>   <b>port</b>   <b>priority</b> [ <b>system-id</b> ]]	(Optional) Display root switch status and configuration (all keywords available only in privileged EXEC mode).
<b>summary</b> [ <b>totals</b> ]	(Optional) Display a summary of port states or the total lines of the spanning-tree state section.
<b>uplinkfast</b>	(Optional) Display spanning-tree UplinkFast status.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> [ <b>active</b>   <b>detail</b> ]   <b>backbonefast</b>   <b>blockedports</b>   <b>bridge</b> [ <b>address</b>   <b>detail</b>   <b>forward-time</b>   <b>hello-time</b>   <b>id</b>   <b>max-age</b>   <b>priority</b> [ <b>system-id</b> ]   <b>protocol</b> ]	(Optional) Display spanning-tree information for the specified VLAN (some keywords available only in privileged EXEC mode). You can specify a single VLAN identified by VLAN ID number, a range of VLANs separated by a hyphen, or a series of VLANs separated by a comma. The range is 1 to 4094.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes**

User EXEC; indicated keywords available only in privileged EXEC mode.

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The <b>mst</b> keyword and options were added.

**Usage Guidelines**

If the *vlan-id* variable is omitted, the command applies to the spanning-tree instance for all VLANs.

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

**Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree active** command:

```
Switch# show spanning-tree active
VLAN0001
  Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee
  Root ID    Priority    32768
            Address    0001.42e2.cdd0
            Cost      3038
            Port      24 (GigabitEthernet2/0/1)
            Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

  Bridge ID  Priority    49153 (priority 49152 sys-id-ext 1)
            Address    0003.fd63.9580
            Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
            Aging Time 300
  Uplinkfast enabled

Interface          Role Sts Cost          Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Gi2/0/1            Root FWD 3019          128.24  P2p
<output truncated>
```

This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree detail** command:

```
Switch# show spanning-tree detail
VLAN0001 is executing the ieee compatible Spanning Tree protocol
  Bridge Identifier has priority 49152, sysid 1, address 0003.fd63.9580
  Configured hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15
  Current root has priority 32768, address 0001.42e2.cdd0
  Root port is 24 (GigabitEthernet2/0/1), cost of root path is 3038
  Topology change flag not set, detected flag not set
  Number of topology changes 0 last change occurred 1d16h ago
  Times: hold 1, topology change 35, notification 2
         hello 2, max age 20, forward delay 15
  Timers: hello 0, topology change 0, notification 0, aging 300
  Uplinkfast enabled

Port 1 (GigabitEthernet2/0/1) of VLAN0001 is forwarding
  Port path cost 3019, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.24.
  Designated root has priority 32768, address 0001.42e2.cdd0
  Designated bridge has priority 32768, address 00d0.bbf5.c680
  Designated port id is 128.25, designated path cost 19
  Timers: message age 2, forward delay 0, hold 0
  Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
  Link type is point-to-point by default
  BPDU: sent 0, received 72364
<output truncated>
```

This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree interface gigabitethernet2/0/1** command:

```
Switch# show spanning-tree interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
```

```
Vlan          Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
-----
VLAN0001      Root FWD 3019      128.24  P2p
```

```
Switch# show spanning-tree summary
```

```
Switch is in pvst mode
Root bridge for: none
EtherChannel misconfiguration guard is enabled
Extended system ID is enabled
Portfast is disabled by default
PortFast BPDU Guard is disabled by default
Portfast BPDU Filter is disabled by default
Loopguard is disabled by default
UplinkFast is enabled
BackboneFast is enabled
Pathcost method used is short
```

```
Name          Blocking Listening Learning Forwarding STP Active
-----
VLAN0001      1          0          0          11         12
VLAN0002      3          0          0          1          4
VLAN0004      3          0          0          1          4
VLAN0006      3          0          0          1          4
VLAN0031      3          0          0          1          4
VLAN0032      3          0          0          1          4
```

```
<output truncated>
```

```
-----
37 vlans          109          0          0          47         156
```

```
Station update rate set to 150 packets/sec.
```

```
UplinkFast statistics
```

```
-----
Number of transitions via uplinkFast (all VLANs) : 0
Number of proxy multicast addresses transmitted (all VLANs) : 0
```

```
BackboneFast statistics
```

```
-----
Number of transition via backboneFast (all VLANs) : 0
Number of inferior BPDUs received (all VLANs) : 0
Number of RLQ request PDUs received (all VLANs) : 0
Number of RLQ response PDUs received (all VLANs) : 0
Number of RLQ request PDUs sent (all VLANs) : 0
Number of RLQ response PDUs sent (all VLANs) : 0
```

This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree mst configuration** command:

```
Switch# show spanning-tree mst configuration
```

```
Name          [region1]
Revision 1
Instance Vlans Mapped
-----
0          1-9,21-4094
1          10-20
-----
```



This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree mst interface gigabitethernet2/0/1** command:

```
Switch# show spanning-tree mst interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
GigabitEthernet2/0/1 of MST00 is root forwarding
Edge port: no (default) port guard : none (default)
Link type: point-to-point (auto) bpdu filter: disable (default)
Boundary : boundary (STP) bpdu guard : disable (default)
Bpdus sent 5, received 74
```

```
Instance role state cost prio vlans mapped
0 root FWD 200000 128 1,12,14-4094
```

This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree mst 0** command:

```
Switch# show spanning-tree mst 0
##### MST00 vlans mapped: 1-9,21-4094
Bridge address 0002.4b29.7a00 priority 32768 (32768 sysid 0)
Root address 0001.4297.e000 priority 32768 (32768 sysid 0)
port Gil/0/1 path cost 200038
IST master *this switch
Operational hello time 2, forward delay 15, max age 20, max hops 20
Configured hello time 2, forward delay 15, max age 20, max hops 20
```

```
Interface role state cost prio type
-----
GigabitEthernet2/0/1 root FWD 200000 128 P2P bound(STP)
GigabitEthernet2/0/2 desg FWD 200000 128 P2P bound(STP)
Port-channel1 desg FWD 200000 128 P2P bound(STP)
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">clear spanning-tree counters</a>	Clears the spanning-tree counters.
<a href="#">clear spanning-tree detected-protocols</a>	Restarts the protocol migration process.
<a href="#">spanning-tree backbonefast</a>	Enables the BackboneFast feature.
<a href="#">spanning-tree bpdudfilter</a>	Prevents a port from sending or receiving bridge protocol data units (BPDUs).
<a href="#">spanning-tree bpduguard</a>	Puts a port in the error-disabled state when it receives a BPDU.
<a href="#">spanning-tree cost</a>	Sets the path cost for spanning-tree calculations.
<a href="#">spanning-tree extend system-id</a>	Enables the extended system ID feature.
<a href="#">spanning-tree guard</a>	Enables the root guard or the loop guard feature for all the VLANs associated with the selected interface.
<a href="#">spanning-tree link-type</a>	Overrides the default link-type setting for rapid spanning-tree transitions to the forwarding state.
<a href="#">spanning-tree loopguard default</a>	Prevents alternate or root ports from becoming the designated port because of a failure that leads to a unidirectional link.
<a href="#">spanning-tree mst configuration</a>	Enters multiple spanning-tree (MST) configuration mode through which the MST region configuration occurs.
<a href="#">spanning-tree mst cost</a>	Sets the path cost for MST calculations.
<a href="#">spanning-tree mst forward-time</a>	Sets the forward-delay time for all MST instances.
<a href="#">spanning-tree mst hello-time</a>	Sets the interval between hello BPDUs sent by root switch configuration messages.

Command	Description
<b>spanning-tree mst max-age</b>	Sets the interval between messages that the spanning tree receives from the root switch.
<b>spanning-tree mst max-hops</b>	Sets the number of hops in an MST region before the BPDU is discarded and the information held for a port is aged.
<b>spanning-tree mst port-priority</b>	Configures an interface priority.
<b>spanning-tree mst priority</b>	Configures the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance.
<b>spanning-tree mst root</b>	Configures the MST root switch priority and timers based on the network diameter.
<b>spanning-tree port-priority</b>	Configures an interface priority.
<b>spanning-tree portfast (global configuration)</b>	Globally enables the BPDU filtering or the BPDU guard feature on Port Fast-enabled ports or enables the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking ports.
<b>spanning-tree portfast (interface configuration)</b>	Enables the Port Fast feature on an interface and all its associated VLANs.
<b>spanning-tree uplinkfast</b>	Accelerates the choice of a new root port when a link or switch fails or when the spanning tree reconfigures itself.
<b>spanning-tree vlan</b>	Configures spanning tree on a per-VLAN basis.

# show storm-control

Use the **show storm-control** user EXEC command to display broadcast, multicast, or unicast storm control settings on the switch or on the specified interface or to display storm-control history.

```
show storm-control [interface-id] [broadcast | multicast | unicast] [ | {begin | exclude | include}
expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) Interface ID for the physical port (including type, stack member, module, and port number).	
<b>broadcast</b>	(Optional) Display broadcast storm threshold setting.	
<b>multicast</b>	(Optional) Display multicast storm threshold setting.	
<b>unicast</b>	(Optional) Display unicast storm threshold setting.	
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

When you enter an *interface-id*, the storm control thresholds are displayed for the specified interface. If you do not enter an *interface-id*, settings are displayed for one traffic type for all ports on the switch. If you do not enter a traffic type, settings are displayed for broadcast storm control. Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

**Examples** This is an example of a partial output from the **show storm-control** command when no keywords are entered. Because no traffic type keyword was entered, the broadcast storm control settings are displayed.

```
Switch> show storm-control

Interface  Filter State   Level   Current
-----  -
Gil/0/1   inactive      100.00% N/A
Gil/0/2   inactive      100.00% N/A
Gil/0/3   inactive      100.00% N/A
Gil/0/4   inactive      100.00% N/A
Gil/0/5   inactive      100.00% N/A
Gil/0/6   inactive      100.00% N/A
Gil/0/7   inactive      100.00% N/A
Gil/0/8   inactive      100.00% N/A
```

```

Gi1/0/9      inactive      100.00%  N/A
Gi1/0/10    inactive      100.00%  N/A
Gi1/0/11    inactive      100.00%  N/A
Gi1/0/12    inactive      100.00%  N/A
Gi1/0/13    inactive      100.00%  N/A
Gi1/0/14    inactive      100.00%  N/A

```

<output truncated>

This is an example of output from the **show storm-control** command for a specified interface. Because no traffic type keyword was entered, the broadcast storm control settings are displayed.

```
Switch> show storm-control gigabitethernet 2/0/1
```

```

Interface  Filter State  Level  Current
-----  -
Gi2/0/1    inactive      100.00%  N/A

```

This is an example of output from the **show storm-control** command for a specified interface and traffic type, where no storm control threshold has been set for that traffic type on the specified interface.

```
Switch> show storm-control gigabitethernet1/0/5 multicast
```

```

Interface  Filter State  Level  Current
-----  -
Gi1/0/5    inactive      100.00%  N/A

```

[Table 2-22](#) describes the fields in the **show storm-control** display.

**Table 2-22** show storm-control Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Interface	Displays the ID of the interface.
Filter State	Displays the status of the filter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blocking—Storm control is enabled, and a storm has occurred.</li> <li>Forwarding—Storm control is enabled, and no storms have occurred.</li> <li>Inactive—Storm control is disabled.</li> </ul>
Level	Displays the threshold level set on the interface for broadcast traffic or the specified traffic type (broadcast, multicast, or unicast).
Current	Displays the bandwidth utilization of broadcast traffic or the specified traffic type (broadcast, multicast, or unicast) as a percentage of total available bandwidth. This field is only valid when storm control is enabled.

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">storm-control</a>	Sets the broadcast, multicast, or unicast storm control levels for the switch.

# show switch

Use the **show switch** user EXEC command to display information related to the stack member or the switch stack.

```
show switch [stack-member-number / detail | neighbors | stack-ports] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression
```

Syntax Description		
<i>stack-member-number</i>	(Optional)	Display information for the specified stack member. The range is 1 to 9.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional)	Display detailed information about the stack ring.
<b>neighbors</b>	(Optional)	Display the neighbors for the entire switch stack.
<b>stack-ports</b>	(Optional)	Display port information for the entire switch stack.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional)	Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional)	Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional)	Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>		Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The output for this command was expanded to include Switch Database Management (SDM) mismatch.

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

These are the states displayed from this command:

- **Waiting**—The stage when a switch is booting up and waiting for communication from other switches in the stack. The switch has not yet determined whether it is a stack master or not.  
Stack members not participating in a stack master election remain in the waiting state until the stack master is elected and ready.
- **Initializing**—The stage when a switch has determined whether it is the stack master or not. If the switch is not the stack master, it is receiving its system- and interface-level configuration from the stack master and loading it.
- **Ready**—The stage when the stack member has completed loading the system- and interface-level configuration and is ready to forward traffic.
- **Master Re-Init**—The stage immediately after a stack master re-election and a different stack member is elected stack master. The new stack master is re-initializing its configuration. This state applies only to the new stack master.

- **Ver Mismatch**—The stage of a switch in version mismatch (VM) mode. VM mode is when a switch joining the switch stack has a different stack protocol minor version number from the stack master.
- **SDM Mismatch**—The stage of a switch in Switch Database Management (SDM) mismatch mode. SDM mismatch is when a stack member does not support the SDM template running on the stack master.

A typical state transition for a stack member (including a stack master) booting up is Waiting -> Initializing -> Ready.

A typical state transition for a stack member becoming a stack master after a stack master election is Ready -> Master Re-Init -> Ready.

A typical state transition for a stack member in version mismatch (VM) mode is Waiting -> Ver Mismatch.

The word *slave* in the output refers to a stack member other than the stack master.

## Examples

This example shows how to display summary information about stack member 6:

```
Switch(config)# show switch 6
```

Switch#	Role	Mac Address	Priority	Current State
6	Slave	0003.e31a.1e00	1	Ready

This example shows how to display summary information about a switch stack:

```
Switch(config)# show switch
```

Switch#	Role	Mac Address	Priority	Current State
6	Slave	0003.e31a.1e00	1	Ready
*8	Master	0003.e31a.1200	1	Ready

This example shows detailed information about a switch stack:

```
Switch(config)# show switch detail
```

Switch#	Role	Mac Address	Priority	Current State
6	Slave	0003.e31a.1e00	1	Ready
*8	Master	0003.e31a.1200	1	Ready

Switch#	Stack Port		Status	Neighbors	
	Port A	Port B		Port A	Port B
6	Down	Ok	None	8	None
8	Ok	Down			

This example shows how to display neighbor information for a switch stack:

```
Switch(config)# show switch neighbors
```

Switch #	Port A	Port B
6	None	8
8	6	None

This example shows how to display stack-port information for a switch stack:

```
Switch(config)# show switch stack-ports
Switch #      Port A      Port B
-----
      6      Down       Ok
      8      Ok        Down
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">reload</a>	Saves the configuration change and restarts the stack member.
	<a href="#">remote command</a>	Monitors all or specified stack members.
	<a href="#">session</a>	Accesses a specific stack member.
	<a href="#">switch priority</a>	Changes the stack member priority value.
	<a href="#">switch renumber</a>	Changes the stack member number.

# show system mtu

Use the **show system mtu** privileged EXEC command to display the global maximum transmission unit (MTU) or maximum packet size set for the switch.

```
show system mtu [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

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

Command Modes	
	Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

If you have used the **system mtu** or **system mtu jumbo** global configuration command to change the MTU setting, the new setting does not take effect until you reset the switch.

The system MTU refers to 10/100 ports; the system jumbo MTU refers to Gigabit ports.

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

**Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show system mtu** command:

```
Switch# show system mtu

System MTU size is 1500 bytes
System Jumbo MTU size is 1500 bytes
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">system mtu</a>	Sets the MTU size for the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet ports.



# show udld

Use the **show udld** user EXEC command to display UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) administrative and operational status for all ports or the specified port.

```
show udld [interface-id] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) ID of the interface and port number. Valid interfaces include physical ports and VLANs. The VLAN range is 1 to 4094.	
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

If you do not enter an *interface-id*, administrative and operational UDLD status for all interfaces are displayed.

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

**Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show udld gigabitethernet6/0/11** command. For this display, UDLD is enabled on both ends of the link, and UDLD detects that the link is bidirectional. [Table 2-23](#) describes the fields in this display.

```
Switch> show udld gigabitethernet6/0/11
Interface gi6/0/11
---
Port enable administrative configuration setting: Follows device default
Port enable operational state: Enabled
Current bidirectional state: Bidirectional
Current operational state: Advertisement - Single Neighbor detected
Message interval: 60
Time out interval: 5
  Entry 1
    Expiration time: 146
    Device ID: 1
    Current neighbor state: Bidirectional
    Device name: 0050e2826000
    Port ID: Gi6/0/12
    Neighbor echo 1 device: SAD03160954
    Neighbor echo 1 port: Gi6/0/11
    Message interval: 5
    CDP Device name: 066527791
```

**Table 2-23 show udd Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Interface	The interface on the local device configured for UDD.
Port enable administrative configuration setting	How UDD is configured on the port. If UDD is enabled or disabled, the port enable configuration setting is the same as the operational enable state. Otherwise, the enable operational setting depends on the global enable setting.
Port enable operational state	Operational state that shows whether UDD is actually running on this port.
Current bidirectional state	The bidirectional state of the link. An unknown state is displayed if the link is down or if it is connected to an UDD-incapable device. A bidirectional state is displayed if the link is a normal two-way connection to a UDD-capable device. All other values mean miswiring.
Current operational state	The current phase of the UDD state machine. For a normal bidirectional link, the state machine is most often in the Advertisement phase.
Message interval	How often advertisement messages are sent from the local device. Measured in seconds.
Time out interval	The time period, in seconds, that UDD waits for echoes from a neighbor device during the detection window.
Entry 1	Information from the first cache entry, which contains a copy of echo information received from the neighbor.
Expiration time	The amount of time in seconds remaining before this cache entry is aged out.
Device ID	The neighbor device identification.
Current neighbor state	The neighbor's current state. If both the local and neighbor devices are running UDD normally, the neighbor state and local state should be bidirectional. If the link is down or the neighbor is not UDD-capable, no cache entries are displayed.
Device name	The neighbor MAC address.
Port ID	The neighbor port ID enabled for UDD.
Neighbor echo 1 device	The MAC address of the neighbors' neighbor from which the echo originated.
Neighbor echo 1 port	The port number ID of the neighbor from which the echo originated.
Message interval	The rate, in seconds, at which the neighbor is sending advertisement messages.
CDP device name	CDP name of the device.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>uddld (global configuration)</b>	Enables aggressive or normal mode in UDLD or sets the configurable message timer time.
	<b>uddld (interface configuration)</b>	Enables UDLD on an individual interface or prevents a fiber-optic interface from being enabled by the <b>uddld</b> global configuration command.
	<b>uddld reset</b>	Resets all interfaces shutdown by UDLD and permits traffic to begin passing through them again.

# show version

Use the **show version** user EXEC command to display version information for the hardware and firmware.

```
show version [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

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

Command Modes	
User EXEC	

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter   <b>exclude output</b> , the lines that contain <i>output</i> are not displayed, but the lines that contain <i>Output</i> are displayed.	

Examples	
This is an example of output from the <b>show version</b> command:	

```
Switch> show version
Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) C3750 Software (C3750-I5-M), Version 12.1(0.0.709)EAL, CISCO DEVELOPMENT TEST
VERSION
Copyright (c) 1986-2003 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Fri 02-May-03 21:09 by antonino
Image text-base: 0x00003000, data-base: 0x008E36A4

ROM: Bootstrap program is C3750 boot loader
BOOTLDR: C3750 Boot Loader (C3750-HBOOT-M) Version 12.1(0.0.130)EAL, CISCO DEVELOPMENT
TEST VERSION

Switch uptime is 2 days, 11 hours, 16 minutes
System returned to ROM by power-on
System image file is "flash:i5.709"

cisco WS-C3750-48TS (PowerPC405) processor with 120822K/10240K bytes of memory.
Last reset from power-on
Bridging software.
Target IOS Version 12.1(14)EAL
1 Virtual Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
48 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
32 Gigabit Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
The password-recovery mechanism is enabled.

512K bytes of flash-simulated non-volatile configuration memory.
Base ethernet MAC Address      : 00:09:43:A7:F2:00
```

```
Motherboard assembly number : 73-7056-05
Motherboard serial number   : CSJ0638004U
Motherboard revision number : 05
Model number                 : 73-7056-05
```

Switch	Ports	Model	SW Version	SW Image
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1	28	WS-C3750G-24TS	12.1(0.0.709)EA1	C3750-I5-M
* 8	52	WS-C3750-48TS	12.1(0.0.709)EA1	C3750-I5-M

```
Switch 01
-----
```

```
Switch Uptime           : 2 days, 11 hours, 17 minutes
Base ethernet MAC Address : 00:0B:46:2E:35:80
Motherboard assembly number : 73-7058-04
Power supply part number   : 341-0045-01
Motherboard serial number  : CSJ0640010L
Model number               : WS-C3750-24TS-SMI
System serial number       : CSJ0642U00A
```

```
Configuration register is 0xF
```

```
<output truncated>
```

# show vlan

Use the **show vlan** user EXEC command to display the parameters for all configured VLANs or one VLAN (if the VLAN ID or name is specified) on the switch.

```
show vlan [brief | id vlan-id | internal usage | name vlan-name | remote-span | summary]
[ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax	Description
<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Display one line for each VLAN with the VLAN name, status, and its ports.
<b>id</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Display information about a single VLAN identified by VLAN ID number. For <i>vlan-id</i> , the range is 1 to 4094.
<b>internal usage</b>	(Optional) Display list of VLANs being used internally by the switch. These VLANs are always from the extended range (VLAN IDs 1006 to 4094), and you cannot create VLANs with these IDs by using the <b>vlan</b> global configuration command until you remove them from internal use.
<b>name</b> <i>vlan-name</i>	(Optional) Display information about a single VLAN identified by VLAN name. The VLAN name is an ASCII string from 1 to 32 characters.
<b>remote-span</b>	(Optional) Display information about Remote SPAN (RSPAN) VLANs.
<b>summary</b>	(Optional) Display VLAN summary information.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.



## Note

Though visible in the command-line help string, the **ifindex** and **private-vlan** keywords are not supported.

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show vlan** command. [Table 2-24](#) describes each field in the display.

```
Switch> show vlan
VLAN Name                Status    Ports
-----
1    default                active   Fa1/0/1, Fa1/0/2, Fa1/0/3
                                   Fa1/0/4, Fa1/0/5, Fa1/0/6
                                   Fa1/0/7, Fa1/0/8, Fa1/0/9
                                   Fa1/0/10, Fa1/0/11, Fa1/0/12
                                   Fa1/0/13, Fa1/0/14, Fa1/0/15
                                   Fa1/0/16, Fa1/0/17, Fa1/0/18
                                   Fa1/0/19, Fa1/0/20, Fa1/0/21
                                   Fa1/0/22, Fa1/0/23, Fa1/0/24
                                   Fa1/0/25, Fa1/0/26, Fa1/0/27
                                   Fa1/0/28, Fa1/0/29, Fa1/0/30
                                   Fa1/0/31, Fa1/0/32, Fa1/0/33
                                   Fa1/0/34, Fa1/0/35, Fa1/0/36
                                   Fa1/0/46, Gi1/0/1, Gi1/0/2
                                   Gi1/0/3, Gi1/0/4, Gi2/0/1
                                   Gi2/0/2, Gi2/0/3, Gi2/0/4
                                   Gi2/0/5, Gi2/0/6, Gi2/0/7

<output truncated>

2    VLAN0002                active
3    VLAN0003                active

<output truncated>

1000 VLAN1000            active
1002 fddi-default         active
1003 token-ring-default  active
1004 fddinet-default     active
1005 trnet-default       active

VLAN Type  SAID      MTU    Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp  BrdgMode Trans1 Trans2
-----
1    enet  100001   1500  -      -      -      -   -        1002  1003
2    enet  100002   1500  -      -      -      -   -         0     0
3    enet  100003   1500  -      -      -      -   -         0     0

<output truncated>

1005 trnet 101005   1500  -      -      -      ibm -         0     0

Remote SPAN VLANs
-----

Primary Secondary Type          Ports
-----
```

**Table 2-24** show vlan Command Output Fields

Field	Description
VLAN	VLAN number.
Name	Name, if configured, of the VLAN.
Status	Status of the VLAN (active or suspend).
Ports	Ports that belong to the VLAN.

Table 2-24 show vlan Command Output Fields (continued)

Field	Description
Type	Media type of the VLAN.
SAID	Security association ID value for the VLAN.
MTU	Maximum transmission unit size for the VLAN.
Parent	Parent VLAN, if one exists.
RingNo	Ring number for the VLAN, if applicable.
BrdgNo	Bridge number for the VLAN, if applicable.
Stp	Spanning Tree Protocol type used on the VLAN.
BrdgMode	Bridging mode for this VLAN—possible values are source-route bridging (SRB) and source-route transparent (SRT); the default is SRB.
Trans1	Translation bridge 1.
Trans2	Translation bridge 2.
Remote SPAN VLANs	Identifies any RSPAN VLANs that have been configured.
Primary/Secondary/ Type/Ports	Not applicable to this release.

This is an example of output from the **show vlan summary** command:

```
Switch> show vlan summary
Number of existing VLANs      : 45
Number of existing VTP VLANs  : 45
Number of existing extended VLANs : 0
```

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

```
Switch# show vlan id 2

VLAN Name                Status    Ports
-----
2    VLAN0200                active    Fa1/0/47, Fa1/0/48, Gi2/0/13
                                   Gi3/0/1

VLAN Type  SAID      MTU   Parent  RingNo BridgeNo  Stp   BrdgMode  Trans1  Trans2
-----
2    enet    100002   1500   -       -       -     -         -       0       0

Remote SPAN VLAN
-----
Disabled
```

This is an example of output from the **show vlan internal usage** command. It shows that VLANs 1025 and 1026 are being used as internal VLANs for Fast Ethernet routed ports 23 and 24 on stack member 1. If you want to use one of these VLAN IDs, you must first shut down the routed port, which releases the internal VLAN, and then create the extended-range VLAN. When you start up the routed port, another internal VLAN number is assigned to it.

```
Switch> show vlan internal usage

VLAN Usage
-----
1025 FastEthernet1/0/23
1026 FastEthernet1/0/24
```



Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>switchport mode</b>	Configures the VLAN membership mode of a port.
	<b>vlan (global configuration)</b>	Enables config-vlan mode where you can configure VLANs 1 to 4094.
	<b>vlan (VLAN configuration)</b>	Configures VLAN characteristics in the VLAN database. Only available for normal-range VLANs (VLAN IDs 1 to 1005). Do not enter leading zeros.

# show vlan access-map

Use the **show vlan access-map** privileged EXEC command to display information about a particular VLAN access map or all VLAN access maps.

```
show vlan access-map [mapname] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression ]
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>mapname</i>	(Optional) Name of a specific VLAN access map.
	<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
	<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show vlan access-map** command:

```
Switch# show vlan access-map
Vlan access-map "SecWiz" 10
  Match clauses:
    ip address: SecWiz_Fal_0_3_in_ip
  Action:
    forward
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show vlan filter</a>	Displays information about all VLAN filters or about a particular VLAN or VLAN access map.
	<a href="#">vlan access-map</a>	Creates a VLAN map entry for VLAN packet filtering.
	<a href="#">vlan filter</a>	Applies a VLAN map to one or more VLANs.

# show vlan filter

Use the **show vlan filter** privileged EXEC command to display information about all VLAN filters or about a particular VLAN or VLAN access map.

```
show vlan filter [access-map name | vlan vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>access-map</b> <i>name</i>	(Optional)	Display filtering information for the specified VLAN access map.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional)	Display filtering information for the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional)	Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional)	Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional)	Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>		Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show vlan filter** command:

```
Switch# show vlan filter
VLAN Map map_1 is filtering VLANs:
 20-22
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show vlan access-map</a>	Displays information about a particular VLAN access map or all VLAN access maps.
	<a href="#">vlan access-map</a>	Creates a VLAN map entry for VLAN packet filtering.
	<a href="#">vlan filter</a>	Applies a VLAN map to one or more VLANs.

# show vmps

Use the **show vmps** user EXEC command without keywords to display the VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) version, reconfirmation interval, retry count, VLAN Membership Policy Server (VMPS) IP addresses, and the current and primary servers, or use the **statistics** keyword to display client-side statistics.

```
show vmps [statistics] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description	statistics	(Optional) Display VQP client-side statistics and counters.
	<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
	<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show vmps** command:

```
Switch> show vmps
VQP Client Status:
-----
VMPS VQP Version: 1
Reconfirm Interval: 60 min
Server Retry Count: 3
VMPS domain server:

Reconfirmation status
-----
VMPS Action:          other
```

This is an example of output from the **show vmps statistics** command. [Table 2-25](#) describes each field in the display.

```
Switch> show vmps statistics
VMPS Client Statistics
-----
VQP Queries:                0
VQP Responses:              0
VMPS Changes:                0
VQP Shutdowns:              0
VQP Denied:                  0
VQP Wrong Domain:           0
VQP Wrong Version:           0
VQP Insufficient Resource:  0
```

**Table 2-25** *show vmps statistics Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
VQP Queries	Number of queries sent by the client to the VMPS.
VQP Responses	Number of responses sent to the client from the VMPS.
VMPS Changes	Number of times that the VMPS changed from one server to another.
VQP Shutdowns	Number of times the VMPS sent a response to shut down the port. The client disables the port and removes all dynamic addresses on this port from the address table. You must administratively re-enable the port to restore connectivity.
VQP Denied	Number of times the VMPS denied the client request for security reasons. When the VMPS response denies an address, no frame is forwarded to or from the workstation with that address (broadcast or multicast frames are delivered to the workstation if the port has been assigned to a VLAN). The client keeps the denied address in the address table as a blocked address to prevent more queries from being sent to the VMPS for each new packet received from this workstation. The client ages the address if no new packets are received from this workstation on this port within the aging time period.
VQP Wrong Domain	Number of times the management domain in the request does not match the one for the VMPS. Any previous VLAN assignments of the port are not changed. This response means that the server and the client have not been configured with the same VTP management domain.
VQP Wrong Version	Number of times the version field in the query packet contains a value that is higher than the version supported by the VMPS. The VLAN assignment of the port is not changed. The switches send only VMPS version 1 requests.
VQP Insufficient Resource	Number of times the VMPS is unable to answer the request because of a resource availability problem. If the retry limit has not yet been reached, the client repeats the request with the same server or with the next alternate server, depending on whether the per-server retry count has been reached.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">clear vmps statistics</a>	Clears the statistics maintained by the VQP client.
<a href="#">vmps reconfirm (privileged EXEC)</a>	Sends VQP queries to reconfirm all dynamic VLAN assignments with the VMPS.
<a href="#">vmps retry</a>	Configures the per-server retry count for the VQP client.
<a href="#">vmps server</a>	Configures the primary VMPS and up to three secondary servers.

# show vtp

Use the **show vtp** user EXEC command to display general information about the VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) management domain, status, and counters.

```
show vtp {counters | password | status} [| {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>counters</b>	Display the VTP statistics for the switch.
	<b>password</b>	Display the configured VTP password.
	<b>status</b>	Display general information about the VTP management domain status.
	<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
	<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes	
	User EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The <b>password</b> keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines	
	Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter   <b>exclude output</b> , the lines that contain <i>output</i> are not displayed, but the lines that contain <i>Output</i> are displayed.

Examples	
	This is an example of output from the <b>show vtp counters</b> command. <a href="#">Table 2-26</a> describes each field in the display.

```
Switch> show vtp counters

VTP statistics:
Summary advertisements received      : 0
Subset advertisements received      : 0
Request advertisements received     : 0
Summary advertisements transmitted : 0
Subset advertisements transmitted   : 0
Request advertisements transmitted  : 0
Number of config revision errors    : 0
Number of config digest errors      : 0
Number of V1 summary errors         : 0
```

VTP pruning statistics:

Trunk	Join Transmitted	Join Received	Summary advts received from non-pruning-capable device
-----	-----	-----	-----
Fa1/0/47	0	0	0
Fa1/0/48	0	0	0
Gi2/0/13	0	0	0
Gi3/0/1	0	0	0

**Table 2-26** show vtp counters Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Summary advertisements received	Number of summary advertisements received by this switch on its trunk ports. Summary advertisements contain the management domain name, the configuration revision number, the update timestamp and identity, the authentication checksum, and the number of subset advertisements to follow.
Subset advertisements received	Number of subset advertisements received by this switch on its trunk ports. Subset advertisements contain all the information for one or more VLANs.
Request advertisements received	Number of advertisement requests received by this switch on its trunk ports. Advertisement requests normally request information on all VLANs. They can also request information on a subset of VLANs.
Summary advertisements transmitted	Number of summary advertisements sent by this switch on its trunk ports. Summary advertisements contain the management domain name, the configuration revision number, the update timestamp and identity, the authentication checksum, and the number of subset advertisements to follow.
Subset advertisements transmitted	Number of subset advertisements sent by this switch on its trunk ports. Subset advertisements contain all the information for one or more VLANs.
Request advertisements transmitted	Number of advertisement requests sent by this switch on its trunk ports. Advertisement requests normally request information on all VLANs. They can also request information on a subset of VLANs.
Number of configuration revision errors	<p>Number of revision errors.</p> <p>Whenever you define a new VLAN, delete an existing one, suspend or resume an existing VLAN, or modify the parameters on an existing VLAN, the configuration revision number of the switch increments.</p> <p>Revision errors increment whenever the switch receives an advertisement whose revision number matches the revision number of the switch, but the MD5 digest values do not match. This error means that the VTP password in the two switches is different or that the switches have different configurations.</p> <p>These errors means that the switch is filtering incoming advertisements, which causes the VTP database to become unsynchronized across the network.</p>



**Table 2-26** *show vtp counters Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Number of configuration digest errors	Number of MD5 digest errors.  Digest errors increment whenever the MD5 digest in the summary packet and the MD5 digest of the received advertisement calculated by the switch do not match. This error usually means that the VTP password in the two switches is different. To solve this problem, make sure the VTP password on all switches is the same.  These errors mean that the switch is filtering incoming advertisements, which causes the VTP database to become unsynchronized across the network.
Number of V1 summary errors	Number of version 1 errors.  Version 1 summary errors increment whenever a switch in VTP V2 mode receives a VTP version 1 frame. These errors mean that at least one neighboring switch is either running VTP version 1 or VTP version 2 with V2-mode disabled. To solve this problem, change the configuration of the switches in VTP V2-mode to disabled.
Join Transmitted	Number of VTP pruning messages sent on the trunk.
Join Received	Number of VTP pruning messages received on the trunk.
Summary Advts Received from non-pruning-capable device	Number of VTP summary messages received on the trunk from devices that do not support pruning.

This is an example of output from the **show vtp status** command. [Table 2-27](#) describes each field in the display.

```
Switch> show vtp status

VTP Version                : 2
Configuration Revision     : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 1005
Number of existing VLANs   : 45
VTP Operating Mode        : Transparent
VTP Domain Name           : shared_testbed1
VTP Pruning Mode          : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode                : Disabled
VTP Traps Generation      : Enabled
MD5 digest                 : 0x3A 0x29 0x86 0x39 0xB4 0x5D 0x58 0xD7
```

**Table 2-27** *show vtp status Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
VTP Version	Displays the VTP version operating on the switch. By default, the switch implements version 1 but can be set to version 2.
Configuration Revision	Current configuration revision number on this switch.
Maximum VLANs Supported Locally	Maximum number of VLANs supported locally.
Number of Existing VLANs	Number of existing VLANs.

Table 2-27 show vtp status Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
VTP Operating Mode	<p>Displays the VTP operating mode, which can be server, client, or transparent.</p> <p>Server: a switch in VTP server mode is enabled for VTP and sends advertisements. You can configure VLANs on it. The switch guarantees that it can recover all the VLAN information in the current VTP database from nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM) after reboot. By default, every switch is a VTP server.</p> <p><b>Note</b> The switch automatically changes from VTP server mode to VTP client mode if it detects a failure while writing the configuration to NVRAM and cannot return to server mode until the NVRAM is functioning.</p> <p>Client: a switch in VTP client mode is enabled for VTP, can send advertisements, but does not have enough nonvolatile storage to store VLAN configurations. You cannot configure VLANs on it. When a VTP client starts up, it does not send VTP advertisements until it receives advertisements to initialize its VLAN database.</p> <p>Transparent: a switch in VTP transparent mode is disabled for VTP, does not send or learn from advertisements sent by other devices, and cannot affect VLAN configurations on other devices in the network. The switch receives VTP advertisements and forwards them on all trunk ports except the one on which the advertisement was received.</p>
VTP Domain Name	Name that identifies the administrative domain for the switch.
VTP Pruning Mode	Displays whether pruning is enabled or disabled. Enabling pruning on a VTP server enables pruning for the entire management domain. Pruning restricts flooded traffic to those trunk links that the traffic must use to access the appropriate network devices.
VTP V2 Mode	Displays if VTP version 2 mode is enabled. All VTP version 2 switches operate in version 1 mode by default. Each VTP switch automatically detects the capabilities of all the other VTP devices. A network of VTP devices should be configured to version 2 only if all VTP switches in the network can operate in version 2 mode.
VTP Traps Generation	Displays whether VTP traps are sent to a network management station.
MD5 Digest	A 16-byte checksum of the VTP configuration.
Configuration Last Modified	Displays the date and time of the last configuration modification. Displays the IP address of the switch that caused the configuration change to the database.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">clear vtp counters</a>	Clears the VTP and pruning counters.
<a href="#">vtp (global configuration)</a>	Configures the VTP filename, interface name, domain name, and mode.
<a href="#">vtp (VLAN configuration)</a>	Configures the VTP domain name, password, pruning, and mode.

# shutdown

Use the **shutdown** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to disable an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to restart a disabled interface.

**shutdown**

**no shutdown**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **shutdown** command for a port causes it to stop forwarding. You can enable the port with the **no shutdown** command.

The **no shutdown** command has no effect if the port is a static-access port assigned to a VLAN that has been deleted, suspended, or shut down. The port must first be a member of an active VLAN before it can be re-enabled.

The **shutdown** command disables all functions on the specified interface.

This command also marks the interface as unavailable. To see if an interface is disabled, use the **show interfaces** privileged EXEC command. An interface that has been shut down is shown as administratively down in the display.

**Examples** These examples show how to disable and re-enable an interface:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
Switch(config-if)# shutdown
```

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show interfaces</a>	Displays the statistical information specific to all interfaces or to a specific interface.

# shutdown vlan

Use the **shutdown vlan** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to shut down (suspend) local traffic on the specified VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to restart local traffic on the VLAN.

**shutdown vlan** *vlan-id*

**no shutdown vlan** *vlan-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>vlan-id</i>	ID of the VLAN to be locally shut down. The range is 2 to 1001. VLANs defined as default VLANs under the VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP), as well as extended-range VLANs (greater than 1005) cannot be shut down. The default VLANs are 1 and 1002 to 1005.						
<b>Defaults</b>	No default is defined.							
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration							
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12.1(11)AX</td> <td>This command was first introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.			
Release	Modification							
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.							
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The <b>shutdown vlan</b> command does not change the VLAN information in the VTP database. It shuts down traffic locally, but the switch still advertises VTP information.							
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to shutdown traffic on VLAN 2:</p> <pre>Switch(config)# shutdown vlan 2</pre> <p>You can verify your setting by entering the <b>show vlan</b> privileged EXEC command.</p>							
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>shutdown</b> (config-vlan mode)</td> <td>Shuts down local traffic on the VLAN when in config-VLAN mode (accessed by the <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> global configuration command).</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>vlan database</b></td> <td>Enters VLAN configuration mode.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	<b>shutdown</b> (config-vlan mode)	Shuts down local traffic on the VLAN when in config-VLAN mode (accessed by the <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> global configuration command).	<b>vlan database</b>	Enters VLAN configuration mode.	
Command	Description							
<b>shutdown</b> (config-vlan mode)	Shuts down local traffic on the VLAN when in config-VLAN mode (accessed by the <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> global configuration command).							
<b>vlan database</b>	Enters VLAN configuration mode.							

## snmp-server enable traps

Use the **snmp-server enable traps** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable the switch to send Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications for various traps or inform requests to the network management system (NMS). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
snmp-server enable traps [bgp | bridge | cluster | config | copy-config | entity | envmon [fan |
shutdown | supply | temperature] | flash [insertion | removal] | fru-ctrl | hsrp |
mac-notification | port-security [trap-rate value] | rtr | snmp [authentication | coldstart |
linkdown | linkup | warmstart] | stpx | syslog| vlancreate| vldelete | vlan-membership |
vtp]
```

```
no snmp-server enable traps [bgp | bridge | cluster | config | copy-config | entity | envmon [fan
| shutdown | supply | temperature] | flash [insertion | removal] | fru-ctrl | hsrp |
mac-notification | port-security [trap-rate] | rtr | snmp [authentication | coldstart |
linkdown | linkup | warmstart] | stpx | syslog| vlancreate| vldelete | vlan-membership |
vtp]
```

Syntax	Description
<b>bgp</b>	(Optional) Enable Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) state change traps. <b>Note</b> This keyword is available only when the enhanced multilayer image is installed on the stack master.
<b>bridge</b>	(Optional) Generate STP bridge MIB traps.
<b>cluster</b>	(Optional) Enable cluster traps.
<b>config</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP configuration traps.
<b>copy-config</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP copy configuration traps.
<b>entity</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP entity traps.
<b>envmon</b>	(Optional) Generate environmental monitor traps.
<b>fan</b>	(Optional) Generate environmental fan trap.
<b>shutdown</b>	(Optional) Generate environmental monitor shutdown traps.
<b>supply</b>	(Optional) Generate environmental monitor power supply traps.
<b>temperature</b>	(Optional) Generate environmental monitor temperature traps.
<b>flash</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP FLASH notifications.
<b>insertion</b>	(Optional) Generate a trap when a switch (flash) is inserted into a stack, either physically or because of a power cycle or reload.
<b>removal</b>	(Optional) Generate a trap when a switch (flash) is removed from a stack, either physically or because of a power cycle or reload.
<b>fru-ctrl</b>	(Optional) Generate entity FRU control traps. In the Catalyst 3750 switch stack, this trap refers to the insertion or removal of a switch in the stack.
<b>hsrp</b>	(Optional) Enable Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) traps.
<b>mac-notification</b>	(Optional) Enable MAC address notification traps.
<b>port-security</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP port security traps.
<b>trap-rate</b> <i>value</i>	(Optional) Set the maximum number of port-security traps sent per second. The range is from 0 to 1000; the default is 0 (no limit imposed; a trap is sent at every occurrence).

<b>rtr</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP Response Time Reporter traps.
<b>snmp</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP traps.
<b>authentication</b>	(Optional) Enable authentication trap.
<b>coldstart</b>	(Optional) Enable cold start trap.
<b>linkdown</b>	(Optional) Enable linkdown trap.
<b>linkup</b>	(Optional) Enable linkup trap.
<b>warmstart</b>	(Optional) Enable warmstart trap.
<b>stpx</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP STPX MIB traps.
<b>syslog</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP syslog traps.
<b>vlan-membership</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP VLAN membership traps.
<b>vlancreate</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP VLAN-created traps.
<b>vlandelete</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP VLAN-deleted traps.
<b>vtp</b>	(Optional) Enable VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) traps.

**Note**

Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **snmp-server enable informs** command is not supported. To enable the sending of SNMP inform notifications, use the **snmp-server enable traps** command combined with the **snmp-server host *host-addr* informs** command.

**Defaults**

The sending of SNMP traps is disabled.

**Command Modes**

Global configuration

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The <b>bgp</b> , <b>copy-config</b> , <b>envmon</b> , <b>flash</b> , <b>port-security</b> , <b>stpx</b> , <b>syslog</b> , <b>vlancreate</b> , and <b>vlandelete</b> keywords were added.

**Usage Guidelines**

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.

Use the **snmp-server enable traps** command to enable sending of traps or informs, when supported.

**Note**

Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to send VTP traps to the NMS:

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server enable traps vtp
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show vtp status** or the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration on the switch. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .
<a href="#">snmp-server host</a>	Specifies the host that receives SNMP traps.

## snmp-server host

Use the **snmp-server host** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to specify the recipient (host) of a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notification operation. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified host.

```
snmp-server host host-addr [informs | traps] [version {1 | 2c | 3 [auth | noauth | priv]}]
  { community-string [ [bgp] [bridge] [cluster] [config] [copy-config] [entity] [envmon]
  [flash] [fru-ctrl] [hsrp] [mac-notification] [port-security] [rtr] [snmp] [stp] [syslog]
  [tty] [udp-port] [vlancreate] [vlandelete] [vlan-membership] [vtp] ] }
```

```
no snmp-server host host-addr [informs | traps] [version {1 | 2c | 3 [auth | noauth | priv]}]
  community-string
```

Syntax Description	<i>host-addr</i>	Name or Internet address of the host (the targeted recipient).
	<b>informs   traps</b>	(Optional) Send SNMP traps or informs to this host.
	<b>version 1   2c   3</b>	(Optional) Version of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) used to send the traps.  These keywords are supported:  <b>1</b> —SNMPv1. This option is not available with informs.  <b>2c</b> —SNMPv2C.  <b>3</b> —SNMPv3. These optional keywords can follow the version 3 keyword: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>auth</b> (Optional). Enables Message Digest 5 (MD5) and Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) packet authentication.</li> <li>• <b>noauth</b> (Default). The noAuthNoPriv security level. This is the default if the [<b>auth   noauth   priv</b>] keyword choice is not specified.</li> <li>• <b>priv</b> (Optional). Enables Data Encryption Standard (DES) packet encryption (also called <i>privacy</i>).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note</b> The <b>priv</b> keyword is available only when the crypto (encrypted) software image is installed.</p>
	<i>community-string</i>	Password-like community string sent with the notification operation. Though you can set this string by using the <b>snmp-server host</b> command, we recommend that you define this string by using the <b>snmp-server community</b> global configuration command before using the <b>snmp-server host</b> command.
	<b>bgp</b>	(Optional) Send Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) state change traps.  <b>Note</b> This keyword is available only when the enhanced multilayer image is installed on the stack master.
	<b>bridge</b>	(Optional) Send SNMP Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) bridge MIB traps.
	<b>cluster</b>	(Optional) Send cluster member status traps.
	<b>config</b>	(Optional) Send SNMP configuration traps.
	<b>copy-config</b>	(Optional) Send SNMP copy configuration traps.
	<b>entity</b>	(Optional) Send SNMP entity traps.
	<b>envmon</b>	(Optional) Generate environmental monitor traps.



<b>flash</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP FLASH notifications.
<b>fru-ctrl</b>	(Optional) Generate entity FRU control traps. In the Catalyst 3750 switch stack, this trap refers to the insertion or removal of a switch in the stack.
<b>hsrp</b>	(Optional) Send Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) traps.
<b>mac-notification</b>	(Optional) Send MAC notification traps.
<b>port-security</b>	(Optional) Send port security traps.
<b>rtr</b>	(Optional) Send SNMP Response Time Reporter traps.
<b>snmp</b>	(Optional) Send SNMP-type traps.
<b>stp</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP STP extended MIB traps.
<b>syslog</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP syslog traps.
<b>tty</b>	(Optional) Send Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection traps.
<b>udp-port</b>	(Optional) Configure the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number of the host to receive the traps.
<b>vlancreate</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP VLAN-created traps.
<b>vlandelete</b>	(Optional) Enable SNMP VLAN-deleted traps.
<b>vlan-membership</b>	(Optional) Send SNMP VLAN membership traps.
<b>vtp</b>	(Optional) Send VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) traps.

### Defaults

This command is disabled by default. No notifications are sent.

If you enter this command with no keywords, the default is to send all trap types to the host. No informs are sent to this host.

If no **version** keyword is present, the default is version 1.

If version 3 is selected and no authentication keyword is entered, the default is the **noauth** (noAuthNoPriv) security level.



### Note

If the *community-string* is not defined by using the **snmp-server community** global configuration command before using this command, the default form of the **snmp-server community** command is automatically inserted into the configuration. The password (*community-string*) used for this automatic configuration of the **snmp-server community** will be the same as that specified in the **snmp-server host** command.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The <b>bgp</b> , <b>copy-config</b> , <b>flash</b> , <b>port-security</b> , <b>stp</b> , <b>syslog</b> , <b>vlancreate</b> , and <b>vlandelete</b> keywords were added.

---

**Usage Guidelines**

SNMP notifications can be sent as traps or inform requests. Traps are unreliable because the receiver does not send acknowledgments when it receives traps. The sender cannot determine if the traps were received. However, an SNMP entity that receives an inform request acknowledges the message with an SNMP response PDU. If the sender never receives the response, the inform request can be sent again. Thus, informs are more likely to reach their intended destinations.

However, informs consume more resources in the agent and in the network. Unlike a trap, which is discarded as soon as it is sent, an inform request must be held in memory until a response is received or the request times out. Traps are also sent only once, but an inform might be retried several times. The retries increase traffic and contribute to a higher overhead on the network.

If you do not enter an **snmp-server host** command, no notifications are sent. To configure the switch to send SNMP notifications, you must enter at least one **snmp-server host** command. If you enter the command with no keywords, all trap types are enabled for the host. To enable multiple hosts, you must enter a separate **snmp-server host** command for each host. You can specify multiple notification types in the command for each host.

When multiple **snmp-server host** commands are given for the same host and kind of notification (trap or inform), each succeeding command overwrites the previous command. Only the last **snmp-server host** command is in effect. For example, if you enter an **snmp-server host inform** command for a host and then enter another **snmp-server host inform** command for the same host, the second command replaces the first.

The **snmp-server host** command is used with the **snmp-server enable traps** global configuration command. Use the **snmp-server enable traps** command to specify which SNMP notifications are sent globally. For a host to receive most notifications, at least one **snmp-server enable traps** command and the **snmp-server host** command for that host must be enabled. Some notification types cannot be controlled with the **snmp-server enable traps** command. For example, some notification types are always enabled. Other notification types are enabled by a different command.

The **no snmp-server host** command with no keywords disables traps, but not informs, to the host. To disable informs, use the **no snmp-server host informs** command.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure a unique SNMP community string named *comaccess* for traps and prevent SNMP polling access with this string through access-list 10:

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server community comaccess ro 10
Switch(config)# snmp-server host 172.20.2.160 comaccess
Switch(config)# access-list 10 deny any
```

This example shows how to send the SNMP traps to the host specified by the name *myhost.cisco.com*. The community string is defined as *comaccess*:

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server enable traps
Switch(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com comaccess snmp
```

This example shows how to enable the switch to send all traps to the host *myhost.cisco.com* by using the community string *public*:

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server enable traps
Switch(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com public
```

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

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration on the switch. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .
<a href="#">snmp-server enable traps</a>	Enables SNMP notification for various trap types or inform requests.

## snmp trap mac-notification

Use the **snmp trap mac-notification** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) MAC address notification trap on a specific Layer 2 interface. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**snmp trap mac-notification** { **added** | **removed** }

**no snmp trap mac-notification** { **added** | **removed** }

Syntax Description	added	removed
	Enable the MAC notification trap whenever a MAC address is added on this interface.	Enable the MAC notification trap whenever a MAC address is removed from this interface.

**Defaults** By default, the traps for both address addition and address removal are disabled.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Even though you enable the notification trap for a specific interface by using the **snmp trap mac-notification** command, the trap is generated only when you enable the **snmp-server enable traps mac-notification** and the **mac-address-table notification** global configuration commands.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the MAC notification trap when a MAC address is added to Gigabit Ethernet interface1/ 0/4 on stack member 1:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/4
Switch(config-if)# snmp trap mac-notification added
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mac-address-table notification interface** privileged EXEC command.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<code>clear mac-address-table notification</code>	Clears the MAC address notification global counters.
<code>mac-address-table notification</code>	Enables the MAC address notification feature.
<code>show mac-address-table notification</code>	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or on the specified interface when the <b>interface</b> keyword is appended.
<code>snmp-server enable traps</code>	Sends the SNMP MAC notification traps when the <b>mac-notification</b> keyword is appended.

# spanning-tree backbonefast

Use the **spanning-tree backbonefast** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable the BackboneFast feature. Use the **no** form of the command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree backbonefast**

**no spanning-tree backbonefast**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** BackboneFast is disabled.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The BackboneFast feature is supported only when the switch is running per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+). It is not supported when the switch is operating in the rapid-PVST+ or multiple spanning-tree (MST) mode.

BackboneFast starts when a root port or blocked port on a switch receives inferior BPDUs from its designated switch. An inferior BPDU identifies a switch that declares itself as both the root bridge and the designated switch. When a switch receives an inferior BPDU, it means that a link to which the switch is not directly connected (an *indirect* link) has failed (that is, the designated switch has lost its connection to the root switch. If there are alternate paths to the root switch, BackboneFast causes the maximum aging time on the ports on which it received the inferior BPDU to expire and allows a blocked port to move immediately to the listening state. BackboneFast then transitions the interface to the forwarding state. For more information, refer to the software configuration guide for this release.

Enable BackboneFast on all supported switches to allow the detection of indirect link failures and to start the spanning-tree reconfiguration sooner.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable BackboneFast on the switch:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree backbonefast
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show spanning-tree summary** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show spanning-tree summary</a>	Displays a summary of the spanning-tree port states.

# spanning-tree bpdudfilter

Use the **spanning-tree bpdudfilter** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to prevent a port from sending or receiving bridge protocol data units (BPDUs). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree bpdudfilter { disable | enable }**

**no spanning-tree bpdudfilter**

## Syntax Description

<b>disable</b>	Disable BPDU filtering on the specified interface.
<b>enable</b>	Enable BPDU filtering on the specified interface.

## Defaults

BPDU filtering is disabled.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You can enable the BPDU filtering feature when the switch is operating in the per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+), rapid-PVST+, or the multiple spanning-tree (MST) mode.



### Caution

Enabling BPDU filtering on an interface is the same as disabling spanning tree on it and can result in spanning-tree loops.

You can globally enable BPDU filtering on all Port Fast-enabled ports by using the **spanning-tree portfast bpdudfilter default** global configuration command.

You can use the **spanning-tree bpdudfilter** interface configuration command to override the setting of the **spanning-tree portfast bpdudfilter default** global configuration command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the BPDU filtering feature on a port on stack member 2:

```
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree bpdudfilter enable
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the current operating configuration. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .
	<b>spanning-tree portfast (global configuration)</b>	Globally enables the BPDU filtering or the BPDU guard feature on Port Fast-enabled ports or enables the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking ports.
	<b>spanning-tree portfast (interface configuration)</b>	Enables the Port Fast feature on an interface and all its associated VLANs.



## spanning-tree bpduguard

Use the **spanning-tree bpduguard** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to put a port in the error-disabled state when it receives a bridge protocol data unit (BPDU). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree bpduguard {disable | enable}**

**no spanning-tree bpduguard**

Syntax Description	<b>disable</b>	Disable BPDU guard on the specified interface.
	<b>enable</b>	Enable BPDU guard on the specified interface.

**Defaults** BPDU guard is disabled.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

The BPDU guard feature provides a secure response to invalid configurations because you must manually put the port back in service. Use the BPDU guard feature in a service-provider network to prevent a port from being included in the spanning-tree topology.

You can enable the BPDU guard feature when the switch is operating in the per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+), rapid-PVST+, or the multiple spanning-tree (MST) mode.

You can globally enable BPDU guard on all Port Fast-enabled ports by using the **spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default** global configuration command.

You can use the **spanning-tree bpduguard** interface configuration command to override the setting of the **spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default** global configuration command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the BPDU guard feature on a port on stack member 2:

```
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree bpduguard enable
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the current operating configuration. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .
	<b>spanning-tree portfast (global configuration)</b>	Globally enables the BPDU filtering or the BPDU guard feature on Port Fast-enabled ports or enables the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking ports.
	<b>spanning-tree portfast (interface configuration)</b>	Enables the Port Fast feature on an interface and all its associated VLANs.

## spanning-tree cost

Use the **spanning-tree cost** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the path cost for spanning-tree calculations. If a loop occurs, spanning tree considers the path cost when selecting an interface to place in the forwarding state. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree [vlan *vlan-id*] cost *cost***

**no spanning-tree [vlan *vlan-id*] cost**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>vlan <i>vlan-id</i></b>	(Optional) VLAN range associated with a spanning-tree instance. You can specify a single VLAN identified by VLAN ID number, a range of VLANs separated by a hyphen, or a series of VLANs separated by a comma. The range is 1 to 4094.
	<b><i>cost</i></b>	Path cost. The range is 1 to 200000000, with higher values meaning higher costs.

**Defaults** The default path cost is computed from the interface bandwidth setting. These are the IEEE default path cost values:

- 1000 Mbps—4
- 100 Mbps—19
- 10 Mbps—100

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The value for the <i>vlan-id</i> variable was changed.

**Usage Guidelines** When you configure the cost, higher values represent higher costs.

If you configure an interface with both the **spanning-tree vlan *vlan-id* cost *cost*** command and the **spanning-tree cost *cost*** command, the **spanning-tree vlan *vlan-id* cost *cost*** command takes effect.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the path cost to 250 on an interface on stack member 2:

```
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet2/0/4
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree cost 250
```

This example shows how to set a path cost to 300 for VLANs 10, 12 to 15, and 20:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree vlan 10,12-15,20 cost 300
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show spanning-tree interface** *interface-id* privileged EXEC command.

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	Displays spanning-tree information for the specified interface.
<b>spanning-tree port-priority</b>	Configures an interface priority.
<b>spanning-tree vlan priority</b>	Sets the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance.

# spanning-tree extend system-id

Use the **spanning-tree extend system-id** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable the extended system ID feature.

## spanning-tree extend system-id



### Note

Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **no** version of this command is not supported. You cannot disable the extended system ID feature.

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

The extended system ID is enabled.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The Catalyst 3750 switch supports the 802.1T spanning-tree extensions. Some of the bits previously used for the switch priority are now used for the extended system ID (VLAN identifier for the per-VLAN spanning-tree plus [PVST+] and rapid PVST+ or an instance identifier for the multiple spanning tree [MST]).

The spanning tree uses the extended system ID, the switch priority, and the allocated spanning-tree MAC address to make the bridge ID unique for each VLAN or multiple spanning-tree instance. Because the Catalyst 3750 switch stack appears as a single switch to the rest of the network, all switches in the stack use the same bridge ID for a given spanning tree. If the stack master fails, the stack members recalculate their bridge IDs of all running spanning trees based on the new MAC address of the stack master.

Support for the extended system ID affects how you manually configure the root switch, the secondary root switch, and the switch priority of a VLAN. For more information, see the [“spanning-tree mst root”](#) and the [“spanning-tree vlan”](#) sections.

If your network consists of switches that do not support the extended system ID and switches that do support it, it is unlikely that the switch with the extended system ID support will become the root switch. The extended system ID increases the switch priority value every time the VLAN number is greater than the priority of the connected switches.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<code>show spanning-tree summary</code>	Displays a summary of spanning-tree port states.
<code>spanning-tree mst root</code>	Configures the MST root switch priority and timers based on the network diameter.
<code>spanning-tree vlan priority</code>	Sets the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance.

## spanning-tree guard

Use the **spanning-tree guard** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable root guard or loop guard on all the VLANs associated with the selected interface. Root guard restricts which interface is allowed to be the spanning-tree root port or the path-to-the root for the switch. Loop guard prevents alternate or root ports from becoming designated ports when a failure creates a unidirectional link. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree guard {loop | none | root}**

**no spanning-tree guard**

### Syntax Description

<b>loop</b>	Enable loop guard.
<b>none</b>	Disable root guard or loop guard.
<b>root</b>	Enable root guard.

### Defaults

Root guard is disabled.

Loop guard is configured according to the **spanning-tree loopguard default** global configuration command (globally disabled).

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You can enable root guard or loop guard when the switch is operating in the per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+), rapid-PVST+, or the multiple spanning-tree (MST) mode.

When root guard is enabled, if spanning-tree calculations cause a port to be selected as the root port, the port transitions to the root-inconsistent (blocked) state to prevent the customer's switch from becoming the root switch or being in the path to the root. The root port provides the best path from the switch to the root switch.

When the **no spanning-tree guard** or the **no spanning-tree guard none** command is entered, root guard is disabled for all VLANs on the selected interface. If this interface is in the root-inconsistent (blocked) state, it automatically transitions to the listening state.

Do not enable root guard on interfaces that will be used by the UplinkFast feature. With UplinkFast, the backup interfaces (in the blocked state) replace the root port in the case of a failure. However, if root guard is also enabled, all the backup interfaces used by the UplinkFast feature are placed in the root-inconsistent state (blocked) and prevented from reaching the forwarding state. The UplinkFast feature is not available when the switch is operating in the rapid-PVST+ or MST mode.

Loop guard is most effective when it is configured on the entire switched network. When the switch is operating in PVST+ or rapid-PVST+ mode, loop guard prevents alternate and root ports from becoming designated ports, and spanning tree does not send bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) on root or alternate ports. When the switch is operating in MST mode, BPDUs are not sent on nonboundary ports if the port is blocked by loop guard in all MST instances. On a boundary port, loop guard blocks the port in all MST instances.

To disable root guard or loop guard, use the **spanning-tree guard none** interface configuration command. You cannot enable both root guard and loop guard at the same time.

You can override the setting of the **spanning-tree loopguard default** global configuration command by using the **spanning-tree guard loop** interface configuration command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable root guard on all the VLANs associated with the specified interface on stack member 2:

```
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet2/0/3
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree guard root
```

This example shows how to enable loop guard on all the VLANs associated with the specified interface on stack member 2:

```
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet2/0/3
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree guard loop
```

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the current operating configuration. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .
<b>spanning-tree cost</b>	Sets the path cost for spanning-tree calculations.
<b>spanning-tree loopguard default</b>	Prevents alternate or root ports from becoming designated ports because of a failure that leads to a unidirectional link.
<b>spanning-tree mst cost</b>	Configures the path cost for MST calculations.
<b>spanning-tree mst port-priority</b>	Configures an interface priority.
<b>spanning-tree mst root</b>	Configures the MST root switch priority and timers based on the network diameter.
<b>spanning-tree port-priority</b>	Configures an interface priority.
<b>spanning-tree vlan priority</b>	Sets the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance.



## spanning-tree link-type

Use the **spanning-tree link-type** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to override the default link-type setting, which is determined by the duplex mode of the port, and to enable rapid spanning-tree transitions to the forwarding state. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree link-type {point-to-point | shared}**

**no spanning-tree link-type**

Syntax Description	
<b>point-to-point</b>	Specify that the link type of a port is point-to-point.
<b>shared</b>	Specify that the link type of a port is shared.

**Defaults** The switch derives the link type of a port from the duplex mode. A full-duplex port is considered a point-to-point link, and a half-duplex port is considered a shared link.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can override the default setting of the link type by using the **spanning-tree link-type** command; for example, a half-duplex link can be physically connected point-to-point to a single port on a remote switch running the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) or the rapid per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (rapid-PVST+) protocol and be enabled for rapid transitions.

**Examples** This example shows how to specify the link type as shared (regardless of the duplex setting) and to prevent rapid transitions to the forwarding state:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree link-type shared
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show spanning-tree mst interface *interface-id*** or the **show spanning-tree interface *interface-id*** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>clear spanning-tree detected-protocols</b>	Restarts the protocol migration process (force the renegotiation with neighboring switches) on all interfaces or on the specified interface.
	<b>show spanning-tree interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	Displays spanning-tree state information for the specified interface.
	<b>show spanning-tree mst interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	Displays multiple spanning-tree (MST) information for the specified interface.

# spanning-tree loopguard default

Use the **spanning-tree loopguard default** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to prevent alternate or root ports from becoming designated ports because of a failure that leads to a unidirectional link. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree loopguard default**

**no spanning-tree loopguard default**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Loop guard is disabled.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can enable the loop guard feature when the switch is operating in the per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+), rapid-PVST+, or the multiple spanning-tree (MST) mode.

Loop guard is most effective when it is configured on the entire switched network. When the switch is operating in PVST+ or rapid-PVST+ mode, loop guard prevents alternate and root ports from becoming designated ports, and spanning tree does not send bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) on root or alternate ports. When the switch is operating in MST mode, BPDUs are not sent on nonboundary ports if the port is blocked by loop guard in all MST instances. On a boundary port, loop guard blocks the port in all MST instances.

Loop guard operates only on ports that are considered point-to-point by the spanning tree.

You can override the setting of the **spanning-tree loopguard default** global configuration command by using the **spanning-tree guard loop** interface configuration command.

**Examples** This example shows how to globally enable loop guard:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree loopguard default
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the current operating configuration. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .
	<b>spanning-tree guard loop</b>	Enables the loop guard feature on all the VLANs associated with the specified interface.

# spanning-tree mode

Use the **spanning-tree mode** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+), rapid PVST+, or multiple spanning tree (MST) on your switch. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree mode { mst | pvst | rapid-pvst }**

**no spanning-tree mode**

Syntax Description	Command	Description
	<b>mst</b>	Enable MST and Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) (based on IEEE 802.1S and IEEE 802.1W).
	<b>pvst</b>	Enable PVST+ (based on IEEE 802.1D).
	<b>rapid-pvst</b>	Enable rapid PVST+ (based on IEEE 802.1W).

**Defaults** The default mode is PVST+.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The <b>mst</b> and <b>rapid-pvst</b> keywords were added.

**Usage Guidelines** The switch supports PVST+, rapid PVST+, and MSTP, but only one version can be active at any time: All VLANs run PVST+, all VLANs run rapid PVST+, or all VLANs run MSTP. All stack members run the same version of spanning-tree.

When you enable the MST mode, RSTP is automatically enabled.



**Caution**

Changing spanning-tree modes can disrupt traffic because all spanning-tree instances are stopped for the previous mode and restarted in the new mode.

**Examples** This example shows to enable MST and RSTP on the switch:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mode mst
```

This example shows to enable rapid PVST+ on the switch:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst
```

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

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the current operating configuration. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .

---

# spanning-tree mst configuration

Use the **spanning-tree mst configuration** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enter multiple spanning-tree (MST) configuration mode through which you configure the MST region. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

**spanning-tree mst configuration**

**no spanning-tree mst configuration**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** The default mapping is that all VLANs are mapped to the common and internal spanning-tree (CIST) instance (instance 0).  
The default name is an empty string.  
The revision number is 0.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **spanning-tree mst configuration** command enables the MST configuration mode. These configuration commands are available:

- **abort**: exits the MST region configuration mode without applying configuration changes.
- **exit**: exits the MST region configuration mode and applies all configuration changes.
- **instance** *instance-id* **vlan** *vlan-range*: maps VLANs to an MST instance. The range for the *instance-id* is 1 to 15. The range for *vlan-range* is 1 to 4094. You can specify a single VLAN identified by VLAN ID number, a range of VLANs separated by a hyphen, or a series of VLANs separated by a comma.
- **name** *name*: sets the configuration name. The *name* string has a maximum length of 32 characters and is case sensitive.
- **no**: negates the **instance**, **name**, and **revision** commands or sets them to their defaults.
- **private-vlan**: Though visible in the command-line help strings, this command is not supported.
- **revision** *version*: sets the configuration revision number. The range is 0 to 65535.
- **show** [**current** | **pending**]: displays the current or pending MST region configuration.

In MST mode, the switch stack supports up to 16 MST instances. The number of VLANs that can be mapped to a particular MST instance is unlimited.

When you map VLANs to an MST instance, the mapping is incremental, and VLANs specified in the command are added to or removed from the VLANs that were previously mapped. To specify a range, use a hyphen; for example, **instance 1 vlan 1-63** maps VLANs 1 to 63 to MST instance 1. To specify a series, use a comma; for example, **instance 1 vlan 10, 20, 30** maps VLANs 10, 20, and 30 to MST instance 1.

All VLANs that are not explicitly mapped to an MST instance are mapped to the common and internal spanning tree (CIST) instance (instance 0) and cannot be unmapped from the CIST by using the **no** form of the command.

For two or more switches to be in the same MST region, they must have the same VLAN mapping, the same configuration revision number, and the same name.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter MST configuration mode, map VLANs 10 to 20 to MST instance 1, name the region *region1*, set the configuration revision to 1, display the pending configuration, apply the changes, and return to global configuration mode:

```
Switch# spanning-tree mst configuration
Switch(config-mst)# instance 1 vlan 10-20
Switch(config-mst)# name region1
Switch(config-mst)# revision 1
Switch(config-mst)# show pending
Pending MST configuration
Name      [region1]
Revision  1
Instance  Vlans Mapped
-----  -
0         1-9,21-4094
1         10-20
-----

Switch(config-mst)# exit
Switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to add VLANs 1 to 100 to the ones already mapped (if any) to instance 2, to move VLANs 40 to 60 that were previously mapped to instance 2 to the CIST instance, to add VLAN 10 to instance 10, and to remove all the VLANs mapped to instance 2 and map them to the CIST instance:

```
Switch(config-mst)# instance 2 vlan 1-100
Switch(config-mst)# no instance 2 vlan 40-60
Switch(config-mst)# instance 10 vlan 10
Switch(config-mst)# no instance 2
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show pending** MST configuration command.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">show spanning-tree mst configuration</a>	Displays the MST region configuration.



## spanning-tree mst cost

Use the **spanning-tree mst cost** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the path cost for multiple spanning-tree (MST) calculations. If a loop occurs, spanning tree considers the path cost when selecting an interface to put in the forwarding state. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* **cost** *cost*

**no spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* **cost**

Syntax Description	
<i>instance-id</i>	Range of spanning-tree instances. You can specify a single instance, a range of instances separated by a hyphen, or a series of instances separated by a comma. The range is 0 to 15.
<i>cost</i>	Path cost is 1 to 200000000, with higher values meaning higher costs.

### Defaults

The default path cost is computed from the interface bandwidth setting. These are the IEEE default path cost values:

- 1000 Mbps—20000
- 100 Mbps—200000
- 10 Mbps—2000000

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

When you configure the cost, higher values represent higher costs.

### Examples

This example shows how to set a path cost of 250 on an interface associated with instances 2 and 4:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/4
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree mst 2,4 cost 250
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show spanning-tree mst interface** *interface-id* privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show spanning-tree mst interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	Displays MST information for the specified interface.
	<b>spanning-tree mst port-priority</b>	Configures an interface priority.
	<b>spanning-tree mst priority</b>	Configures the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance.

# spanning-tree mst forward-time

Use the **spanning-tree mst forward-time** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the forward-delay time for all multiple spanning-tree (MST) instances. The forwarding time determines how long each of the listening and learning states last before the interface begins forwarding. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree mst forward-time** *seconds*

**no spanning-tree mst forward-time**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Length of the listening and learning states. The range is 4 to 30 seconds.
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<b>Defaults</b>	The default is 15 seconds.
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>Command History</b>	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Changing the <b>spanning-tree mst forward-time</b> command affects all spanning-tree instances.
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<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the spanning-tree forwarding time to 18 seconds for all MST instances: <pre>Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst forward-time 18</pre>
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You can verify your setting by entering the **show spanning-tree mst** privileged EXEC command.

<b>Related Commands</b>	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show spanning-tree mst</a>	Displays MST information.
<a href="#">spanning-tree mst hello-time</a>	Sets the interval between hello bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) sent by root switch configuration messages.	
<a href="#">spanning-tree mst max-age</a>	Sets the interval between messages that the spanning tree receives from the root switch.	
<a href="#">spanning-tree mst max-hops</a>	Sets the number of hops in a region before the BPDU is discarded.	

# spanning-tree mst hello-time

Use the **spanning-tree mst hello-time** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the interval between hello bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) sent by root switch configuration messages. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree mst hello-time** *seconds*

**no spanning-tree mst hello-time**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Interval between hello BPDUs sent by root switch configuration messages. The range is 1 to 10 seconds.										
<b>Defaults</b>	The default is 2 seconds.											
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration											
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12.1(14)EA1</td> <td>This command was first introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.							
Release	Modification											
12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.											
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>After you set the <b>spanning-tree mst max-age</b> <i>seconds</i> global configuration command, if a switch does not receive BPDUs from the root switch within the specified interval, the switch recomputes the spanning-tree topology. The <b>max-age</b> setting must be greater than the <b>hello-time</b> setting.</p> <p>Changing the <b>spanning-tree mst hello-time</b> command affects all spanning-tree instances.</p>											
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to set the spanning-tree hello time to 3 seconds for all multiple spanning-tree (MST) instances:</p> <pre>Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst hello-time 3</pre> <p>You can verify your setting by entering the <b>show spanning-tree mst</b> privileged EXEC command.</p>											
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><a href="#">show spanning-tree mst</a></td> <td>Displays MST information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><a href="#">spanning-tree mst forward-time</a></td> <td>Sets the forward-delay time for all MST instances.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><a href="#">spanning-tree mst max-age</a></td> <td>Sets the interval between messages that the spanning tree receives from the root switch.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><a href="#">spanning-tree mst max-hops</a></td> <td>Sets the number of hops in a region before the BPDU is discarded.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	<a href="#">show spanning-tree mst</a>	Displays MST information.	<a href="#">spanning-tree mst forward-time</a>	Sets the forward-delay time for all MST instances.	<a href="#">spanning-tree mst max-age</a>	Sets the interval between messages that the spanning tree receives from the root switch.	<a href="#">spanning-tree mst max-hops</a>	Sets the number of hops in a region before the BPDU is discarded.	
Command	Description											
<a href="#">show spanning-tree mst</a>	Displays MST information.											
<a href="#">spanning-tree mst forward-time</a>	Sets the forward-delay time for all MST instances.											
<a href="#">spanning-tree mst max-age</a>	Sets the interval between messages that the spanning tree receives from the root switch.											
<a href="#">spanning-tree mst max-hops</a>	Sets the number of hops in a region before the BPDU is discarded.											

## spanning-tree mst max-age

Use the **spanning-tree mst max-age** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the interval between messages that the spanning tree receives from the root switch. If a switch does not receive a bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) message from the root switch within this interval, it recomputes the spanning-tree topology. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree mst max-age** *seconds*

**no spanning-tree mst max-age**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Interval between messages the spanning tree receives from the root switch. The range is 6 to 40 seconds.
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<b>Defaults</b>	The default is 20 seconds.
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>After you set the <b>spanning-tree mst max-age</b> <i>seconds</i> global configuration command, if a switch does not receive BPDUs from the root switch within the specified interval, the switch recomputes the spanning-tree topology. The <b>max-age</b> setting must be greater than the <b>hello-time</b> setting.</p> <p>Changing the <b>spanning-tree mst max-age</b> command affects all spanning-tree instances.</p>
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<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to set the spanning-tree max-age to 30 seconds for all multiple spanning-tree (MST) instances:</p>
-----------------	--

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst max-age 30
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show spanning-tree mst** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show spanning-tree mst</a>	Displays MST information.
	<a href="#">spanning-tree mst forward-time</a>	Sets the forward-delay time for all MST instances.
	<a href="#">spanning-tree mst hello-time</a>	Sets the interval between hello BPDUs sent by root switch configuration messages.
	<a href="#">spanning-tree mst max-hops</a>	Sets the number of hops in a region before the BPDU is discarded.

## spanning-tree mst max-hops

Use the **spanning-tree mst max-hops** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the number of hops in a region before the bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) is discarded and the information held for a port is aged. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree mst max-hops** *hop-count*

**no spanning-tree mst max-hops**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>hop-count</i> Number of hops in a region before the BPDU is discarded. The range is 1 to 40 hops.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	The default is 20 hops.
-----------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The root switch of the instance always sends a BPDU (or M-record) with a cost of 0 and the hop count set to the maximum value. When a switch receives this BPDU, it decrements the received remaining hop count by one and propagates the decremented count as the remaining hop count in the generated M-records. A switch discards the BPDU and ages the information held for the port when the count reaches 0.
-------------------------	--

Changing the **spanning-tree mst max-hops** command affects all spanning-tree instances.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the spanning-tree max-hops to 10 for all multiple spanning-tree (MST) instances:
-----------------	--

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst max-hops 10
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show spanning-tree mst** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show spanning-tree mst</a>	Displays MST information.
	<a href="#">spanning-tree mst forward-time</a>	Sets the forward-delay time for all MST instances.
	<a href="#">spanning-tree mst hello-time</a>	Sets the interval between hello BPDUs sent by root switch configuration messages.
	<a href="#">spanning-tree mst max-age</a>	Sets the interval between messages that the spanning tree receives from the root switch.



## spanning-tree mst port-priority

Use the **spanning-tree mst port-priority** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure an interface priority. If a loop occurs, the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) can determine which interface to put in the forwarding state. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* **port-priority** *priority*

**no spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* **port-priority**

Syntax Description	
<i>instance-id</i>	Range of spanning-tree instances. You can specify a single instance, a range of instances separated by a hyphen, or a series of instances separated by a comma. The range is 0 to 15.
<i>priority</i>	The range is 0 to 240 in increments of 16. Valid priority values are 0, 16, 32, 48, 64, 80, 96, 112, 128, 144, 160, 176, 192, 208, 224, and 240. All other values are rejected. The lower the number, the higher the priority.

**Defaults** The default is 128.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can assign higher priority values (lower numerical values) to interfaces that you want selected first and lower priority values (higher numerical values) that you want selected last. If all interfaces have the same priority value, the multiple spanning tree (MST) puts the interface with the lowest interface number in the forwarding state and blocks other interfaces.

If your switch is a member of a switch stack, you must use the **spanning-tree mst** [*instance-id*] **cost** *cost* interface configuration command instead of the **spanning-tree mst** [*instance vlan-id*] **port-priority** *priority* interface configuration command to select an interface to put in the forwarding state. Assign lower cost values to interfaces that you want selected first and higher cost values to interfaces that you want selected last.

**Examples**

This example shows how to increase the likelihood that the interface associated with spanning-tree instances 20 and 22 is placed into the forwarding state if a loop occurs:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/2
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree mst 20,22 port-priority 0
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show spanning-tree mst interface *interface-id*** privileged EXEC command.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree mst interface <i>interface-id</i></b>	Displays MST information for the specified interface.
<b>spanning-tree mst cost</b>	Sets the path cost for MST calculations.
<b>spanning-tree mst priority</b>	Sets the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance.

# spanning-tree mst priority

Use the **spanning-tree mst priority** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* **priority** *priority*

**no spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* **priority**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>instance-id</i>	Range of spanning-tree instances. You can specify a single instance, a range of instances separated by a hyphen, or a series of instances separated by a comma. The range is 0 to 15.
	<i>priority</i>	Set the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance. This setting affects the likelihood that the switch is selected as the root switch. A lower value increases the probability that the switch is selected as the root switch.  The range is 0 to 61440 in increments of 4096. Valid priority values are 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344, and 61440. All other values are rejected.

**Defaults** The default is 32768.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the spanning-tree priority to 8192 for multiple spanning-tree instances (MST) 20 to 21:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst 20-21 priority 8192
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* privileged EXEC command.

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">show spanning-tree mst</a> <i>instance-id</i>	Displays MST information for the specified interface.
	<a href="#">spanning-tree mst cost</a>	Sets the path cost for MST calculations.
	<a href="#">spanning-tree mst port-priority</a>	Configures an interface priority.

## spanning-tree mst root

Use the **spanning-tree mst root** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure the multiple spanning-tree (MST) root switch priority and timers based on the network diameter. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

```
spanning-tree mst instance-id root {primary | secondary} [diameter net-diameter
[hello-time seconds]]
```

```
no spanning-tree mst instance-id root
```

Syntax Description		
<i>instance-id</i>		Range of spanning-tree instances. You can specify a single instance, a range of instances separated by a hyphen, or a series of instances separated by a comma. The range is 0 to 15.
<b>root primary</b>		Force this switch to be the root switch.
<b>root secondary</b>		Set this switch to be the root switch should the primary root switch fail.
<b>diameter</b> <i>net-diameter</i>		(Optional) Set the maximum number of switches between any two end stations. The range is 2 to 7. This keyword is available only for MST instance 0.
<b>hello-time</b> <i>seconds</i>		(Optional) Set the interval between hello bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) sent by the root switch configuration messages. The range is 1 to 10 seconds. This keyword is available only for MST instance 0.

### Defaults

The primary root switch priority is 24576.

The secondary root switch priority is 28672.

The hello time is 2 seconds.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* **root** command only on backbone switches.

When you enter the **spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* **root** command, the software tries to set a high enough priority to make this switch the root of the spanning-tree instance. Because of the extended system ID support, the switch sets the switch priority for the instance to 24576 if this value will cause this switch to become the root for the specified instance. If any root switch for the specified instance has a switch priority lower than 24576, the switch sets its own priority to 4096 less than the lowest switch priority. (4096 is the value of the least-significant bit of a 4-bit switch priority value.)

When you enter the **spanning-tree mst *instance-id* root secondary** command, because of support for the extended system ID, the software changes the switch priority from the default value (32768) to 28672. If the root switch fails, this switch becomes the next root switch (if the other switches in the network use the default switch priority of 32768 and are therefore unlikely to become the root switch).

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the switch as the root switch for instance 10 with a network diameter of 4:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst 10 root primary diameter 4
```

This example shows how to configure the switch as the secondary root switch for instance 10 with a network diameter of 4:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst 10 root secondary diameter 4
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show spanning-tree mst *instance-id*** privileged EXEC command.

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree mst <i>instance-id</i></b>	Displays MST information for the specified instance.
<b>spanning-tree mst forward-time</b>	Sets the forward-delay time for all MST instances.
<b>spanning-tree mst hello-time</b>	Sets the interval between hello BPDUs sent by root switch configuration messages.
<b>spanning-tree mst max-age</b>	Sets the interval between messages that the spanning tree receives from the root switch.
<b>spanning-tree mst max-hops</b>	Sets the number of hops in a region before the BPDU is discarded.

## spanning-tree port-priority

Use the **spanning-tree port-priority** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure an interface priority. If a loop occurs, spanning tree can determine which interface to put in the forwarding state. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree** [**vlan** *vlan-id*] **port-priority** *priority*

**no spanning-tree** [**vlan** *vlan-id*] **port-priority**

Syntax Description	<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) VLAN range associated with a spanning-tree instance. You can specify a single VLAN identified by VLAN ID number, a range of VLANs separated by a hyphen, or a series of VLANs separated by a comma. The range is 1 to 4094.
	<i>priority</i>	Number from 0 to 240, in increments of 16. Valid values are 0, 16, 32, 48, 64, 80, 96, 112, 128, 144, 160, 176, 192, 208, 224, and 240. All other values are rejected. The lower the number, the higher the priority.

**Defaults** The default is 128.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	The value for the <i>vlan-id</i> variable was changed. The priority range values changed.

**Usage Guidelines**

If the variable *vlan-id* is omitted, the command applies to the spanning-tree instance associated with VLAN 1.

You can set the priority on a VLAN that has no interfaces assigned to it. The setting takes effect when you assign the interface to the VLAN.

If you configure an interface with both the **spanning-tree vlan *vlan-id* port-priority *priority*** command and the **spanning-tree port-priority *priority*** command, the **spanning-tree vlan *vlan-id* port-priority *priority*** command takes effect.

If your switch is a member of a switch stack, you must use the **spanning-tree [vlan *vlan-id*] cost *cost*** interface configuration command instead of the **spanning-tree [vlan *vlan-id*] port-priority *priority*** interface configuration command to select an interface to put in the forwarding state. Assign lower cost values to interfaces that you want selected first and higher cost values that you want selected last.

**Examples**

This example shows how to increase the likelihood that Fast Ethernet interface 0/2 on stack member 2 will be put in the forwarding state if a loop occurs:

```
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet2/0/2
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree vlan 20 port-priority 0
```

This example shows how to set the port-priority value on VLANs 20 to 25:

```
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree vlan 20-25 port-priority 0
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show spanning-tree interface** *interface-id* privileged EXEC command.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	Displays spanning-tree information for the specified interface.
<b>spanning-tree cost</b>	Sets the path cost for spanning-tree calculations.
<b>spanning-tree vlan priority</b>	Sets the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance.

## spanning-tree portfast (global configuration)

Use the **spanning-tree portfast** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to globally enable bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) filtering on Port Fast-enabled ports, the BPDU guard feature on Port Fast-enabled ports, or the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking ports. The BPDU filtering feature prevents the switch port from sending or receiving BPDUs. The BPDU guard feature puts Port Fast-enabled ports that receive BPDUs in an error-disabled state. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

**spanning-tree portfast { bpdupfilter default | bpduguard default | default }**

**no spanning-tree portfast { bpdupfilter default | bpduguard default | default }**

Syntax Description		
	<b>bpdupfilter default</b>	Globally enable BPDU filtering on Port Fast-enabled ports and prevent the switch port connected to end stations from sending or receiving BPDUs.
	<b>bpduguard default</b>	Globally enable the BPDU guard feature on Port Fast-enabled ports and place the ports that receive BPDUs in an error-disabled state.
	<b>default</b>	Globally enable the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking ports. When the Port Fast feature is enabled, the port changes directly from a blocking state to a forwarding state without making the intermediate spanning-tree state changes.

**Defaults** The BPDU filtering, the BPDU guard, and the Port Fast features are disabled on all ports unless they are individually configured.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can enable these features when the switch is operating in the per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+) rapid-PVST+, or the multiple spanning-tree (MST) mode.

Use the **spanning-tree portfast bpdupfilter default** global configuration command to globally enable BPDU filtering on ports that are Port Fast-enabled (the ports are in a Port Fast-operational state). The ports still send a few BPDUs at link-up before the switch begins to filter outbound BPDUs. You should globally enable BPDU filtering on a switch so that hosts connected to switch ports do not receive BPDUs. If a BPDU is received on a Port Fast-enabled port, the port loses its Port Fast-operational status and BPDU filtering is disabled.

You can override the **spanning-tree portfast bpdupfilter default** global configuration command by using the **spanning-tree bdpupfilter** interface configuration command.



**Caution**

Enabling BPDU filtering on an interface is the same as disabling spanning tree on it and can result in spanning-tree loops.

Use the **spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default** global configuration command to globally enable BPDU guard on ports that are in a Port Fast-operational state. In a valid configuration, Port Fast-enabled ports do not receive BPDUs. Receiving a BPDU on a Port Fast-enabled port signals an invalid configuration, such as the connection of an unauthorized device, and the BPDU guard feature puts the port in the error-disabled state. The BPDU guard feature provides a secure response to invalid configurations because you must manually put the port back in service. Use the BPDU guard feature in a service-provider network to prevent an access port from participating in the spanning tree.

You can override the **spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default** global configuration command by using the **spanning-tree bpduguard** interface configuration command.

Use the **spanning-tree portfast default** global configuration command to globally enable the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking ports. Configure Port Fast only on ports that connect to end stations; otherwise, an accidental topology loop could cause a data packet loop and disrupt switch and network operation. A Port Fast-enabled port moves directly to the spanning-tree forwarding state when linkup occurs without waiting for the standard forward-delay time.

You can override the **spanning-tree portfast default** global configuration command by using the **spanning-tree portfast** interface configuration command. You can use the **no spanning-tree portfast default** global configuration command to disable Port Fast on all ports unless they are individually configured with the **spanning-tree portfast** interface configuration command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to globally enable the BPDU filtering feature:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree portfast bpdufilter default
```

This example shows how to globally enable the BPDU guard feature:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default
```

This example shows how to globally enable the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking ports:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree portfast default
```

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the current operating configuration. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .
<a href="#">spanning-tree bpdufilter</a>	Prevents a port from sending or receiving BPDUs.
<a href="#">spanning-tree bpduguard</a>	Puts a port in the error-disabled state when it receives a BPDU.
<a href="#">spanning-tree portfast (interface configuration)</a>	Enables the Port Fast feature on an interface in all its associated VLANs.

## spanning-tree portfast (interface configuration)

Use the **spanning-tree portfast** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable the Port Fast feature on an interface in all its associated VLANs. When the Port Fast feature is enabled, the interface changes directly from a blocking state to a forwarding state without making the intermediate spanning-tree state changes. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree portfast** [**disable** | **trunk**]

**no spanning-tree portfast**

Syntax Description	<b>disable</b>	(Optional) Disable the Port Fast feature on the specified interface.
	<b>trunk</b>	(Optional) Enable the Port Fast feature on a trunking interface.

**Defaults** The Port Fast feature is disabled on all interfaces; however, it is automatically enabled on dynamic-access ports.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this feature only on interfaces that connect to end stations; otherwise, an accidental topology loop could cause a data packet loop and disrupt switch and network operation.

You can enable this feature when the switch is operating in the per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+), rapid-PVST+, or the multiple spanning-tree (MST) mode.

This feature affects all VLANs on the interface.

A port with the Port Fast feature enabled is moved directly to the spanning-tree forwarding state without waiting the standard forward-time delay.

You can use the **spanning-tree portfast default** global configuration command to globally enable the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking interfaces. However, the **spanning-tree portfast** interface configuration command can override the global setting.

If you configure the **spanning-tree portfast default** global configuration command, you can enable Port Fast on a port that is not a trunk port by using the **no spanning-tree portfast** interface configuration command.

The **no spanning-tree portfast** interface configuration command is the same as the **spanning-tree portfast disable** interface configuration command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable the Port Fast feature on an interface on stack member 2:

```
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet2/0/2
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
```

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the current operating configuration. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .
<a href="#">spanning-tree bpdufilter</a>	Prevents a port from sending or receiving bridge protocol data units (BPDUs).
<a href="#">spanning-tree bpduguard</a>	Puts a port in the error-disabled state when it receives a BPDU.
<a href="#">spanning-tree portfast (global configuration)</a>	Globally enables the BPDU filtering or the BPDU guard feature on Port Fast-enabled ports or enables the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking ports.

# spanning-tree uplinkfast

Use the **spanning-tree uplinkfast** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to accelerate the choice of a new root port when a link or switch fails or when the spanning tree reconfigures itself. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree uplinkfast** [**max-update-rate** *pkts-per-second*]

**no spanning-tree uplinkfast** [**max-update-rate**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>max-update-rate</b> <i>pkts-per-second</i>	(Optional) The number of packets per second at which update packets are sent. The range is 0 to 32000.
---------------------------	---	--

<b>Defaults</b>	UplinkFast is disabled. The update rate is 150 packets per second.
-----------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The <b>max-update-rate</b> keyword was added.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>Use this command only on access switches.</p> <p>The UplinkFast feature is supported only when the switch is running per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+). It is not supported when the switch is operating in the rapid-PVST+ or multiple spanning-tree (MST) mode.</p>
-------------------------	--

When you enable UplinkFast, it is enabled for the entire switch and cannot be enabled for individual VLANs.

When you enable or disable UplinkFast, cross-stack UplinkFast (CSUF) also is automatically enabled or disabled on all nonstack port interfaces. CSUF accelerates the choice of a new root port when a link or switch fails or when spanning tree reconfigures itself.

When UplinkFast is enabled, the switch priority of all VLANs is set to 49152. If you change the path cost to a value less than 3000 and you enable UplinkFast or UplinkFast is already enabled, the path cost of all interfaces and VLAN trunks is increased by 3000 (if you change the path cost to 3000 or above, the path cost is not altered). The changes to the switch priority and the path cost reduces the chance that a switch will become the root switch.

When UplinkFast is disabled, the switch priorities of all VLANs and path costs of all interfaces are set to default values if you did not modify them from their defaults.

When spanning tree detects that the root port has failed, UplinkFast immediately switches over to an alternate root port, changing the new root port directly to FORWARDING state. During this time, a topology change notification is sent.

Do not enable the root guard on interfaces that will be used by the UplinkFast feature. With UplinkFast, the backup interfaces (in the blocked state) replace the root port in the case of a failure. However, if root guard is also enabled, all the backup interfaces used by the UplinkFast feature are placed in the root-inconsistent state (blocked) and prevented from reaching the forwarding state.

If you set the max-update-rate to 0, station-learning frames are not generated, so the spanning-tree topology converges more slowly after a loss of connectivity.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable UplinkFast:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree uplinkfast
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show spanning-tree summary** privileged EXEC command.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree summary</b>	Displays a summary of the spanning-tree port states.
<b>spanning-tree vlan root primary</b>	Forces this switch to be the root switch.

## spanning-tree vlan

Use the **spanning-tree vlan** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure spanning tree on a per-VLAN basis. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
spanning-tree vlan vlan-id [forward-time seconds | hello-time seconds | max-age seconds |
priority priority | root {primary | secondary} [diameter net-diameter
[hello-time seconds]]]
```

```
no spanning-tree vlan vlan-id [forward-time | hello-time | max-age | priority | root]
```

Syntax	Description
<i>vlan-id</i>	VLAN range associated with a spanning-tree instance. You can specify a single VLAN identified by VLAN ID number, a range of VLANs separated by a hyphen, or a series of VLANs separated by a comma. The range is 1 to 4094.
<b>forward-time</b> <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Set the forward-delay time for the specified spanning-tree instance. The forwarding time determines how long each of the listening and learning states last before the interface begins forwarding. The range is 4 to 30 seconds.
<b>hello-time</b> <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Set the interval between hello bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) sent by the root switch configuration messages. The range is 1 to 10 seconds.
<b>max-age</b> <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Set the interval between messages the spanning tree receives from the root switch. If a switch does not receive a BPDU message from the root switch within this interval, it recomputes the spanning-tree topology. The range is 6 to 40 seconds.
<b>priority</b> <i>priority</i>	(Optional) Set the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance. This setting affects the likelihood that a standalone switch or a switch in the stack is selected as the root switch. A lower value increases the probability that the switch is selected as the root switch.  The range is 0 to 61440 in increments of 4096. Valid priority values are 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344, and 61440. All other values are rejected.
<b>root primary</b>	(Optional) Force this switch to be the root switch.
<b>root secondary</b>	(Optional) Set this switch to be the root switch should the primary root switch fail.
<b>diameter</b> <i>net-diameter</i>	(Optional) Set the maximum number of switches between any two end stations. The range is 2 to 7.

### Defaults

Spanning tree is enabled on all VLANs.

The forward-delay time is 15 seconds.

The hello time is 2 seconds.

The max-age is 20 seconds.

The primary root switch priority is 24576.

The secondary root switch priority is 28672.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The value for the <i>vlan-id</i> variable was changed.

**Usage Guidelines** Disabling the STP causes the VLAN to stop participating in the spanning-tree topology. Interfaces that are administratively down remain down. Received BPDUs are forwarded like other multicast frames. The VLAN does not detect and prevent loops when STP is disabled.

You can disable the STP on a VLAN that is not currently active and verify the change by using the **show running-config** or the **show spanning-tree vlan *vlan-id*** privileged EXEC command. The setting takes effect when the VLAN is activated.

When disabling or re-enabling the STP, you can specify a range of VLANs that you want to disable or enable.

When a VLAN is disabled and then enabled, all assigned VLANs continue to be its members. However, all spanning-tree bridge parameters are returned to their previous settings (the last setting before the VLAN was disabled).

You can enable spanning-tree options on a VLAN that has no interfaces assigned to it. The setting takes effect when you assign interfaces to it.

When setting the **max-age *seconds***, if a switch does not receive BPDUs from the root switch within the specified interval, it recomputes the spanning-tree topology. The **max-age** setting must be greater than the **hello-time** setting.

The **spanning-tree vlan *vlan-id* root** command should be used only on backbone switches.

When you enter the **spanning-tree vlan *vlan-id* root** command, the software checks the switch priority of the current root switch for each VLAN. Because of the extended system ID support, the switch sets the switch priority for the specified VLAN to 24576 if this value will cause this switch to become the root for the specified VLAN. If any root switch for the specified VLAN has a switch priority lower than 24576, the switch sets its own priority for the specified VLAN to 4096 less than the lowest switch priority. (4096 is the value of the least-significant bit of a 4-bit switch priority value.)

When you enter the **spanning-tree vlan *vlan-id* root secondary** command, because of support for the extended system ID, the software changes the switch priority from the default value (32768) to 28672. If the root switch should fail, this switch becomes the next root switch (if the other switches in the network use the default switch priority of 32768, and therefore, are unlikely to become the root switch).

**Examples** This example shows how to disable the STP on VLAN 5:

```
Switch(config)# no spanning-tree vlan 5
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show spanning-tree** privileged EXEC command. In this instance, VLAN 5 does not appear in the list.

This example shows how to set the spanning-tree forwarding time to 18 seconds for VLANs 20 and 25:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 20,25 forward-time 18
```

This example shows how to set the spanning-tree hello-delay time to 3 seconds for VLANs 20 to 24:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 20-24 hello-time 3
```

This example shows how to set spanning-tree max-age to 30 seconds for VLAN 20:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 20 max-age 30
```

This example shows how to reset the **max-age** parameter to the default value for spanning-tree instance 100 and 105 to 108:

```
Switch(config)# no spanning-tree vlan 100, 105-108 max-age
```

This example shows how to set the spanning-tree priority to 8192 for VLAN 20:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 20 priority 8192
```

This example shows how to configure the switch as the root switch for VLAN 10 with a network diameter of 4:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 10 root primary diameter 4
```

This example shows how to configure the switch as the secondary root switch for VLAN 10 with a network diameter of 4:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 10 root secondary diameter 4
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show spanning-tree vlan *vlan-id*** privileged EXEC command.

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show spanning-tree vlan</b>	Displays spanning-tree information.
<b>spanning-tree cost</b>	Sets the path cost for spanning-tree calculations.
<b>spanning-tree guard</b>	Enables the root guard or the loop guard feature for all the VLANs associated with the selected interface.
<b>spanning-tree port-priority</b>	Sets an interface priority.
<b>spanning-tree portfast (global configuration)</b>	Globally enables the BPDU filtering or the BPDU guard feature on Port Fast-enabled ports or enables the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking ports.
<b>spanning-tree portfast (interface configuration)</b>	Enables the Port Fast feature on an interface in all its associated VLANs.
<b>spanning-tree uplinkfast</b>	Enables the UplinkFast feature, which accelerates the choice of a new root port.



# speed

Use the **speed** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to specify the speed of a 10/100 Mbps or 10/100/1000 Mbps port. Use the **no** or **default** form of this command to return the port to its default value.

```
speed {10 | 100 | 1000 | auto | nonegotiate}
```

```
no speed
```



## Note

You cannot configure speed on small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module ports, but you can configure speed to not negotiate (**nonegotiate**) if they are connected to a device that does not support autonegotiation. See “Usage Guidelines” for exceptions when a 1000BASE-T SFP module is in the SFP module port.

## Syntax Description

<b>10</b>	Port runs at 10 Mbps.
<b>100</b>	Port runs at 100 Mbps.
<b>1000</b>	Port runs at 1000 Mbps. This option is valid and visible only on 10/100/1000 Mbps-ports.
<b>auto</b>	Port automatically detects the speed it should run at based on the port at the other end of the link.
<b>nonegotiate</b>	Autonegotiation is disabled, and the port runs at 1000 Mbps. This option is valid and visible only on SFP ports. When a 1000BASE-T SFP module is in the SFP module port, the speed can be configured to <b>10</b> , <b>100</b> , <b>1000</b> , or <b>auto</b> , but not <b>nonegotiate</b> .

## Defaults

The default is **auto**.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You can configure the Fast Ethernet port speed as either 10 or 100 Mbps. You can configure the Gigabit Ethernet port speed as 10, 100, or 1000 Mbps. You cannot configure speed on SFP module ports, but you can configure speed to not negotiate (**nonegotiate**) if connected to a device that does not support autonegotiation. However, when a 1000BASE-T SFP module is in the SFP module port, you can configure speed as 10, 100, or 1000 Mbps.

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

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

For 10/100/1000 Mbps ports, if both the speed and duplex are set to specific values, autonegotiation is disabled.

For 10/100 Mbps ports, if both speed and duplex are set to specific values, the link operates at the negotiated speed and duplex value.

**Caution**


---

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

---

**Note**


---

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

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to set the specified interface to 100 Mbps:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Switch(config-if)# speed 100
```

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">duplex</a>	Specifies the duplex mode of operation for Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet ports.
<a href="#">show interfaces</a>	Displays the statistical information specific to all interfaces or to a specific interface

## srr-queue bandwidth limit

Use the **srr-queue bandwidth limit** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to limit the maximum output on a port. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**srr-queue bandwidth limit** *weight1*

**no srr-queue bandwidth limit**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>weight1</i> Percentage of the port speed to which the port should be limited. The range is 10 to 90.
---------------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	The port is not rate limited and is set to 100 percent.
-----------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration
----------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	If you configure this command to 80 percent, the port is idle 20 percent of the time. The line rate drops to 80 percent of the connected speed. These values are not exact because the hardware adjusts the line rate in increments of six.
-------------------------	---



**Note**

The egress queue default settings are suitable for most situations. You should change them only when you have a thorough understanding of the egress queues and if these settings do not meet your QoS solution.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to limit Gigabit Ethernet port 0/1 on stack member 2 to 800 Mbps:
-----------------	--

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# srr-queue bandwidth limit 80
```

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>mls qos queue-set output buffers</b>	Allocates buffers to the queue-set.
<b>mls qos srr-queue output cos-map</b>	Maps class of service (CoS) values to egress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<b>mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map</b>	Maps Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values to an egress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<b>mls qos queue-set output threshold</b>	Configures the weighted tail-drop (WTD) thresholds, guarantees the availability of buffers, and configures the maximum memory allocation for the queue-set.
<b>queue-set</b>	Maps a port to a queue-set.
<b>show mls qos interface queueing</b>	Displays quality of service (QoS) information.
<b>srr-queue bandwidth shape</b>	Assigns the shaped weights and enables bandwidth shaping on the four egress queues mapped to a port.
<b>srr-queue bandwidth share</b>	Assigns the shared weights and enables bandwidth sharing on the four egress queues mapped to a port.

## srr-queue bandwidth shape

Use the **srr-queue bandwidth shape** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to assign the shaped weights and to enable bandwidth shaping on the four egress queues mapped to a port. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
srr-queue bandwidth shape weight1 weight2 weight3 weight4
```

```
no srr-queue bandwidth shape
```

### Syntax Description

*weight1 weight2 weight3 weight4* Specify the weights to determine the percentage of the port that is shaped. The inverse ratio ( $1/weight$ ) determines the shaping bandwidth for this queue. Separate each value with a space. The range is 0 to 65535.

### Defaults

Weight1 is set to 25. Weight2, weight3, and weight4 are set to 0, and these queues are in shared mode.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

In shaped mode, the queues are guaranteed a percentage of the bandwidth, and they are rate-limited to that amount. Shaped traffic does not use more than the allocated bandwidth even if the link is idle. Use shaping to smooth bursty traffic or to provide a smoother output over time.

The shaped mode overrides the shared mode.

If you configure a shaped queue weight to 0 by using the **srr-queue bandwidth shape** interface configuration command, this queue participates in shared mode. The weight specified with the **srr-queue bandwidth shape** command is ignored, and the weights specified with the **srr-queue bandwidth share** interface configuration command for a queue come into effect.

When configuring queues for the same port for both shaping and sharing, make sure that you configure the lowest numbered queue for shaping.



### Note

The egress queue default settings are suitable for most situations. You should change them only when you have a thorough understanding of the egress queues and if these settings do not meet your QoS solution.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the queues for the same port for both shaping and sharing. Because the weight ratios for queues 2, 3, and 4 are set to 0, these queues operate in shared mode. The bandwidth weight for queue 1 is 1/8, which is 12.5 percent. Queue 1 is guaranteed this bandwidth and limited to it; it does not extend its slot to the other queues even if the other queues have no traffic and are idle. Queues 2, 3, and 4 are in shared mode, and the setting for queue 1 is ignored. The bandwidth ratio allocated for the queues in shared mode is  $4/(4+4+4)$ , which is 33 percent:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# srr-queue bandwidth shape 8 0 0 0
Switch(config-if)# srr-queue bandwidth share 4 4 4 4
```

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">mls qos queue-set output buffers</a>	Allocates buffers to a queue-set.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue output cos-map</a>	Maps class of service (CoS) values to an egress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<a href="#">mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map</a>	Maps Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values to an egress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<a href="#">mls qos queue-set output threshold</a>	Configures the weighted tail-drop (WTD) thresholds, guarantees the availability of buffers, and configures the maximum memory allocation to a queue-set.
<a href="#">queue-set</a>	Maps a port to a queue-set.
<a href="#">show mls qos interface queueing</a>	Displays quality of service (QoS) information.
<a href="#">srr-queue bandwidth share</a>	Assigns the shared weights and enables bandwidth sharing on the four egress queues mapped to a port.

## srr-queue bandwidth share

Use the **srr-queue bandwidth share** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to assign the shared weights and to enable bandwidth sharing on the four egress queues mapped to a port. The ratio of the weights is the ratio of frequency in which the shaped round robin (SRR) scheduler dequeues packets from each queue. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

```
srr-queue bandwidth share weight1 weight2 weight3 weight4
```

```
no srr-queue bandwidth share
```

### Syntax Description

<i>weight1 weight2 weight3 weight4</i>	The ratios of <i>weight1</i> , <i>weight2</i> , <i>weight3</i> , and <i>weight4</i> determine the ratio of the frequency in which the SRR scheduler dequeues packets. Separate each value with a space. The range is 1 to 255.
--	--

### Defaults

Weight1, weight2, weight3, and weight4 are 25 (1/4 of the bandwidth is allocated to each queue).

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The absolute value of each weight is meaningless, and only the ratio of parameters is used.

In shared mode, the queues share the bandwidth among them according to the configured weights. The bandwidth is guaranteed at this level but not limited to it. For example, if a queue empties and does not require a share of the link, the remaining queues can expand into the unused bandwidth and share it among themselves.

If you configure a shaped queue weight to 0 by using the **srr-queue bandwidth shape** interface configuration command, this queue participates in SRR shared mode. The weight specified with the **srr-queue bandwidth shape** command is ignored, and the weights specified with the **srr-queue bandwidth share** interface configuration command for a queue take effect.

When configuring queues for the same port for both shaping and sharing, make sure that you configure the lowest numbered queue for shaping.



#### Note

The egress queue default settings are suitable for most situations. You should change them only when you have a thorough understanding of the egress queues and if these settings do not meet your QoS solution.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the weight ratio of the SRR scheduler running on egress port Gigabit Ethernet 0/1 on stack member 2. Four queues are used. The bandwidth ratio allocated for each queue in shared mode is  $1/(1+2+3+4)$ ,  $2/(1+2+3+4)$ ,  $3/(1+2+3+4)$ , and  $4/(1+2+3+4)$ , which is 10 percent, 20 percent, 30 percent, and 40 percent for queues 1, 2, 3, and 4. This means that queue 4 has four times the bandwidth of queue 1, twice the bandwidth of queue 2, and one-and-a-third times the bandwidth of queue 3.

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# srr-queue bandwidth share 1 2 3 4
```

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>mls qos queue-set output buffers</b>	Allocates buffers to a queue-set.
<b>mls qos srr-queue output cos-map</b>	Maps class of service (CoS) values to an egress queue or maps CoS values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<b>mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map</b>	Maps Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values to an egress queue or maps DSCP values to a queue and to a threshold ID.
<b>mls qos queue-set output threshold</b>	Configures the weighted tail-drop (WTD) thresholds, guarantees the availability of buffers, and configures the maximum memory allocation to a queue-set.
<b>queue-set</b>	Maps a port to a queue-set.
<b>show mls qos interface queueing</b>	Displays quality of service (QoS) information.
<b>srr-queue bandwidth shape</b>	Assigns the shaped weights and enables bandwidth shaping on the four egress queues mapped to a port.



# storm-control

Use the **storm-control** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable broadcast, multicast, or unicast storm control on an interface with the specified threshold level. Use the **no** form of this command to disable broadcast, multicast, or unicast storm control on an interface.

**storm-control** { **broadcast** | **multicast** | **unicast** } **level** *level* [*.level*]

**no storm-control** { **broadcast** | **multicast** | **unicast** } **level**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>broadcast</b>	Enable broadcast storm control on the interface.
	<b>multicast</b>	Enable multicast storm control on the interface.
	<b>unicast</b>	Enable unicast storm control on the interface.
	<i>level</i>	Storm-control suppression level as a percent of total bandwidth. The range is 0 to 100 percent.
	<i>.level</i>	(Optional) Fractional storm-control suppression level. The range is 0 to 99.

**Defaults** Broadcast, multicast, and unicast storm control are disabled.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Storm control is supported only on physical interfaces; it is not supported on EtherChannel port channels, even though it is available in the command-line interface (CLI).

Storm-control suppression level is entered as a percentage of total bandwidth. A threshold value of 100 percent means that no limit is placed on the specified traffic type. A value of 0.0 means that all broadcast, multicast, or unicast traffic on that port is blocked.

When the storm control threshold for multicast traffic is reached, all multicast traffic except control traffic, such as bridge protocol data unit (BDPU) and Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) frames, are blocked. However, the switch does not differentiate between routing updates, such as Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) and regular multicast data traffic, so both types of traffic are blocked.



**Note** For more information about storm control suppression levels, refer to the software configuration guide for this release.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable multicast storm control with a 75.5 percent threshold level:

```
Switch(config-if)# storm-control multicast level 75.5
```

This example shows how to disable multicast storm control:

```
Switch(config-if)# no storm-control multicast level
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show storm-control** privileged EXEC command.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show storm-control</a>	Displays broadcast, multicast, or unicast storm control settings on all interfaces or on a specified interface.

# switch priority

Use the **switch priority** global configuration command on the stack master to change the stack member priority value.

**switch** *stack-member-number* **priority** *new-priority-value*

Syntax Description	priority <i>new-priority-value</i>	Specify the new stack member priority value. The range is 1 to 15.
	<i>stack-member-number</i>	Specify the current stack member number. The range 1 to 9.

**Defaults** The default priority value is 1.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** If you do not specify a priority value, the default value is assigned.

The new priority value is a factor during a stack-master re-election. Therefore, changing the priority value does not change the stack master immediately.

Use the **reload slot** *current stack member number* privileged EXEC to reset the stack member and apply this configuration change into effect.

**Examples** This example shows how to change the priority value of stack member 6 to 9:

```
Switch(config)# switch 6 priority 9
Changing the Switch Priority of Switch Number 6 to 9
Do you want to continue?[confirm]
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">reload</a>	Resets the stack member and puts a configuration change into effect.
	<a href="#">session</a>	Accesses a specific stack member.
	<a href="#">switch renumber</a>	Changes the stack member number.
	<a href="#">show switch</a>	Displays information about the switch stack and its stack members.

# switch renumber

Use the **switch renumber** global configuration command on the stack master to change the stack member number.

**switch** *current-stack-member-number* **renumber** *new-stack-member-number*

Syntax Description	renumber	new-stack-member-number	Specify the new stack member number for the stack member. The range is 1 to 9.
	<i>current-stack-member-number</i>		Specify the current stack member number. The range is 1 to 9.

**Defaults** The default stack member number is 1.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** If another stack member is already using the member number that you just specified, the stack master assigns the lowest available number when you reset the stack member.



### Note

If you change the number of a stack member, and no configuration is associated with the new stack member number, that stack member loses its current configuration and resets to its default configuration. For more information about stack member numbers and configurations, see the software configuration guide.

Use the **reload slot** *current stack member number* privileged EXEC to reset the stack member and apply this configuration change into effect.

**Examples** This example shows how to change the member number of stack member 6 to 7:

```
Switch(config)# switch 6 renumber 7
WARNING: Changing the switch number may result in lost
or changed configuration for that switch!
Do you want to continue?[confirm]
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">reload</a>	Resets the stack member and puts a configuration change into effect.
	<a href="#">session</a>	Accesses a specific stack member.
	<a href="#">switch priority</a>	Changes the stack member priority value.
	<a href="#">show switch</a>	Display information about the switch stack and its stack members.

# switchport

Use the **switchport** interface configuration command with no keywords on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to put an interface that is in Layer 3 mode into Layer 2 mode for Layer 2 configuration. Use the **no** form of this command to put an interface in Layer 3 mode.

## **switchport**

## **no switchport**

Use the **no switchport** command (without parameters) to set the interface to the routed-interface status and to erase all Layer 2 configurations. You must use this command before assigning an IP address to a routed port.



### Note

If an interface is configured as a Layer 3 interface, you must first enter this **switchport** command with no keywords to configure the interface as a Layer 2 port. Then you can enter additional switchport commands with keywords, as shown on the pages that follow.

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

By default, all interfaces are in Layer 2 mode.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Entering the **no switchport** command shuts the port down and then re-enables it, which might generate messages on the device to which the port is connected.

### Examples

This example shows how to cause an interface to cease operating as a Layer 2 port and become a Cisco-routed port.

```
Switch(config-if)# no switchport
```

This example shows how to cause the port interface to cease operating as a Cisco-routed port and convert to a Layer 2-switched interface:

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



### Note

The **switchport** command without keywords is not used on platforms that do not support Cisco-routed ports. All physical ports on such platforms are assumed to be Layer 2-switched interfaces.

You can verify the switchport status of an interface by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show interfaces switchport</b>	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including port blocking and port protection settings.
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the current operating configuration. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .

# switchport access

Use the **switchport access** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure a port as a static-access or dynamic-access port. If the switchport mode is set to **access**, the port operates as a member of the specified VLAN. If set to **dynamic**, the port starts discovery of VLAN assignment based on the incoming packets it receives. Use the **no** form of this command to reset the access mode to the default VLAN for the switch.

**switchport access vlan** {*vlan-id* | **dynamic**}

**no switchport access vlan**

Syntax Description		
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>		Configure the interface as a static access port with the VLAN ID of the access mode VLAN; the range is 1 to 4094.
<b>vlan dynamic</b>		Specify that the access mode VLAN is dependent on the VLAN Membership Policy Server (VMPS) protocol. The port is assigned to a VLAN based on the source MAC address of a host (or hosts) connected to the port. The switch sends every new MAC address received to the VMPS server to obtain the VLAN name to which the dynamic-access port should be assigned. If the port already has a VLAN assigned and the source has already been approved by the VMPS, the switch forwards the packet to the VLAN.

## Defaults

The default access VLAN and trunk interface native VLAN is a default VLAN corresponding to the platform or interface hardware.

A dynamic-access port is initially a member of no VLAN and receives its assignment based on the packet it receives.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **no switchport access** command resets the access mode VLAN to the appropriate default VLAN for the device.

The port must be in access mode before the **switchport access vlan** command can take effect.

An access port can be assigned to only one VLAN.

The VMPS server (such as a Catalyst 6000 series switch) must be configured before a port is configured as dynamic.



These restrictions apply to dynamic-access ports:

- The software implements the VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) client, which can query a VMPS such as a Catalyst 6000 series switch. The Catalyst 3750 switches are not VMPS servers. The VMPS server must be configured before a port is configured as dynamic.
- Use dynamic-access ports only to connect end stations. Connecting them to switches or routers (that use bridging protocols) can cause a loss of connectivity.
- Configure the network so that STP does not put the dynamic-access port into an STP blocking state. The Port Fast feature is automatically enabled on dynamic-access ports.
- Dynamic-access ports can only be in one VLAN and do not use VLAN tagging.
- Dynamic-access ports cannot be configured as
  - Members of an EtherChannel port group (dynamic-access ports cannot be grouped with any other port, including other dynamic ports).
  - Source or destination ports in a static address entry.
  - Monitor ports.

### Examples

This example shows how to cause a port interface that has already been configured as a switched interface to operate in VLAN 2 instead of the platform's default VLAN when in access mode:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport access vlan 2
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show interfaces *interface-id* switchport** privileged EXEC command and examining information in the Administrative Mode and Operational Mode rows.

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show interfaces switchport</b>	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including port blocking and port protection settings.
<b>switchport mode</b>	Configures the VLAN membership mode of a port.

# switchport block

Use the **switchport block** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to prevent unknown multicast or unicast packets from being forwarded. Use the **no** form of this command to allow forwarding unknown multicast or unicast packets.

**switchport block** { **multicast** | **unicast** }

**no switchport block** { **multicast** | **unicast** }

## Syntax Description

<b>multicast</b>	Specify that unknown multicast traffic should be blocked.
<b>unicast</b>	Specify that unknown unicast traffic should be blocked.

## Defaults

Unknown multicast and unicast traffic is not blocked.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

By default, all traffic with unknown MAC addresses is sent to all ports. You can block unknown multicast or unicast traffic on protected or nonprotected ports. If unknown multicast or unicast traffic is not blocked on a protected port, there could be security issues.

Blocking unknown multicast or unicast traffic is not automatically enabled on protected ports; you must explicitly configure it.



### Note

For more information about blocking packets, refer to the software configuration guide for this release.

## Examples

This example shows how to block unknown multicast traffic on an interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport block multicast
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show interfaces *interface-id* switchport** privileged EXEC command.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show interfaces switchport</b>	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including port blocking and port protection settings.

# switchport host

Use the **switchport host** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to optimize a Layer 2 port for a host connection. The **no** form of this command has no effect on the system.

## switchport host

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

The default is for the port to not be optimized for a host connection.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To optimize the port for a host connection, the **switchport host** command sets switch port mode to access, enables spanning tree Port Fast, and disables channel grouping. Only an end station can accept this configuration.

Because spanning tree Port Fast is enabled, you should enter the **switchport host** command only on ports that are connected to a single host. Connecting other switches, hubs, concentrators, or bridges to a fast-start port can cause temporary spanning-tree loops.

Enable the **switchport host** command to decrease the time that it takes to start up packet forwarding.

### Examples

This example shows how to optimize the port configuration for a host connection:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport host
switchport mode will be set to access
spanning-tree portfast will be enabled
channel group will be disabled
Switch(config-if)#
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show interfaces *interface-id* switchport** privileged EXEC command.

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show interfaces <i>switchport</i></b>	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including switchport mode.

# switchport mode

Use the **switchport mode** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure the VLAN membership mode of a port. Use the **no** form of this command to reset the mode to the appropriate default for the device.

**switchport mode** { **access** | **dynamic** { **auto** | **desirable** } | **trunk** }

**no switchport mode** { **access** | **dynamic** | **trunk** }

## Syntax Description

<b>access</b>	Set the port to access mode (either static-access or dynamic-access depending on the setting of the <b>switchport access vlan</b> interface configuration command). The port is set to access unconditionally and operates as a nontrunking, single VLAN interface that sends and receives nonencapsulated (non-tagged) frames. An access port can be assigned to only one VLAN.
<b>dynamic auto</b>	Set the interface trunking mode dynamic parameter to auto to specify that the interface convert the link to a trunk link. This is the default switchport mode.
<b>dynamic desirable</b>	Set the interface trunking mode dynamic parameter to desirable to specify that the interface actively attempt to convert the link to a trunk link.
<b>trunk</b>	Set the port to trunk unconditionally. The port is a trunking VLAN Layer-2 interface. The port sends and receives encapsulated (tagged) frames that identify the VLAN of origination. A trunk is a point-to-point link between two switches or between a switch and a router.

## Defaults

The default mode is **dynamic auto**.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A configuration that uses the **access** or **trunk** keywords takes effect only when you configure the port in the appropriate mode by using the **switchport mode** command. The static-access and trunk configuration are saved, but only one configuration is active at a time.

When you enter **access** mode, the interface changes to permanent nontrunking mode and negotiates to convert the link into a nontrunk link even if the neighboring interface does not agree to the change.

When you enter **trunk** mode, the interface changes to permanent trunking mode and negotiates to convert the link into a trunk link even if the interface connecting to it does not agree to the change.

When you enter **dynamic auto** mode, the interface converts the link to a trunk link if the neighboring interface is set to **trunk** or **desirable** mode.

When you enter **dynamic desirable** mode, the interface becomes a trunk interface if the neighboring interface is set to **trunk**, **desirable**, or **auto** mode.

To autonegotiate trunking, the interfaces must be in the same VTP domain. Trunk negotiation is managed by the Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP), which is a point-to-point protocol. However, some internetworking devices might forward DTP frames improperly, which could cause misconfigurations. To avoid this, you should configure interfaces connected to devices that do not support DTP to not forward DTP frames, which turns off DTP.

- If you do not intend to trunk across those links, use the **switchport mode access** interface configuration command to disable trunking.
- To enable trunking to a device that does not support DTP, use the **switchport mode trunk** and **switchport nonegotiate** interface configuration commands to cause the interface to become a trunk but to not generate DTP frames.

Access port and trunk ports are mutually exclusive.

The 802.1X feature interacts with switchport modes in these ways:

- If you try to enable 802.1X on a trunk port, an error message appears, and 802.1X is not enabled. If you try to change the mode of an 802.1X-enabled port to trunk, the port mode is not changed.
- If you try to enable 802.1X on a port set to **dynamic auto** or **dynamic desirable**, an error message appears, and 802.1X is not enabled. If you try to change the mode of an 802.1X-enabled port to **dynamic auto** or **dynamic desirable**, the port mode is not changed.
- If you try to enable 802.1X on a dynamic-access (VLAN Query Protocol [VQP]) port, an error message appears, and 802.1X is not enabled. If you try to change an 802.1X-enabled port to dynamic VLAN assignment, an error message appears, and the VLAN configuration is not changed.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure a port for access mode:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode access
```

This example shows how set the interface to dynamic desirable mode:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode dynamic desirable
```

This example shows how to configure a port for trunk mode:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show interfaces interface-id switchport** privileged EXEC command and examining information in the Administrative Mode and Operational Mode rows.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show interfaces switchport</b>	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including port blocking and port protection settings.
<b>switchport access</b>	Configures a port as a static-access or dynamic-access port.
<b>switchport trunk</b>	Configures the trunk characteristics when an interface is in trunking mode.

# switchport nonegotiate

Use the **switchport nonegotiate** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to specify that Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP) negotiation packets are not sent on the Layer 2 interface. The switch does not engage in DTP negotiation on this interface. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**switchport nonegotiate**

**no switchport nonegotiate**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** The default is to use DTP negotiation to determine trunking status.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **no** form of the **switchport nonegotiate** command removes **nonegotiate** status.

This command is valid only when the interface switchport mode is access or trunk (configured by using the **switchport mode access** or the **switchport mode trunk** interface configuration command). This command returns an error if you attempt to execute it in **dynamic (auto or desirable)** mode.

Internetworking devices that do not support DTP might forward DTP frames improperly and cause misconfigurations. To avoid this, you should turn off DTP by using the **switchport no negotiate** command to configure the interfaces connected to devices that do not support DTP to not forward DTP frames.

When you enter the **switchport nonegotiate** command, DTP negotiation packets are not sent on the interface. The device does or does not trunk according to the **mode** parameter: **access** or **trunk**.

- If you do not intend to trunk across those links, use the **switchport mode access** interface configuration command to disable trunking.
- To enable trunking on a device that does not support DTP, use the **switchport mode trunk** and **switchport nonegotiate** interface configuration commands to cause the interface to become a trunk but to not generate DTP frames.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to cause a port interface to refrain from negotiating trunking mode and to act as a trunk or access port (depending on the mode set):

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

You can verify your setting by entering the **show interfaces *interface-id* switchport** privileged EXEC command.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show interfaces switchport</a>	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including port blocking and port protection settings.
<a href="#">switchport mode</a>	Configures the VLAN membership mode of a port.

## switchport port-security

Use the **switchport port-security** interface configuration command without keywords on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable port security on the interface. Use the keywords to configure secure MAC addresses, sticky MAC address learning, a maximum number of secure MAC addresses, or the violation mode. Use the **no** form of this command to disable port security or to set the parameters to their default states.

**switchport port-security** [**aging**] [**mac-address** *mac-address* [**vlan** *vlan-id*]] | **mac-address sticky** [*mac-address*]] [**maximum** *value* [**vlan** *vlan-list*]] [**violation** {**protect** | **restrict** | **shutdown**}]

**no switchport port-security** [**aging**] [**mac-address** *mac-address* [**vlan** *vlan-id*]] | **mac-address sticky** [*mac-address*]] [**maximum** *value* [**vlan** *vlan-list*]] [**violation** {**protect** | **restrict** | **shutdown**}]

Syntax	Description
<b>aging</b>	(Optional) See the <a href="#">switchport port-security aging</a> command.
<b>mac-address</b> <i>mac-address</i>	(Optional) Specify a secure MAC address for the interface by entering a 48-bit MAC address. You can add additional secure MAC addresses up to the maximum value configured.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) On a trunk port only, specify the VLAN ID and the MAC address. If no VLAN ID is specified, the native VLAN is used.
<b>mac-address sticky</b> [ <i>mac-address</i> ]	(Optional) Enable the interface for <i>sticky learning</i> by entering only the <b>mac-address sticky</b> keywords. When sticky learning is enabled, the interface adds all secure MAC addresses that are dynamically learned to the running configuration and converts these addresses to sticky secure MAC addresses.  (Optional) Enter a <i>mac-address</i> to specify a sticky secure MAC address.
<b>maximum</b> <i>value</i>	(Optional) Set the maximum number of secure MAC addresses for the interface. The maximum number of secure MAC addresses that you can configure on a switch stack is determined by the maximum number of available MAC addresses allowed in the system. This number is determined by the active Switch Database Management (SDM) template. See the <a href="#">sdm prefer</a> command. This number represents the total of available MAC addresses, including those used for other Layer 2 functions and any other secure MAC addresses configured on interfaces.  The default setting is 1.
<b>vlan</b> [ <i>vlan-list</i> ]	(Optional) For trunk ports, you can set the maximum number of secure MAC addresses on a VLAN. If the <b>vlan</b> keyword is not entered, the default value is used. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>vlan</b>—set a per-VLAN maximum value.</li> <li><b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-list</i>—set a per-VLAN maximum value on a range of VLANs separated by a hyphen or a series of VLANs separated by commas. For nonspecified VLANs, the per-VLAN maximum value is used.</li> </ul>
<b>violation</b>	(Optional) Set the security violation mode or the action to be taken if port security is violated. The default is <b>shutdown</b> .



<b>protect</b>	<p>Set the security violation protect mode. In this mode, when the number of port secure MAC addresses reaches the maximum limit allowed on the port, packets with unknown source addresses are dropped until you remove a sufficient number of secure MAC addresses to drop below the maximum value or increase the number of maximum allowable addresses. You are not notified that a security violation has occurred.</p> <p><b>Note</b> We do not recommend configuring the protect mode on a trunk port. The protect mode disables learning when any VLAN reaches its maximum limit, even if the port has not reached its maximum limit.</p>
<b>restrict</b>	<p>Set the security violation restrict mode. In this mode, when the number of secure MAC addresses reaches the limit allowed on the port, packets with unknown source addresses are dropped until you remove a sufficient number of secure MAC addresses or increase the number of maximum allowable addresses. An SNMP trap is sent, a syslog message is logged, and the violation counter increments.</p>
<b>shutdown</b>	<p>Set the security violation shutdown mode. In this mode, the interface is error-disabled when a violation occurs and the port LED turns off. An SNMP trap is sent, a syslog message is logged, and the violation counter increments. When a secure port is in the error-disabled state, you can bring it out of this state by entering the <b>errdisable recovery cause psecure-violation</b> global configuration command, or you can manually re-enable it by entering the <b>shutdown</b> and <b>no shut down</b> interface configuration commands.</p>

### Defaults

The default is to disable port security.

When port security is enabled and no keywords are entered, the default maximum number of secure MAC addresses is 1.

The default violation mode is **shutdown**.

Sticky learning is disabled.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The <b>sticky</b> and <b>vlan</b> keywords were added.

### Usage Guidelines

A secure port has the following limitations:

- A secure port can be an access port or a trunk port; it cannot be a dynamic access port.
- A secure port cannot be a routed port.
- A secure port cannot be a protected port.
- A secure port cannot be a destination port for Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN).

- A secure port cannot belong to a Fast EtherChannel or Gigabit EtherChannel port group.
- You cannot configure static secure or sticky secure MAC addresses in the voice VLAN.
- When you enable port security on an interface that is also configured with a voice VLAN, you must set the maximum allowed secure addresses on the port to two plus the maximum number of secure addresses allowed on the access VLAN. When the port is connected to a Cisco IP phone, the Cisco IP phone requires up to two MAC addresses. The Cisco IP phone address is learned on the voice VLAN and might also be learned on the access VLAN. Connecting a PC to the Cisco IP phone requires additional MAC addresses.
- If any type of port security is enabled on the access VLAN, dynamic port security is automatically enabled on the voice VLAN. You cannot configure port security on a per-VLAN basis.




---

**Note** Voice VLAN is supported only on access ports and not on trunk ports.

---

- When a voice VLAN is configured on a secure port that is also configured as a sticky secure port, all addresses on the voice VLAN are learned as dynamic secure addresses, and all addresses seen on the access VLAN to which the port belongs are learned as sticky secure addresses.
- You cannot configure static secure MAC addresses in the voice VLAN.
- When you enter a maximum secure address value for an interface, if the new value is greater than the previous value, the new value overrides the previously configured value. If the new value is less than the previous value and the number of configured secure addresses on the interface exceeds the new value, the command is rejected.
- The switch does not support port security aging of sticky secure MAC addresses.

A security violation occurs when the maximum number of secure MAC addresses are in the address table and a station whose MAC address is not in the address table attempts to access the interface, or when a station whose MAC address is configured as a secure MAC address on another secure port attempts to access the interface.

If you enable port security on a voice VLAN port and if there is a PC connected to the IP phone, you should set the maximum allowed secure addresses on the port to more than 1.

When a secure port is in the error-disabled state, you can bring it out of this state by entering the **errdisable recovery cause psecure-violation** global configuration command, or you can manually re-enable it by entering the **shutdown** and **no shut down** interface configuration commands.

Setting a maximum number of addresses to one and configuring the MAC address of an attached device ensures that the device has the full bandwidth of the port.

When you enter a maximum secure address value for an interface, this occurs:

- If the new value is greater than the previous value, the new value overrides the previously configured value.
- If the new value is less than the previous value and the number of configured secure addresses on the interface exceeds the new value, the command is rejected.

Sticky secure MAC addresses have these characteristics:

- When you enable sticky learning on an interface by using the **switchport port-security mac-address sticky** interface configuration command, the interface converts all the dynamic secure MAC addresses, including those that were dynamically learned before sticky learning was enabled, to sticky secure MAC addresses and adds all sticky secure MAC addresses to the running configuration.

- If you disable sticky learning by using the **no switchport port-security mac-address sticky** interface configuration command or the running configuration is removed, the sticky secure MAC addresses remain part of the running configuration but are removed from the address table. The addresses that were removed can be dynamically reconfigured and added to the address table as dynamic addresses.
- When you configure sticky secure MAC addresses by using the **switchport port-security mac-address sticky mac-address** interface configuration command, these addresses are added to the address table and the running configuration. If port security is disabled, the sticky secure MAC addresses remain in the running configuration.
- If you save the sticky secure MAC addresses in the configuration file, when the switch restarts or the interface shuts down, the interface does not need to relearn these addresses. If you do not save the sticky secure addresses, they are lost. If sticky learning is disabled, the sticky secure MAC addresses are converted to dynamic secure addresses and are removed from the running configuration.
- If you disable sticky learning and enter the **switchport port-security mac-address sticky mac-address** interface configuration command, an error message appears, and the sticky secure MAC address is not added to the running configuration.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable port security on Gigabit Ethernet port 12 on stack member 2 and to set the maximum number of secure addresses to 5. The violation mode is the default, and no secure MAC addresses are configured.

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 2/0/12
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode access
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security maximum 5
```

This example shows how to configure a secure MAC address and a VLAN ID on Gigabit Ethernet port 12 on stack member 2.

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 2/0/12
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address 1000.2000.3000 vlan 3
```

This example shows how to enable sticky learning and to enter two sticky secure MAC addresses:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address sticky
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address sticky 0000.0000.4141
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address sticky 0000.0000.000f
```

You can verify your settings by using the **show port-security** privileged EXEC command.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show port-security address</b>	Displays all the secure addresses configured on the switch.
<b>show port-security interface interface-id</b>	Displays port security configuration for the switch or for the specified interface.

## switchport port-security aging

Use the **switchport port-security aging** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the aging time and type for secure address entries or to change the aging behavior for secure addresses on a particular port. Use the **no** form of this command to disable port security aging or to set the parameters to their default states.

```
switchport port-security aging {static | time time | type {absolute | inactivity}}
```

```
no switchport port-security aging {static | time | type}
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>static</b>	Enable aging for statically configured secure addresses on this port.
	<b>time</b> <i>time</i>	Specify the aging time for this port. The range is 0 to 1440 minutes. If the time is 0, aging is disabled for this port.
	<b>type</b>	Set the aging type.
	<b>absolute</b>	Set absolute aging type. All the secure addresses on this port age out exactly after the time (minutes) specified and are removed from the secure address list.
	<b>inactivity</b>	Set the inactivity aging type. The secure addresses on this port age out only if there is no data traffic from the secure source address for the specified time period.

### Defaults

The port security aging feature is disabled. The default time is 0 minutes.

The default aging type is absolute.

The default static aging behavior is disabled.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To enable secure address aging for a particular port, set the aging time to a value other than 0 for that port.

To allow limited time access to particular secure addresses, set the aging type as **absolute**. When the aging time lapses, the secure addresses are deleted.

To allow continuous access to a limited number of secure addresses, set the aging type as **inactivity**. This removes the secure address when it become inactive, and other addresses can become secure.

To allow unlimited access to a secure address, configure it as a secure address, and disable aging for the statically configured secure address by using the **no switchport port-security aging static** interface configuration command.

**Examples**

This example sets the aging time as 2 hours for absolute aging for all the secure addresses on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/1 on stack member 1.

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security aging time 120
```

This example sets the aging time as 2 minutes for inactivity aging type with aging enabled for configured secure addresses on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0/2 on stack member 1.

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security aging time 2
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security aging type inactivity
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security aging static
```

This example shows how to disable aging for configured secure addresses.

```
Switch(config-if)# no switchport port-security aging static
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show port-security</a>	Displays the port security settings defined for the port.
<a href="#">switchport port-security</a>	Enables port security on a port, restricts the use of the port to a user-defined group of stations, and configures secure MAC addresses.

# switchport priority extend

Use the **switchport priority extend** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set a port priority for the incoming untagged frames or the priority of frames received by the IP phone connected to the specified port. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**switchport priority extend** { *cos value* | **trust** }

**no switchport priority extend**

Syntax Description	
<b>cos value</b>	Set the IP phone port to override the 802.1P priority received from the PC or the attached device with the specified class of service (CoS) value. The range is 0 to 7. Seven is the highest priority. The default is 0.
<b>trust</b>	Set the IP phone port to trust the 802.1P priority received from the PC or the attached device.

**Defaults** The default port priority is set to a CoS value of 0 for untagged frames received on the port.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** When voice VLAN is enabled, you can configure the switch to send the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) packets to instruct the IP phone how to send data packets from the device attached to the access port on the Cisco IP Phone. You must enable CDP on the switch port connected to the Cisco IP Phone to send the configuration to the Cisco IP Phone. (CDP is enabled by default globally and on all switch interfaces.)

You should configure voice VLAN on switch access ports. You can only configure a voice VLAN on Layer 2 ports.

Before you enable voice VLAN, we recommend that you enable quality of service (QoS) on the switch by entering the **mls qos** global configuration command and configure the port trust state to trust by entering the **mls qos trust cos** interface configuration command.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the IP phone connected to the specified port to trust the received 802.1P priority:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport priority extend trust
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show interfaces interface-id switchport** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show interfaces</a>	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port.
	<a href="#">switchport voice vlan</a>	Configures the voice VLAN on the port.

# switchport protected

Use the **switchport protected** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to isolate unicast, multicast, and broadcast traffic at Layer 2 from other protected ports on the same switch. Use the **no** form of this command to disable protection on the port.

**switchport protected**

**no switchport protected**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** No protected port is defined. All ports are nonprotected.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The switchport protection feature is local to the switch; communication between protected ports on the same switch is possible only through a Layer 3 device. To prevent communication between protected ports on different switches, you must configure the protected ports for unique VLANs on each switch and configure a trunk link between the switches. A protected port is different from a secure port.

A protected port does not forward any unicast, multicast, or broadcast traffic to any other protected port. A protected port continues to forward unicast, multicast, and broadcast traffic to unprotected ports and vice versa.

Because a switch stack represents a single logical switch, Layer 2 traffic is not forwarded between any protected ports in the switch stack, whether they are on the same or different switches in the stack.

Port monitoring does not work if both the monitor and monitored ports are protected ports.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable a protected port on an interface:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/3
Switch(config-if)# switchport protected
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show interfaces interface-id switchport** privileged EXEC command.



Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show interfaces switchport</b>	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including port blocking and port protection settings.
	<b>switchport block</b>	Prevents unknown multicast or unicast traffic on the interface.

# switchport trunk

Use the **switchport trunk** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the trunk characteristics when the interface is in trunking mode. Use the **no** form of this command to reset a trunking characteristic to the default.

```
switchport trunk { allowed vlan vlan-list | encapsulation { dot1q | isl | negotiate } |
native vlan vlan-id | pruning vlan vlan-list }
```

```
no switchport trunk { allowed vlan | encapsulation | native vlan | { pruning vlan }
```

Syntax Description	
<b>allowed vlan</b> <i>vlan-list</i>	Set the list of allowed VLANs that can receive and send traffic on this interface in tagged format when in trunking mode. See the following <i>vlan-list</i> format. The <b>none</b> keyword is not valid. The default is <b>all</b> .
<b>encapsulation dot1q</b>	Set the encapsulation format on the trunk port to 802.1Q. With this format, the switch supports simultaneous tagged and untagged traffic on a port.
<b>encapsulation isl</b>	Set the encapsulation format on the trunk port to Inter-Switch Link (ISL). The switch encapsulates all received and sent packets with an ISL header and filters native frames received from an ISL trunk port.
<b>encapsulation negotiate</b>	Specify that if Dynamic Inter-Switch Link (DISL) and Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP) negotiation do not resolve the encapsulation format, ISL is the selected format.
<b>native vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	Set the native VLAN for sending and receiving untagged traffic when the interface is in 802.1Q trunking mode. The range is 1 to 4094.
<b>pruning vlan</b> <i>vlan-list</i>	Set the list of VLANs that are eligible for VTP pruning when in trunking mode. The <b>all</b> keyword is not valid.

The *vlan-list* format is **all** | **none** | [**add** | **remove** | **except**] *vlan-atom* [,*vlan-atom*...] where:

- **all** specifies all VLANs from 1 to 4094. This keyword is not allowed on commands that do not permit all VLANs in the list to be set at the same time.
- **none** means an empty list. This keyword is not allowed on commands that require certain VLANs to be set or at least one VLAN to be set.
- **add** adds the defined list of VLANs to those currently set instead of replacing the list. Valid IDs are from 1 to 1005; extended-range VLANs (VLAN IDs greater than 1005) are valid in some cases.



**Note** You can add extended-range VLANs to the allowed VLAN list, but not to the pruning-eligible VLAN list.

Separate nonconsecutive VLAN IDs with a comma; use a hyphen to designate a range of IDs.

- **remove** removes the defined list of VLANs from those currently set instead of replacing the list. Valid IDs are from 1 to 1005; extended-range VLAN IDs are valid in some cases.



**Note** You can remove extended-range VLANs from the allowed VLAN list, but you cannot remove them from the pruning-eligible list.

Separate nonconsecutive VLAN IDs with a comma; use a hyphen to designate a range of IDs.

- **except** lists the VLANs that should be calculated by inverting the defined list of VLANs. (VLANs are added except the ones specified.) Valid IDs are from 1 to 1005. Separate nonconsecutive VLAN IDs with a comma; use a hyphen to designate a range of IDs.
- *vlan-atom* is either a single VLAN number from 1 to 4094 or a continuous range of VLANs described by two VLAN numbers, the lesser one first, separated by a hyphen.

### Defaults

The default encapsulation is negotiate.

VLAN 1 is the default native VLAN ID on the port.

The default for all VLAN lists is to include all VLANs.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The <b>allowed vlan</b> <i>vlan-list</i> add, remove, and except keywords were modified to accept the VLAN1 and VLANs 1002 to 1005 values.

### Usage Guidelines

Encapsulation:

- The **switchport trunk encapsulation** command is supported only for platforms and interface hardware that can support both ISL and 802.1Q formats.
- You cannot configure one end of the trunk as an 802.1Q trunk and the other end as an ISL or nontrunk port. However, you can configure one port as an ISL trunk and a different port on the same switch as an 802.1Q trunk.
- If you enter the **negotiate** keywords and DTP negotiation does not resolve the encapsulation format, ISL is the selected format. The **no** form of the command resets the trunk encapsulation format to the default.
- The **no** form of the **encapsulation** command resets the encapsulation format to the default.

## Native VLANs:

- All untagged traffic received on an 802.1Q trunk port is forwarded with the native VLAN configured for the port.
- If a packet has a VLAN ID that is the same as the sending-port native VLAN ID, the packet is sent without a tag; otherwise, the switch sends the packet with a tag.
- The **no** form of the **native vlan** command resets the native mode VLAN to the appropriate default VLAN for the device.

## Allowed VLAN:

- To reduce the risk of spanning-tree loops or storms, you can disable VLAN 1 on any individual VLAN trunk port by removing VLAN 1 from the allowed list. When you remove VLAN 1 from a trunk port, the interface continues to send and receive management traffic, for example, Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP), Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP), Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP), and VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) in VLAN 1.
- The **no** form of the **allowed vlan** command resets the list to the default list, which allows all VLANs.

## Trunk pruning:

- The pruning-eligible list applies only to trunk ports.
- Each trunk port has its own eligibility list.
- If you do not want a VLAN to be pruned, remove it from the pruning-eligible list. VLANs that are pruning-ineligible receive flooded traffic.
- VLAN 1, VLANs 1002 to 1005, and extended-range VLANs (VLANs 1006 to 4094) cannot be pruned.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to cause a port interface configured as a switched interface to encapsulate in 802.1Q trunking format regardless of its default trunking format in trunking mode:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
```

This example shows how to configure VLAN 3 as the default port to send all untagged traffic:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan 3
```

This example shows how to add VLANs 1, 2, 5, and 6 to the allowed list:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 1,2,5,6
```

This example shows how to remove VLANs 3 and 10 to 15 from the pruning-eligible list:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk pruning vlan remove 3,10-15
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show interfaces interface-id switchport** privileged EXEC command.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show interfaces switchport</a>	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including port blocking and port protection settings.
<a href="#">switchport mode</a>	Configures the VLAN membership mode of a port.

# switchport voice vlan

Use the **switchport voice vlan** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure voice VLAN on the port. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**switchport voice vlan** {*vlan-id* | **dot1p** | **none** | **untagged**}

**no switchport voice vlan**

Syntax Description	
<i>vlan-id</i>	Specify the VLAN to be used for voice traffic. The range is 1 to 4094. By default, the IP phone forwards the voice traffic with an 802.1Q priority of 5.
<b>dot1p</b>	Configure the telephone to use 802.1P priority tagging and uses VLAN 0 (the native VLAN). By default, the Cisco IP phone forwards the voice traffic with an 802.1P priority of 5.
<b>none</b>	Do not instruct the IP telephone about the voice VLAN. The telephone uses the configuration from the telephone key pad.
<b>untagged</b>	Configure the telephone to send untagged voice traffic. This is the default for the telephone.

## Defaults

The switch default is not to automatically configure the telephone (**none**).

The telephone default is not to tag frames.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You should configure voice VLAN on Layer 2 access ports.

You must enable Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) on the switchport connected to the Cisco IP phone for the switch to send configuration information to the phone. CDP is enabled by default globally and on the interface.

Before you enable voice VLAN, we recommend you enable quality of service (QoS) on the switch by entering the **mls qos** global configuration command and configure the port trust state to trust by entering the **mls qos trust cos** interface configuration command.

When you enter a VLAN ID, the IP phone forwards voice traffic in 802.1Q frames, tagged with the specified VLAN ID. The switch puts 802.1Q voice traffic in the voice VLAN.

When you select **dot1p**, **none**, or **untagged**, the switch puts the indicated voice traffic in the access VLAN.

In all configurations, the voice traffic carries a Layer 2 IP precedence value. The default is 5 for voice traffic.

When you enable port security on an interface that is also configured with a voice VLAN, you must set the maximum allowed secure addresses on the port to at least two. When the port is connected to a Cisco IP phone, the IP phone requires two MAC addresses: one for the access VLAN and the other for the voice VLAN. Connecting a PC to the IP phone requires additional MAC addresses.

If any type of port security is enabled on the access VLAN, dynamic port security is automatically enabled on the voice VLAN.

You cannot configure static secure MAC addresses in the voice VLAN.

The Port Fast feature is automatically enabled when voice VLAN is configured. When you disable voice VLAN, the Port Fast feature is not automatically disabled.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure VLAN 2 as the voice VLAN:

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport voice vlan 2
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show interfaces *interface-id* switchport** privileged EXEC command.

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show interfaces <i>interface-id</i> switchport</b>	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port.
<b>switchport priority extend</b>	Determines how the device connected to the specified port handles priority traffic received on its incoming port.

## system mtu

Use the **system** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set the maximum packet size or maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for Gigabit Ethernet ports or for Fast Ethernet (10/100) ports. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the global MTU value to its default value.

**system mtu** {*bytes* / **jumbo bytes**}

**no system mtu**

Syntax Description		
	<i>bytes</i>	Set the system MTU for Fast Ethernet (10/100) ports. The range is 1500 to 1546 bytes.
	<b>jumbo bytes</b>	Set the system jumbo frame size (MTU) for Gigabit Ethernet ports. The range is 1500 to 9000 bytes.

**Defaults** The default MTU size for all ports is 1500 bytes.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** When you use this command to change the MTU size, you must reset the switch before the new configuration takes effect.

Gigabit Ethernet ports are not affected by the **system mtu** command; Fast Ethernet ports are not affected by the **system mtu jumbo** command.

If you enter a value that is outside the range for the specific type of switch, the value is not accepted.



**Note**

The switch does not support setting the MTU on a per-interface basis.

The size of frames that can be received by the switch CPU is limited to 1500 bytes, no matter what value was entered with the **system mtu** command. Although frames that are forwarded or routed typically are not received by the CPU, in some cases packets are sent to the CPU, such as traffic sent to control traffic, SNMP, Telnet, or routing protocols.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to set the maximum packet size for Gigabit Ethernet ports to 1800 bytes:

```
Switch(config)# system mtu jumbo 1800  
Switch(config)# exit  
Switch# reload
```

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

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show system mtu</a>	Displays the packet size set for Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet ports.

---



## traceroute mac

Use the **traceroute mac** privileged EXEC command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to display the Layer 2 path taken by the packets from the specified source MAC address to the specified destination MAC address.

```
traceroute mac [interface interface-id] {source-mac-address} [interface interface-id]
  {destination-mac-address} [vlan vlan-id] [detail]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) Specify an interface on the source or destination switch.	
<i>source-mac-address</i>	Specify the MAC address of the source switch in hexadecimal format.	
<i>destination-mac-address</i>	Specify the MAC address of the destination switch in hexadecimal format.	
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Specify the VLAN on which to trace the Layer 2 path that the packets take from the source switch to the destination switch. Valid VLAN IDs are from 1 to 4094.	
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Specify that detailed information appears.	

**Defaults** There is no default.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The Layer 2 traceroute feature is available on these switches:

- Catalyst 2950 switches running Release 12.1(12c)EA1 or later
- Catalyst 2955 switches running Release 12.1(12c)EA1 or later
- Catalyst 2970 switches running Release 12.1(14)EA1 or later
- Catalyst 3550 switches running Release 12.1(12c)EA1 or later
- Catalyst 3750 switches running Release 12.1(14)EA1 or later
- Catalyst 4000 switches running Catalyst software Release 6.2 or later for the supervisor engine
- Catalyst 5000 switches running Catalyst software Release 6.1 or later for the supervisor engine
- Catalyst 6000 switches running Catalyst software Release 6.1 or later for the supervisor engine

For Layer 2 traceroute to function properly, Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) must be enabled on all the switches in the network. Do not disable CDP.

When the switch detects a device in the Layer 2 path that does not support Layer 2 traceroute, the switch continues to send Layer 2 trace queries and lets them time out.

The maximum number of hops identified in the path is ten.

Layer 2 traceroute supports only unicast traffic. If you specify a multicast source or destination MAC address, the physical path is not identified, and an error message appears.

The **tracert mac** command output shows the Layer 2 path when the specified source and destination addresses belong to the same VLAN. If you specify source and destination addresses that belong to different VLANs, the Layer 2 path is not identified, and an error message appears.

If the source or destination MAC address belongs to multiple VLANs, you must specify the VLAN to which both the source and destination MAC addresses belong. If the VLAN is not specified, the path is not identified, and an error message appears.

The Layer 2 traceroute feature is not supported when multiple devices are attached to one port through hubs (for example, multiple CDP neighbors are detected on a port). When more than one CDP neighbor is detected on a port, the Layer 2 path is not identified, and an error message appears.

This feature is not supported in Token Ring VLANs.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the Layer 2 path by specifying the source and destination MAC addresses:

```
Switch# tracert mac 0000.0201.0601 0000.0201.0201

Source 0000.0201.0601 found on con6[WS-C3750-12T] (2.2.6.6)
con6 (2.2.6.6) :Gi0/0/1 => Gi0/0/3
con5          (2.2.5.5      ) :   Gi0/0/3 => Gi0/0/1
con1          (2.2.1.1      ) :   Gi0/0/1 => Gi0/0/2
con2          (2.2.2.2      ) :   Gi0/0/2 => Gi0/0/1
Destination 0000.0201.0201 found on con2[WS-C3550-24] (2.2.2.2)
Layer 2 trace completed
```

This example shows how to display the Layer 2 path by using the **detail** keyword:

```
Switch# tracert mac 0000.0201.0601 0000.0201.0201 detail
Source 0000.0201.0601 found on con6[WS-C3750-12T] (2.2.6.6)
con6 / WS-C3750-12T / 2.2.6.6 :
      Gi0/0/2 [auto, auto] => Gi0/0/3 [auto, auto]
con5 / WS-C2950G-24-EI / 2.2.5.5 :
      Fa0/3 [auto, auto] => Gi0/1 [auto, auto]
con1 / WS-C3550-12G / 2.2.1.1 :
      Gi0/1 [auto, auto] => Gi0/2 [auto, auto]
con2 / WS-C3550-24 / 2.2.2.2 :
      Gi0/2 [auto, auto] => Fa0/1 [auto, auto]
Destination 0000.0201.0201 found on con2[WS-C3550-24] (2.2.2.2)
Layer 2 trace completed.
```

This example shows how to display the Layer 2 path by specifying the interfaces on the source and destination switches:

```
Switch# tracert mac interface fastethernet0/1 0000.0201.0601 interface fastethernet0/3 0000.0201.0201
Source 0000.0201.0601 found on con6[WS-C3750-12T] (2.2.6.6)
con6 (2.2.6.6) :Gi0/0/1 => Gi0/0/3
con5          (2.2.5.5      ) :   Gi0/0/3 => Gi0/0/1
con1          (2.2.1.1      ) :   Gi0/0/1 => Gi0/0/2
con2          (2.2.2.2      ) :   Gi0/0/2 => Gi0/0/1
Destination 0000.0201.0201 found on con2[WS-C3550-24] (2.2.2.2)
Layer 2 trace completed
```

This example shows the Layer 2 path when the switch is not connected to the source switch:

```
Switch# traceroute mac 0000.0201.0501 0000.0201.0201 detail
Source not directly connected, tracing source ....
Source 0000.0201.0501 found on con5[WS-C3750-12T] (2.2.5.5)
con5 / WS-C3750-12T / 2.2.5.5 :
    Gi0/0/1 [auto, auto] => Gi0/0/3 [auto, auto]
con1 / WS-C3550-12G / 2.2.1.1 :
    Gi0/1 [auto, auto] => Gi0/2 [auto, auto]
con2 / WS-C3550-24 / 2.2.2.2 :
    Gi0/2 [auto, auto] => Fa0/1 [auto, auto]
Destination 0000.0201.0201 found on con2[WS-C3550-24] (2.2.2.2)
Layer 2 trace completed.
```

This example shows the Layer 2 path when the switch cannot find the destination port for the source MAC address:

```
Switch# traceroute mac 0000.0011.1111 0000.0201.0201
Error:Source Mac address not found.
Layer2 trace aborted.
```

This example shows the Layer 2 path when the source and destination devices are in different VLANs:

```
Switch# traceroute mac 0000.0201.0601 0000.0301.0201
Error:Source and destination macs are on different vlans.
Layer2 trace aborted.
```

This example shows the Layer 2 path when the destination MAC address is a multicast address:

```
Switch# traceroute mac 0000.0201.0601 0100.0201.0201
Invalid destination mac address
```

This example shows the Layer 2 path when source and destination switches belong to multiple VLANs:

```
Switch# traceroute mac 0000.0201.0601 0000.0201.0201
Error:Mac found on multiple vlans.
Layer2 trace aborted.
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">traceroute mac ip</a>	Displays the Layer 2 path taken by the packets from the specified source IP address or hostname to the specified destination IP address or hostname.

## tracert mac ip

Use the **tracert mac ip** privileged EXEC command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to display the Layer 2 path taken by the packets from the specified source IP address or hostname to the specified destination IP address or hostname.

```
tracert mac ip {source-ip-address / source-hostname} {destination-ip-address /
destination-hostname} [detail]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>source-ip-address</i>	Specify the IP address of the source switch as a 32-bit quantity in dotted-decimal format.	
<i>destination-ip-address</i>	Specify the IP address of the destination switch as a 32-bit quantity in dotted-decimal format.	
<i>source-hostname</i>	Specify the IP hostname of the source switch.	
<i>destination-hostname</i>	Specify the IP hostname of the destination switch.	
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Specify that detailed information appears.	

**Defaults** There is no default.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The Layer 2 tracert feature is available on these switches:

- Catalyst 2950 switches running Release 12.1(12c)EA1 or later
- Catalyst 2955 switches running Release 12.1(12c)EA1 or later
- Catalyst 2970 switches running Release 12.1(14)EA1 or later
- Catalyst 3550 switches running Release 12.1(12c)EA1 or later
- Catalyst 3750 switches running Release 12.1(14)EA1 or later
- Catalyst 4000 switches running Catalyst software Release 6.2 or later for the supervisor engine
- Catalyst 5000 switches running Catalyst software Release 6.1 or later for the supervisor engine
- Catalyst 6000 switches running Catalyst software Release 6.1 or later for the supervisor engine

For Layer 2 tracert to function properly, Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) must be enabled on all the switches in the network. Do not disable CDP.

When the switch detects a device in the Layer 2 path that does not support Layer 2 tracert, the switch continues to send Layer 2 trace queries and lets them time out.

The maximum number of hops identified in the path is ten.

The **traceroute mac ip** command output shows the Layer 2 path when the specified source and destination IP addresses are in the same subnet. When you specify the IP addresses, the switch uses Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) to associate the IP addresses with the corresponding MAC addresses and the VLAN IDs.

- If an ARP entry exists for the specified IP address, the switch uses the associated MAC address and identifies the physical path.
- If an ARP entry does not exist, the switch sends an ARP query and tries to resolve the IP address. The IP addresses must be in the same subnet. If the IP address is not resolved, the path is not identified, and an error message appears.

The Layer 2 traceroute feature is not supported when multiple devices are attached to one port through hubs (for example, multiple CDP neighbors are detected on a port). When more than one CDP neighbor is detected on a port, the Layer 2 path is not identified, and an error message appears.

This feature is not supported in Token Ring VLANs.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the Layer 2 path by specifying the source and destination IP addresses and by using the **detail** keyword:

```
Switch# traceroute mac ip 2.2.66.66 2.2.22.22 detail
Translating IP to mac .....
2.2.66.66 => 0000.0201.0601
2.2.22.22 => 0000.0201.0201

Source 0000.0201.0601 found on con6[WS-C2950G-24-EI] (2.2.6.6)
con6 / WS-C3750-12T / 2.2.6.6 :
    Gi0/0/1 [auto, auto] => Gi0/0/3 [auto, auto]
con5 / WS-C2950G-24-EI / 2.2.5.5 :
    Fa0/3 [auto, auto] => Gi0/1 [auto, auto]
con1 / WS-C3550-12G / 2.2.1.1 :
    Gi0/1 [auto, auto] => Gi0/2 [auto, auto]
con2 / WS-C3550-24 / 2.2.2.2 :
    Gi0/2 [auto, auto] => Fa0/1 [auto, auto]
Destination 0000.0201.0201 found on con2[WS-C3550-24] (2.2.2.2)
Layer 2 trace completed.
```

This example shows how to display the Layer 2 path by specifying the source and destination hostnames:

```
Switch# traceroute mac ip con6 con2
Translating IP to mac .....
2.2.66.66 => 0000.0201.0601
2.2.22.22 => 0000.0201.0201

Source 0000.0201.0601 found on con6
con6 (2.2.6.6) :Gi0/0/1 => Gi0/0/3
con5          (2.2.5.5) ) :      Gi0/0/3 => Gi0/1
con1          (2.2.1.1) ) :      Gi0/0/1 => Gi0/2
con2          (2.2.2.2) ) :      Gi0/0/2 => Fa0/1
Destination 0000.0201.0201 found on con2
Layer 2 trace completed
```

This example shows the Layer 2 path when ARP cannot associate the source IP address with the corresponding MAC address:

```
Switch# traceroute mac ip 2.2.66.66 2.2.77.77
Arp failed for destination 2.2.77.77.
Layer2 trace aborted.
```

■ traceroute mac ip

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>traceroute mac</b>	Displays the Layer 2 path taken by the packets from the specified source MAC address to the specified destination MAC address.

---

# trust

Use the **trust** policy-map class configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to define a trust state for traffic classified through the **class** policy-map configuration or the **class-map** global configuration command. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**trust** [**cos** | **dscp** | **ip-precedence**]

**no trust** [**cos** | **dscp** | **ip-precedence**]

Syntax Description	
<b>cos</b>	(Optional) Classify an ingress packet by using the packet class of service (CoS) value. For an untagged packet, the port default CoS value is used.
<b>dscp</b>	(Optional) Classify an ingress packet by using the packet Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values (most significant 6 bits of 8-bit service-type field). For a non-IP packet, the packet CoS value is used if the packet is tagged. If the packet is untagged, the default port CoS value is used to map CoS to DSCP.
<b>ip-precedence</b>	(Optional) Classify an ingress packet by using the packet IP-precedence value (most significant 3 bits of 8-bit service-type field). For a non-IP packet, the packet CoS value is used if the packet is tagged. If the packet is untagged, the port default CoS value is used to map CoS to DSCP.

**Defaults** The action is not trusted. If no keyword is specified when the command is entered, the default is **dscp**.

**Command Modes** Policy-map class configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to distinguish the quality of service (QoS) trust behavior for certain traffic from other traffic. For example, incoming traffic with certain DSCP values can be trusted. You can configure a class map to match and trust the DSCP values in the incoming traffic.

Trust values set with this command supersede trust values set with the **mls qos trust** interface configuration command.

The **trust** command is mutually exclusive with **set** policy-map class configuration command within the same policy map.

If you specify **trust cos**, QoS uses the received or default port CoS value and the CoS-to-DSCP map to generate a DSCP value for the packet.

If you specify **trust dscp**, QoS uses the DSCP value from the ingress packet. For non-IP packets that are tagged, QoS uses the received CoS value; for non-IP packets that are untagged, QoS uses the default port CoS value. In either case, the DSCP value for the packet is derived from the CoS-to-DSCP map.

If you specify **trust ip-precedence**, QoS uses the IP precedence value from the ingress packet and the IP-precedence-to-DSCP map. For non-IP packets that are tagged, QoS uses the received CoS value; for non-IP packets that are untagged, QoS uses the default port CoS value. In either case, the DSCP for the packet is derived from the CoS-to-DSCP map.

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

### Examples

This example shows how to define a port trust state to trust incoming DSCP values for traffic classified with *class1*:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy1
Switch(config-pmap)# class class1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# trust dscp
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 1000000 20000 exceed-action policed-dscp-transmit
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">class</a>	Defines a traffic classification match criteria (through the <b>police</b> , <b>set</b> , and <b>trust</b> policy-map class configuration commands) for the specified class-map name.
<a href="#">police</a>	Defines a policer for classified traffic.
<a href="#">policy-map</a>	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple interfaces to specify a service policy.
<a href="#">set</a>	Classifies IP traffic by setting a DSCP or IP-precedence value in the packet.
<a href="#">show policy-map</a>	Displays QoS policy maps.



## udld (global configuration)

Use the **udld** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable aggressive or normal mode in the UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) and to set the configurable message timer time. Use the **no** form of the command to disable aggressive or normal mode UDLD on all fiber-optic ports.

```
udld { aggressive | enable | message time message-timer-interval }
```

```
no udld { aggressive | enable | message }
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>aggressive</b>	Enable UDLD in aggressive mode on all fiber-optic interfaces.
	<b>enable</b>	Enable UDLD in normal mode on all fiber-optic interfaces.
	<b>message time</b> <i>message-timer-interval</i>	Configure the period of time between UDLD probe messages on ports that are in the advertisement phase and are determined to be bidirectional. The range is 7 to 90 seconds.

**Defaults**

UDLD is disabled on all interfaces.  
The message timer is set at 60 seconds.

**Command Modes**

Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

In normal mode, if UDLD is in the advertisement or in the detection phase and all the neighbor cache entries are aged out, UDLD restarts the link-up sequence to try to resynchronize with any potentially out-of-sync neighbors.

If you enable aggressive mode, when all the neighbors of a port have aged out either in the advertisement or in the detection phase, UDLD restarts the link-up sequence to resynchronize with any potentially out-of-sync neighbor. UDLD shuts down the port if, after the fast train of messages, the link state is still undetermined. Use aggressive mode on point-to-point links where no failure between two neighbors is allowed. In this situation, UDLD probe packets can be considered as a heart beat whose presence guarantees the health of the link. Conversely, the link must be shut down if it is not possible to re-establish a bidirectional link.

If you change the message time between probe packets, you are making a trade-off between the detection speed and the CPU load. By decreasing the time, you can make the detection-response faster but increase the load on the CPU.

This command affects fiber-optic interfaces only. Use the **udld** interface configuration command to enable UDLD on other interface types.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable UDLD on all fiber-optic interfaces:

```
Switch(config)# udld enable
```

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

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show udld</a>	Displays UDLD administrative and operational status for all ports or the specified port.
<a href="#">udld (interface configuration)</a>	Enables UDLD on an individual interface or prevents a fiber-optic interface from being enabled by the <b>udld</b> global configuration command.
<a href="#">udld reset</a>	Resets all interfaces shut down by UDLD and permits traffic to again pass through.

## udld (interface configuration)

Use the **udld** interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable the UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) on an individual interface or prevent a fiber-optic interface from being enabled by the **udld** global configuration command. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the **udld** global configuration command setting or to disable UDLD if entered on a nonfiber-optic port.

```
udld port { aggressive | disable }
```

```
no udld port { aggressive | disable }
```

Syntax Description	aggressive	Enable UDLD in aggressive mode on the specified interface.
	disable	Disable UDLD on the specified interface. This keyword applies only to fiber-optic interfaces.
	enable	Enable UDLD in normal mode on the specified interface.

### Defaults

On fiber-optic interfaces, UDLD is not enabled, in aggressive mode, or disabled. For this reason, fiber-optic interfaces enable UDLD according to the state of the **udld enable** or **udld aggressive** global configuration command.

On nonfiber-optic interfaces, UDLD is disabled.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

A UDLD-capable port cannot detect a unidirectional link if it is connected to a UDLD-incapable port of another switch.

In normal mode, if UDLD is in the advertisement or in the detection phase and all the neighbor cache entries are aged out, UDLD restarts the link-up sequence to try to resynchronize with any potentially out-of-sync neighbors.

If you enable aggressive mode, after all the neighbors of a port have aged out either in the advertisement or in the detection phase, UDLD restarts the link-up sequence to resynchronize with any potentially out-of-sync neighbor. UDLD disables the port if, after the fast train of messages, the link state is still undetermined. Use aggressive mode on point-to-point links where no failure between two neighbors is allowed. In this situation, UDLD probe packets can be considered as a heart beat whose presence guarantees the health of the link. Conversely, the loss of the heart beat that the link must be shut down if it is not possible to re-establish a bidirectional link.

Use the **no udld enable** command on fiber-optic ports to return control of UDLD to the **udld enable** global configuration command or to disable UDLD on nonfiber-optic ports.

Use the **udld aggressive** command on fiber-optic ports to override the setting of the **udld enable** or **udld aggressive** global configuration command. Use the **no** form on fiber-optic ports to remove this setting and to return control of UDLD enabling to the **udld** global configuration command or to disable UDLD on nonfiber-optic ports.

The **disable** keyword is supported on fiber-optic ports only. Use the **no** form of this command to remove this setting and to return control of UDLD to the **udld** global configuration command.

If the switch software detects a GBIC module change and the port changes from fiber optic to nonfiber optic or vice versa, all configurations are maintained.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable UDLD on an port 11 of stack member 6:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet6/0/11
Switch(config-if)# udld enable
```

This example shows how to disable UDLD on a fiber-optic interface despite the setting of the **udld** global configuration command:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet6/0/11
Switch(config-if)# udld disable
```

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration on the switch. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .
<b>show udld</b>	Displays UDLD administrative and operational status for all ports or the specified port.
<b>udld (global configuration)</b>	Enables aggressive or normal mode in UDLD or sets the configurable message timer time.
<b>udld reset</b>	Resets all interfaces shut down by UDLD and permits traffic to again pass through.

# udld reset

Use the **udld reset** privileged EXEC command to reset all interfaces disabled by the UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) and permit traffic to begin passing through them again (though other features, such as spanning tree, Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP), and Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP) still have their normal effects, if enabled).

## udld reset

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** If the interface configuration is still enabled for UDLD, these ports begin to run UDLD again and are disabled for the same reason if the problem has not been corrected.

**Examples** This example shows how to reset all interfaces disabled by UDLD:

```
Switch# udld reset
1 ports shutdown by UDLD were reset.
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration on the switch. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS File Management Commands &gt; Configuration File Commands</b> .
	<b>show udld</b>	Displays UDLD administrative and operational status for all ports or the specified port.
	<b>udld (global configuration)</b>	Enables aggressive or normal mode in UDLD or sets the configurable message timer time.
	<b>udld (interface configuration)</b>	Enables UDLD on an individual interface or prevents a fiber-optic interface from being enabled by the <b>udld</b> global configuration command.

## vlan (global configuration)

Use the **vlan** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to add a VLAN and to enter the config-vlan mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the VLAN. Configuration information for normal-range VLANs (VLAN IDs 1 to 1005) is always saved in the VLAN database. When VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) mode is transparent, you can create extended-range VLANs (VLAN IDs greater than 1005), and the VTP mode, domain name, and the VLAN configuration are saved in the switch running configuration file. You can save configurations in the switch startup configuration file by entering the **copy running-config startup-config** privileged EXEC command.

**vlan** *vlan-id*

**no vlan** *vlan-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>vlan-id</i>	ID of the VLAN to be added and configured. For <i>vlan-id</i> , the range is 1 to 4094. You can enter a single VLAN ID, a series of VLAN IDs separated by commas, or a range of VLAN IDs separated by hyphens.
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<b>Defaults</b>	This command has no default settings.
-----------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>You must use the <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> global configuration command to add extended-range VLANs (VLAN IDs 1006 to 4094). Before configuring VLANs in the extended range, you must use the <b>vtp transparent</b> global configuration or VLAN configuration command to put the switch in VTP transparent mode. Extended-range VLANs are not learned by VTP and are not added to the VLAN database, but when VTP mode is transparent, VTP mode and domain name and all VLAN configurations are saved in the running configuration, and you can save them in the switch startup configuration file.</p>
-------------------------	---

When you save the VLAN and VTP configurations in the startup configuration file and reboot the switch, the configuration is determined in these ways:

- If both the VLAN database and the configuration file show the VTP mode as transparent and the VTP domain names match, the VLAN database is ignored. The VTP and VLAN configurations in the startup configuration file are used. The VLAN database revision number remains unchanged in the VLAN database.
- If the VTP mode is server, or if the startup VTP mode or domain names do not match the VLAN database, the VTP mode and the VLAN configuration for the first 1005 VLANs use the VLAN database information.

If you try to create an extended-range VLAN when the switch is not in VTP transparent mode, the VLAN is rejected, and you receive an error message.

If you enter an invalid VLAN ID, you receive an error message and do not enter config-vlan mode.

Entering the **vlan** command with a VLAN ID enables config-vlan mode. When you enter the VLAN ID of an existing VLAN, you do not create a new VLAN, but you can modify VLAN parameters for that VLAN. The specified VLANs are added or modified when you exit the config-vlan mode. Only the **shutdown** command (for VLANs 1 to 1005) takes effect immediately.

These configuration commands are available in config-vlan mode. The **no** form of each command returns the characteristic to its default state.



**Note**

Although all commands are visible, the only config-vlan command supported on extended-range VLANs is **mtu mtu-size**. For extended-range VLANs, all other characteristics must remain at the default state.

- **are are-number**: defines the maximum number of all-routes explorer (ARE) hops for this VLAN. This keyword applies only to TrCRF VLANs. The range is 0 to 13. The default is 7. If no value is entered, 0 is assumed to be the maximum.
- **backupcrf**: specifies the backup CRF mode. This keyword applies only to TrCRF VLANs.
  - **enable** backup CRF mode for this VLAN.
  - **disable** backup CRF mode for this VLAN (the default).
- **bridge {bridge-number| type}**: specifies the logical distributed source-routing bridge, the bridge that interconnects all logical rings having this VLAN as a parent VLAN in FDDI-NET, Token Ring-NET, and TrBRF VLANs. The range is 0 to 15. The default bridge number is 0 (no source-routing bridge) for FDDI-NET, TrBRF, and Token Ring-NET VLANs. The **type** keyword applies only to TrCRF VLANs and is one of these:
  - **srb** (source-route bridging)
  - **srt** (source-route transparent) bridging VLAN
- **exit**: applies changes, increments the VLAN database revision number (VLANs 1 to 1005 only), and exits config-vlan mode.
- **media**: defines the VLAN media type. See [Table 2-28](#) for valid commands and syntax for different media types.



**Note**

The switch supports only Ethernet ports. You configure only FDDI and Token Ring media-specific characteristics for VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) global advertisements to other switches. These VLANs are locally suspended.

- **ethernet** is Ethernet media type (the default).
- **fddi** is FDDI media type.
- **fd-net** is FDDI network entity title (NET) media type.
- **tokenring** is Token Ring media type if the VTP v2 mode is disabled, or TrCRF if the VTP version 2 (v) mode is enabled.
- **tr-net** is Token Ring network entity title (NET) media type if the VTP v2 mode is disabled or TrBRF media type if the VTP v2 mode is enabled.
- **mtu mtu-size**: specifies the maximum transmission unit (MTU) (packet size in bytes). The range is 1500 to 18190. The default is 1500 bytes.

- **name** *vlan-name*: names the VLAN with an ASCII string from 1 to 32 characters that must be unique within the administrative domain. The default is *VLANxxxx* where *xxxx* represents four numeric digits (including leading zeros) equal to the VLAN ID number.
- **no**: negates a command or returns it to the default setting.
- **parent** *parent-vlan-id*: specifies the parent VLAN of an existing FDDI, Token Ring, or TrCRF VLAN. This parameter identifies the TrBRF to which a TrCRF belongs and is required when defining a TrCRF. The range is 0 to 1005. The default parent VLAN ID is 0 (no parent VLAN) for FDDI and Token Ring VLANs. For both Token Ring and TrCRF VLANs, the parent VLAN ID must already exist in the database and be associated with a Token Ring-NET or TrBRF VLAN.

**Note**


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Though visible in the command-line interface, the **private-vlan** command is not supported.

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- **remote-span**: configure the VLAN as a Remote SPAN (RSPAN) VLAN. When the RSPAN feature is added to an existing VLAN, the VLAN is first deleted and is then recreated with the RSPAN feature. Any access ports are deactivated until the RSPAN feature is removed. If VTP is enabled, the new RSPAN VLAN is propagated by VTP for VLAN-IDs that are lower than 1024. Learning is disabled on the VLAN. See the [remote-span](#) command for more information.
- **ring** *ring-number*: defines the logical ring for an FDDI, Token Ring, or TrCRF VLAN. The range is 1 to 4095. The default for Token Ring VLANs is 0. For FDDI VLANs, there is no default.
- **said** *said-value*: specifies the security association identifier (SAID) as documented in IEEE 802.10. The range is 1 to 4294967294, and the number must be unique within the administrative domain. The default value is 100000 plus the VLAN ID number.
- **shutdown**: shuts down VLAN switching on the VLAN. This command takes effect immediately. Other commands take effect when you exit config-vlan mode.
- **state**: specifies the VLAN state:
  - **active** means the VLAN is operational (the default).
  - **suspend** means the VLAN is suspended. Suspended VLANs do not pass packets.
- **ste** *ste-number*: defines the maximum number of spanning-tree explorer (STE) hops. This keyword applies only to TrCRF VLANs. The range is 0 to 13. The default is 7.
- **stp type**: defines the spanning-tree type for FDDI-NET, Token Ring-NET, or TrBRF VLANs. For FDDI-NET VLANs, the default STP type is **ieee**. For Token Ring-NET VLANs, the default STP type is **ibm**. For FDDI and Token Ring VLANs, the default is no type specified.
  - **ieee** for IEEE Ethernet STP running source-route transparent (SRT) bridging.
  - **ibm** for IBM STP running source-route bridging (SRB).
  - **auto** for STP running a combination of source-route transparent bridging (IEEE) and source-route bridging (IBM).
- **tb-vlan1** *tb-vlan1-id* and **tb-vlan2** *tb-vlan2-id*: specifies the first and second VLAN to which this VLAN is translationally bridged. Translational VLANs translate FDDI or Token Ring to Ethernet, for example. The range is 0 to 1005. If no value is specified, 0 (no transitional bridging) is assumed.



Table 2-28 Valid Commands and Syntax for Different Media Types

Media Type	Valid Syntax
Ethernet	<b>name</b> <i>vlan-name</i> , <b>media ethernet</b> , <b>state</b> {suspend   active}, <b>said</b> <i>said-value</i> , <b>mtu</b> <i>mtu-size</i> , <b>remote-span</b> , <b>tb-vlan1</b> <i>tb-vlan1-id</i> , <b>tb-vlan2</b> <i>tb-vlan2-id</i>
FDDI	<b>name</b> <i>vlan-name</i> , <b>media fddi</b> , <b>state</b> {suspend   active}, <b>said</b> <i>said-value</i> , <b>mtu</b> <i>mtu-size</i> , <b>ring</b> <i>ring-number</i> , <b>parent</b> <i>parent-vlan-id</i> , <b>tb-vlan1</b> <i>tb-vlan1-id</i> , <b>tb-vlan2</b> <i>tb-vlan2-id</i>
FDDI-NET	<b>name</b> <i>vlan-name</i> , <b>media fd-net</b> , <b>state</b> {suspend   active}, <b>said</b> <i>said-value</i> , <b>mtu</b> <i>mtu-size</i> , <b>bridge</b> <i>bridge-number</i> , <b>stp type</b> {ieee   ibm   auto}, <b>tb-vlan1</b> <i>tb-vlan1-id</i> , <b>tb-vlan2</b> <i>tb-vlan2-id</i>  If VTP v2 mode is disabled, do not set the <b>stp type</b> to <b>auto</b> .
Token Ring	VTP v1 mode is enabled.  <b>name</b> <i>vlan-name</i> , <b>media tokenring</b> , <b>state</b> {suspend   active}, <b>said</b> <i>said-value</i> , <b>mtu</b> <i>mtu-size</i> , <b>ring</b> <i>ring-number</i> , <b>parent</b> <i>parent-vlan-id</i> , <b>tb-vlan1</b> <i>tb-vlan1-id</i> , <b>tb-vlan2</b> <i>tb-vlan2-id</i>
Token Ring concentrator relay function (TrCRF)	VTP v2 mode is enabled.  <b>name</b> <i>vlan-name</i> , <b>media tokenring</b> , <b>state</b> {suspend   active}, <b>said</b> <i>said-value</i> , <b>mtu</b> <i>mtu-size</i> , <b>ring</b> <i>ring-number</i> , <b>parent</b> <i>parent-vlan-id</i> , <b>bridge type</b> {srb / srt}, <b>are</b> <i>are-number</i> , <b>ste</b> <i>ste-number</i> , <b>backupcrf</b> {enable   disable}, <b>tb-vlan1</b> <i>tb-vlan1-id</i> , <b>tb-vlan2</b> <i>tb-vlan2-id</i>
Token Ring-NET	VTP v1 mode is enabled.  <b>name</b> <i>vlan-name</i> , <b>media tr-net</b> , <b>state</b> {suspend   active}, <b>said</b> <i>said-value</i> , <b>mtu</b> <i>mtu-size</i> , <b>bridge</b> <i>bridge-number</i> , <b>stp type</b> {ieee   ibm}, <b>tb-vlan1</b> <i>tb-vlan1-id</i> , <b>tb-vlan2</b> <i>tb-vlan2-id</i>
Token Ring bridge relay function (TrBRF)	VTP v2 mode is enabled.  <b>name</b> <i>vlan-name</i> , <b>media tr-net</b> , <b>state</b> {suspend   active}, <b>said</b> <i>said-value</i> , <b>mtu</b> <i>mtu-size</i> , <b>bridge</b> <i>bridge-number</i> , <b>stp type</b> {ieee   ibm   auto}, <b>tb-vlan1</b> <i>tb-vlan1-id</i> , <b>tb-vlan2</b> <i>tb-vlan2-id</i>

Table 2-29 describes the rules for configuring VLANs.

**Table 2-29 VLAN Configuration Rules**

Configuration	Rule
VTP v2 mode is enabled, and you are configuring a TrCRF VLAN media type.	Specify a parent VLAN ID of a TrBRF that already exists in the database. Specify a ring number. Do not leave this field blank. Specify unique ring numbers when TrCRF VLANs have the same parent VLAN ID. Only one backup concentrator relay function (CRF) can be enabled.
VTP v2 mode is enabled, and you are configuring VLANs other than TrCRF media type.	Do not specify a backup CRF.
VTP v2 mode is enabled, and you are configuring a TrBRF VLAN media type.	Specify a bridge number. Do not leave this field blank.
VTP v1 mode is enabled.	No VLAN can have an STP type set to auto. This rule applies to Ethernet, FDDI, FDDI-NET, Token Ring, and Token Ring-NET VLANs.
Add a VLAN that requires translational bridging (values are not set to zero).	The translational bridging VLAN IDs that are used must already exist in the database. The translational bridging VLAN IDs that a configuration points to must also contain a pointer to the original VLAN in one of the translational bridging parameters (for example, Ethernet points to FDDI, and FDDI points to Ethernet). The translational bridging VLAN IDs that a configuration points to must be different media types than the original VLAN (for example, Ethernet can point to Token Ring). If both translational bridging VLAN IDs are configured, these VLANs must be different media types (for example, Ethernet can point to FDDI and Token Ring).

### Examples

This example shows how to add an Ethernet VLAN with default media characteristics. The default includes a *vlan-name* of *VLANxxx*, where *xxx* represents four numeric digits (including leading zeros) equal to the VLAN ID number. The default **media** option is **ethernet**; the **state** option is **active**. The default *said-value* variable is 100000 plus the VLAN ID; the *mtu-size* variable is 1500; the **stp-type** option is **ieee**. When you enter the **exit** config-vlan configuration command, the VLAN is added if it did not already exist; otherwise, this command does nothing.

This example shows how to create a new VLAN with all default characteristics and enter config-vlan mode:

```
Switch(config)# vlan 200
Switch(config-vlan)# exit
Switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to create a new extended-range VLAN with all the default characteristics, to enter config-vlan mode, and to save the new VLAN in the switch startup configuration file:

```
Switch(config)# vtp mode transparent
Switch(config)# vlan 2000
Switch(config-vlan)# end
Switch# copy running-config startup config
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show running-config vlan</a>	Displays all or a range of VLAN-related configurations on the switch.
	<a href="#">show vlan</a>	Displays the parameters for all configured VLANs or one VLAN (if the VLAN ID or name is specified) in the administrative domain.
	<a href="#">vlan (VLAN configuration)</a>	Configures normal-range VLANs in the VLAN database.

## vlan (VLAN configuration)

Use the **vlan** VLAN configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure VLAN characteristics for a normal-range VLAN (VLAN IDs 1 to 1005) in the VLAN database. You access VLAN configuration mode by entering the **vlan database** privileged EXEC command. Use the **no** form of this command without additional parameters to delete a VLAN. Use the **no** form with parameters to change its configured characteristics.

```
vlan vlan-id [are are-number] [backupcrf {enable | disable}] [bridge bridge-number /
type {srb | srt}] [media {ethernet | fdi | fdi-net | tokenring | tr-net}] [mtu mtu-size]
[name vlan-name] [parent parent-vlan-id] [ring ring-number] [said said-value]
[state {suspend | active}] [ste ste-number] [stp type {ieee | ibm | auto}]
[tb-vlan1 tb-vlan1-id] [tb-vlan2 tb-vlan2-id]
```

```
no vlan vlan-id [are are-number] [backupcrf {enable | disable}] [bridge bridge-number /
type {srb | srt}] [media {ethernet | fdi | fdi-net | tokenring | tr-net}] [mtu mtu-size]
[name vlan-name] [parent parent-vlan-id] [ring ring-number] [said said-value]
[state {suspend | active}] [ste ste-number] [stp type {ieee | ibm | auto}]
[tb-vlan1 tb-vlan1-id] [tb-vlan2 tb-vlan2-id]
```

Extended-range VLANs (with VLAN IDs from 1006 to 4094) cannot be added or modified by using these commands. To add extended-range VLANs, use the **vlan (global configuration)** command to enter config-vlan mode.



### Note

The switch supports only Ethernet ports. You configure only FDDI and Token Ring media-specific characteristics for VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) global advertisements to other switches. These VLANs are locally suspended.

### Syntax Description

<i>vlan-id</i>	ID of the configured VLAN. The range is 1 to 1005 and must be unique within the administrative domain. Do not enter leading zeros.
<b>are</b> <i>are-number</i>	(Optional) Specify the maximum number of all-routes explorer (ARE) hops for this VLAN. This keyword applies only to TrCRF VLANs. The range is 0 to 13. If no value is entered, 0 is assumed to be the maximum.
<b>backupcrf</b> { <b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b> }	(Optional) Specify the backup CRF mode. This keyword applies only to TrCRF VLANs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>enable</b> backup CRF mode for this VLAN.</li> <li><b>disable</b> backup CRF mode for this VLAN.</li> </ul>
<b>bridge</b> <i>bridge-number</i> / <b>type</b> { <b>srb</b>   <b>srt</b> }	(Optional) Specify the logical distributed source-routing bridge, the bridge that interconnects all logical rings having this VLAN as a parent VLAN in FDDI-NET, Token Ring-NET, and TrBRF VLANs. The range is 0 to 15. The <b>type</b> keyword applies only to TrCRF VLANs and is one of these: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>srb</b> (source-route bridging)</li> <li><b>srt</b> (source-route transparent) bridging VLAN</li> </ul>

<b>media</b> { <b>ethernet</b>   <b>fddi</b>   <b>fd-net</b>   <b>tokenring</b>   <b>tr-net</b> }	(Optional) Specify the VLAN media type. <a href="#">Table 2-30</a> lists the valid syntax for each media type. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ethernet</b> is Ethernet media type (the default).</li> <li>• <b>fddi</b> is FDDI media type.</li> <li>• <b>fd-net</b> is FDDI network entity title (NET) media type.</li> <li>• <b>tokenring</b> is Token Ring media type if the VTP v2 mode is disabled, or TrCRF if the VTP v2 mode is enabled.</li> <li>• <b>tr-net</b> is Token Ring network entity title (NET) media type if the VTP v2 mode is disabled or TrBRF media type if the VTP v2 mode is enabled.</li> </ul>
<b>mtu</b> <i>mtu-size</i>	(Optional) Specify the maximum transmission unit (MTU) (packet size in bytes). The range is 1500 to 18190.
<b>name</b> <i>vlan-name</i>	(Optional) Specify the VLAN name, an ASCII string from 1 to 32 characters that must be unique within the administrative domain.
<b>parent</b> <i>parent-vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Specify the parent VLAN of an existing FDDI, Token Ring, or TrCRF VLAN. This parameter identifies the TrBRF to which a TrCRF belongs and is required when defining a TrCRF. The range is 0 to 1005.
<b>ring</b> <i>ring-number</i>	(Optional) Specify the logical ring for an FDDI, Token Ring, or TrCRF VLAN. The range is 1 to 4095.
<b>said</b> <i>said-value</i>	(Optional) Enter the security association identifier (SAID) as documented in IEEE 802.10. The range is 1 to 4294967294, and the number must be unique within the administrative domain.
<b>state</b> { <b>suspend</b>   <b>active</b> }	(Optional) Specify the VLAN state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If <b>active</b>, the VLAN is operational.</li> <li>• If <b>suspend</b>, the VLAN is suspended. Suspended VLANs do not pass packets.</li> </ul>
<b>ste</b> <i>ste-number</i>	(Optional) Specify the maximum number of spanning-tree explorer (STE) hops. This keyword applies only to TrCRF VLANs. The range is 0 to 13.
<b>stp type</b> { <b>ieee</b>   <b>ibm</b>   <b>auto</b> }	(Optional) Specify the spanning-tree type for FDDI-NET, Token Ring-NET, or TrBRF VLAN. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ieee</b> for IEEE Ethernet STP running source-route transparent (SRT) bridging.</li> <li>• <b>ibm</b> for IBM STP running source-route bridging (SRB).</li> <li>• <b>auto</b> for STP running a combination of source-route transparent bridging (IEEE) and source-route bridging (IBM).</li> </ul>
<b>tb-vlan1</b> <i>tb-vlan1-id</i> and <b>tb-vlan2</b> <i>tb-vlan2-id</i>	(Optional) Specify the first and second VLAN to which this VLAN is translationally bridged. Translational VLANs translate FDDI or Token Ring to Ethernet, for example. The range is 0 to 1005. Zero is assumed if no value is specified.

[Table 2-30](#) shows the valid syntax options for different media types.

Table 2-30 Valid Syntax for Different Media Types

Media Type	Valid Syntax
Ethernet	<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> [ <b>name</b> <i>vlan-name</i> ] <b>media ethernet</b> [ <b>state</b> { <b>suspend</b>   <b>active</b> }] [ <b>said</b> <i>said-value</i> ] [ <b>mtu</b> <i>mtu-size</i> ] [ <b>tb-vlan1</b> <i>tb-vlan1-id</i> ] [ <b>tb-vlan2</b> <i>tb-vlan2-id</i> ]
FDDI	<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> [ <b>name</b> <i>vlan-name</i> ] <b>media fddi</b> [ <b>state</b> { <b>suspend</b>   <b>active</b> }] [ <b>said</b> <i>said-value</i> ] [ <b>mtu</b> <i>mtu-size</i> ] [ <b>ring</b> <i>ring-number</i> ] [ <b>parent</b> <i>parent-vlan-id</i> ] [ <b>tb-vlan1</b> <i>tb-vlan1-id</i> ] [ <b>tb-vlan2</b> <i>tb-vlan2-id</i> ]
FDDI-NET	<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> [ <b>name</b> <i>vlan-name</i> ] <b>media fd-net</b> [ <b>state</b> { <b>suspend</b>   <b>active</b> }] [ <b>said</b> <i>said-value</i> ] [ <b>mtu</b> <i>mtu-size</i> ] [ <b>bridge</b> <i>bridge-number</i> ] [ <b>stp type</b> { <b>ieee</b>   <b>ibm</b>   <b>auto</b> }] [ <b>tb-vlan1</b> <i>tb-vlan1-id</i> ] [ <b>tb-vlan2</b> <i>tb-vlan2-id</i> ] If VTP v2 mode is disabled, do not set the <b>stp type</b> to <b>auto</b> .
Token Ring	VTP v1 mode is enabled. <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> [ <b>name</b> <i>vlan-name</i> ] <b>media tokenring</b> [ <b>state</b> { <b>suspend</b>   <b>active</b> }] [ <b>said</b> <i>said-value</i> ] [ <b>mtu</b> <i>mtu-size</i> ] [ <b>ring</b> <i>ring-number</i> ] [ <b>parent</b> <i>parent-vlan-id</i> ] [ <b>tb-vlan1</b> <i>tb-vlan1-id</i> ] [ <b>tb-vlan2</b> <i>tb-vlan2-id</i> ]
Token Ring concentrator relay function (TrCRF)	VTP v2 mode is enabled. <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> [ <b>name</b> <i>vlan-name</i> ] <b>media tokenring</b> [ <b>state</b> { <b>suspend</b>   <b>active</b> }] [ <b>said</b> <i>said-value</i> ] [ <b>mtu</b> <i>mtu-size</i> ] [ <b>ring</b> <i>ring-number</i> ] [ <b>parent</b> <i>parent-vlan-id</i> ] [ <b>bridge type</b> { <b>srb</b> / <b>srt</b> }] [ <b>are</b> <i>are-number</i> ] [ <b>ste</b> <i>ste-number</i> ] [ <b>backupcrf</b> { <b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b> }] [ <b>tb-vlan1</b> <i>tb-vlan1-id</i> ] [ <b>tb-vlan2</b> <i>tb-vlan2-id</i> ]
Token Ring-NET	VTP v1 mode is enabled. <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> [ <b>name</b> <i>vlan-name</i> ] <b>media tr-net</b> [ <b>state</b> { <b>suspend</b>   <b>active</b> }] [ <b>said</b> <i>said-value</i> ] [ <b>mtu</b> <i>mtu-size</i> ] [ <b>bridge</b> <i>bridge-number</i> ] [ <b>stp type</b> { <b>ieee</b>   <b>ibm</b> }] [ <b>tb-vlan1</b> <i>tb-vlan1-id</i> ] [ <b>tb-vlan2</b> <i>tb-vlan2-id</i> ]
Token Ring bridge relay function (TrBRF)	VTP v2 mode is enabled. <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> [ <b>name</b> <i>vlan-name</i> ] <b>media tr-net</b> [ <b>state</b> { <b>suspend</b>   <b>active</b> }] [ <b>said</b> <i>said-value</i> ] [ <b>mtu</b> <i>mtu-size</i> ] [ <b>bridge</b> <i>bridge-number</i> ] [ <b>stp type</b> { <b>ieee</b>   <b>ibm</b>   <b>auto</b> }] [ <b>tb-vlan1</b> <i>tb-vlan1-id</i> ] [ <b>tb-vlan2</b> <i>tb-vlan2-id</i> ]

Table 2-31 describes the rules for configuring VLANs.

Table 2-31 VLAN Configuration Rules

Configuration	Rule
VTP v2 mode is enabled, and you are configuring a TrCRF VLAN media type.	Specify a parent VLAN ID of a TrBRF that already exists in the database. Specify a ring number. Do not leave this field blank. Specify unique ring numbers when TrCRF VLANs have the same parent VLAN ID. Only one backup concentrator relay function (CRF) can be enabled.
VTP v2 mode is enabled, and you are configuring VLANs other than TrCRF media type.	Do not specify a backup CRF.

Table 2-31 VLAN Configuration Rules (continued)

Configuration	Rule
VTP v2 mode is enabled, and you are configuring a TrBRF VLAN media type.	Specify a bridge number. Do not leave this field blank.
VTP v1 mode is enabled.	No VLAN can have an STP type set to auto. This rule applies to Ethernet, FDDI, FDDI-NET, Token Ring, and Token Ring-NET VLANs.
Add a VLAN that requires translational bridging (values are not set to zero).	The translational bridging VLAN IDs that are used must already exist in the database. The translational bridging VLAN IDs that a configuration points to must also contain a pointer to the original VLAN in one of the translational bridging parameters (for example, Ethernet points to FDDI, and FDDI points to Ethernet). The translational bridging VLAN IDs that a configuration points to must be different media types than the original VLAN (for example, Ethernet can point to Token Ring). If both translational bridging VLAN IDs are configured, these VLANs must be different media types (for example, Ethernet can point to FDDI and Token Ring).

**Defaults**

The ARE value is 7.

Backup CRF is disabled.

The bridge number is 0 (no source-routing bridge) for FDDI-NET, TrBRF, and Token Ring-NET VLANs.

The **media** type is **ethernet**.

The default *mtu size* is 1500 bytes.

The *vlan-name* variable is *VLANxxxx*, where *xxxx* represents four numeric digits (including leading zeros) equal to the VLAN ID number.

The parent VLAN ID is 0 (no parent VLAN) for FDDI and Token Ring VLANs. For TrCRF VLANs, you must specify a parent VLAN ID. For both Token Ring and TrCRF VLANs, the parent VLAN ID must already exist in the database and be associated with a Token Ring-NET or TrBRF VLAN.

The *ring number* for Token Ring VLANs is 0. For FDDI VLANs, there is no default.

The *said value* is 100000 plus the VLAN ID.

The state is **active**.

The STE value is 7.

The STP type is **ieee** for FDDI-NET and **ibm** for Token Ring-NET VLANs. For FDDI and Token Ring VLANs, the default is no type specified.

The *tb-vlan1-id* and *tb-vlan2-id* variables are zero (no translational bridging).

**Command Modes**

VLAN configuration

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

You can only use this command mode for configuring normal-range VLANs, that is, VLAN IDs 1 to 1005.

**Note**

To configure extended-range VLANs (VLAN IDs 1006 to 4094), use the **vlan** global configuration command.

VLAN configuration is always saved in the VLAN database. If VTP mode is transparent, it is also saved in the switch running configuration file, along with the VTP mode and domain name. You can then save it in the switch startup configuration file by using the **copy running-config startup-config** privileged EXEC command.

When you save VLAN and VTP configuration in the startup configuration file and reboot the switch, the configuration is determined in these ways:

- If both the VLAN database and the configuration file show the VTP mode as transparent and the VTP domain names match, the VLAN database is ignored. The VTP and VLAN configurations in the startup configuration file are used. The VLAN database revision number remains unchanged in the VLAN database.
- If the VTP mode is server, or if the startup VTP mode or domain names do not match the VLAN database, the VTP mode and the VLAN configuration for the first 1005 VLANs use VLAN database information.

The following are the results of using the **no vlan** commands:

- When the **no vlan *vlan-id*** form is used, the VLAN is deleted. Deleting VLANs automatically resets to zero any other parent VLANs and translational bridging parameters that refer to the deleted VLAN.
- When the **no vlan *vlan-id* bridge** form is used, the VLAN source-routing bridge number returns to the default (0). The **vlan *vlan-id* bridge** command is used only for FDDI-NET and Token Ring-NET VLANs and is ignored in other VLAN types.
- When the **no vlan *vlan-id* media** form is used, the media type returns to the default (**ethernet**). Changing the VLAN media type (including the **no** form) resets the VLAN MTU to the default MTU for the type (unless the **mtu** keyword is also present in the command). It also resets the VLAN parent and translational bridging VLAN to the default (unless the **parent**, **tb-vlan1**, or **tb-vlan2** are also present in the command).
- When the **no vlan *vlan-id* mtu** form is used, the VLAN MTU returns to the default for the applicable VLAN media type. You can also modify the MTU by using the **media** keyword.
- When the **no vlan *vlan-id* name *vlan-name*** form is used, the VLAN name returns to the default name (**VLANxxxx**, where *xxxx* represent four numeric digits [including leading zeros] equal to the VLAN ID number).
- When the **no vlan *vlan-id* parent** form is used, the parent VLAN returns to the default (0). The parent VLAN resets to the default if the parent VLAN is deleted or if the **media** keyword changes the VLAN type or the VLAN type of the parent VLAN.
- When the **no vlan *vlan-id* ring** form is used, the VLAN logical ring number returns to the default (0).



- When the **no vlan *vlan-id* said** form is used, the VLAN SAID returns to the default (100,000 plus the VLAN ID).
- When the **no vlan *vlan-id* state** form is used, the VLAN state returns to the default (**active**).
- When the **no vlan *vlan-id* stp type** form is used, the VLAN spanning-tree type returns to the default (**ieee**).
- When the **no vlan *vlan-id* tb-vlan1** or **no vlan *vlan-id* tb-vlan2** form is used, the VLAN translational bridge VLAN (or VLANs, if applicable) returns to the default (0). Translational bridge VLANs must be a different VLAN type than the affected VLAN, and if two are specified, the two must be different VLAN types from each other. A translational bridge VLAN resets to the default if the translational bridge VLAN is deleted, if the **media** keyword changes the VLAN type, or if the **media** keyword changes the VLAN type of the corresponding translation bridge VLAN.

### Examples

This example shows how to add an Ethernet VLAN with default media characteristics. The default includes a *vlan-name* of *VLANxxx*, where *xxxx* represents four numeric digits (including leading zeros) equal to the VLAN ID number. The default **media** option is **ethernet**; the **state** option is **active**. The default *said-value* variable is 100000 plus the VLAN ID; the *mtu-size* variable is 1500; the **stp-type** option is **ieee**. When you enter the **exit** or **apply** vlan configuration command, the VLAN is added if it did not already exist; otherwise, this command does nothing.

```
Switch(vlan)# vlan 2
VLAN 2 added:
    Name: VLAN0002
Switch(vlan)# exit
APPLY completed.
Exiting....
```

This example shows how to modify an existing VLAN by changing its name and MTU size:

```
Switch(vlan)# no vlan name engineering mtu 1200
```

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">show vlan</a>	Displays the parameters for all configured VLANs or one VLAN (if the VLAN ID or name is specified) in the administrative domain.
<a href="#">vlan (global configuration)</a>	Enters config-vlan mode for configuring normal-range and extended-range VLANs.

## vlan access-map

Use the **vlan access-map** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to create or modify a VLAN map entry for VLAN packet filtering. This entry changes the mode to the VLAN access map configuration. Use the **no** form of this command to delete a VLAN map entry. Use the **vlan filter** interface configuration command to apply a VLAN map to one or more VLANs.

**vlan access-map** *name* [*number*]

**no vlan access-map** *name* [*number*]

Syntax Description	
<i>name</i>	Name of the VLAN map.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) The sequence number of the map entry that you want to create or modify (0 to 65535). If you are creating a VLAN map and the sequence number is not specified, it is automatically assigned in increments of 10, starting from 10. This number is the sequence to insert to, or delete from, a VLAN access-map entry.

**Defaults** There are no VLAN map entries and no VLAN maps applied to a VLAN.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** In global configuration mode, use this command to create or modify a VLAN map. This entry changes the mode to VLAN access-map configuration, where you can use the **match** access-map configuration command to specify the access lists for IP or non-IP traffic to match and use the **action** command to set whether a match causes the packet to be forwarded or dropped.

In VLAN access map configuration mode, these commands are available:

- **action:** sets the action to be taken (forward or drop).
- **default:** sets a command to its defaults
- **exit:** exits from VLAN access-map configuration mode
- **match:** sets the values to match (IP address or MAC address).
- **no:** negates a command or set its defaults

When you do not specify an entry number (sequence number), it is added to the end of the map.

There can be only one VLAN map per VLAN and it is applied as packets are received by a VLAN.

You can use the **no vlan access-map** *name* [*number*] command with a sequence number to delete a single entry.

In global configuration mode, use the **vlan filter** interface configuration command to apply the map to one or more VLANs.

**Note**

For more information about VLAN map entries, refer to the software configuration guide for this release.

**Examples**

This example shows how to create a VLAN map named *vac1* and apply matching conditions and actions to it. If no other entries already exist in the map, this will be entry 10.

```
Switch(config)# vlan access-map vac1
Switch(config-access-map)# match ip address acl1
Switch(config-access-map)# action forward
```

This example shows how to delete VLAN map *vac1*:

```
Switch(config)# no vlan access-map vac1
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">action</a>	Sets the action for the VLAN access map entry.
<a href="#">match (access-map configuration)</a>	Sets the VLAN map to match packets against one or more access lists.
<a href="#">show vlan access-map</a>	Displays information about a particular VLAN access map or all VLAN access maps.
<a href="#">vlan filter</a>	Applies the VLAN access map to one or more VLANs.

# vlan database

Use the **vlan database** privileged EXEC command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enter VLAN configuration mode. From this mode, you can add, delete, and modify VLAN configurations for normal-range VLANs and globally propagate these changes by using the VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP). Configuration information is saved in the VLAN database.

## vlan database



### Note

VLAN configuration mode is only valid for VLAN IDs 1 to 1005.

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

No default is defined.

### Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You can use the VLAN database configuration commands to configure VLANs 1 to 1005. To configure extended-range VLANs (VLAN IDs 1006 to 4094), use the **vlan (global configuration)** command to enter config-vlan mode. You can also configure VLAN IDs 1 to 1005 by using the **vlan** global configuration command.

To return to the privileged EXEC mode from the VLAN configuration mode, enter the **exit** command.



### Note

This command mode is different from other modes because it is session-oriented. When you add, delete, or modify VLAN parameters, the changes are not applied until you exit the session by entering the **apply** or **exit** command. When the changes are applied, the VTP configuration version is incremented. You can also *not* apply the changes to the VTP database by entering **abort**.

When you are in VLAN configuration mode, you can access the VLAN database and make changes by using these commands:

- **vlan**: accesses subcommands to add, delete, or modify values associated with a single VLAN. For more information, see the **vlan (VLAN configuration)** command.
- **vtp**: accesses subcommands to perform VTP administrative functions. For more information, see the **vtp (VLAN configuration)** command.

When you have modified VLAN or VTP parameters, you can use these editing buffer manipulation commands:

- **abort**: exits the mode without applying the changes. The VLAN configuration that was running before you entered VLAN configuration mode continues to be used.
- **apply**: applies current changes to the VLAN database, increments the database configuration revision number, propagates it throughout the administrative domain, and remains in VLAN configuration mode.




---

**Note** You cannot use this command when the switch is in VTP client mode.

---

- **exit**: applies all configuration changes to the VLAN database, increments the database configuration number, propagates it throughout the administrative domain, and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
- **no**: negates a command or set its defaults; valid values are **vlan** and **vtp**.
- **reset**: abandons proposed changes to the VLAN database, resets the proposed database to the implemented VLAN database on the switch, and remains in VLAN configuration mode.
- **show**: displays VLAN database information.
- **show changes** [*vlan-id*]: displays the differences between the VLAN database on the switch and the proposed VLAN database for all normal-range VLAN IDs (1 to 1005) or the specified VLAN ID (1 to 1005).
- **show current** [*vlan-id*]: displays the VLAN database on the switch or on a selected VLAN (1 to 1005).
- **show proposed** [*vlan-id*]: displays the proposed VLAN database or a selected VLAN (1 to 1005) from the proposed database. The proposed VLAN database is not the running configuration until you use the **exit** or **apply** VLAN configuration command.

You can verify that VLAN database changes have been made or aborted by using the **show vlan** privileged EXEC command. This output is different from the **show** VLAN database configuration command output.

---

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the VLAN configuration mode from the privileged EXEC mode and to display VLAN database information:

```
Switch# vlan database
Switch(vlan)# show
VLAN ISL Id: 1
  Name: default
  Media Type: Ethernet
VLAN 802.10 Id: 100001
  State: Operational
  MTU: 1500
  Translational Bridged VLAN: 1002
  Translational Bridged VLAN: 1003

VLAN ISL Id: 2
  Name: VLAN0002
  Media Type: Ethernet
VLAN 802.10 Id: 100002
  State: Operational
  MTU: 1500
```

```
VLAN ISL Id: 1002
  Name: fddi-default
  Media Type: FDDI
  VLAN 802.10 Id: 101002
  State: Operational
  MTU: 1500
  Bridge Type: SRB
  Ring Number: 0
  Translational Bridged VLAN: 1
  Translational Bridged VLAN: 1003
```

<output truncated>

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

```
Switch(vlan)# show changes
```

```
DELETED:
  VLAN ISL Id: 4
  Name: VLAN0004
  Media Type: Ethernet
  VLAN 802.10 Id: 100004
  State: Operational
  MTU: 1500
```

```
MODIFIED:
  VLAN ISL Id: 7
  Current State: Operational
  Modified State: Suspended
```

This example shows how to display the differences between VLAN 7 in the current database and the proposed database.

```
Switch(vlan)# show changes 7
```

```
MODIFIED:
  VLAN ISL Id: 7
  Current State: Operational
  Modified State: Suspended
```

This is an example of output from the **show current 20** command. It displays only VLAN 20 of the current database.

```
Switch(vlan)# show current 20
VLAN ISL Id: 20
  Name: VLAN0020
  Media Type: Ethernet
  VLAN 802.10 Id: 100020
  State: Operational
  MTU: 1500
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">show vlan</a>	Displays the parameters for all configured VLANs in the administrative domain.
<a href="#">shutdown vlan</a>	Shuts down (suspends) local traffic on the specified VLAN.
<a href="#">vlan (global configuration)</a>	Enters config-vlan mode for configuring normal-range and extended-range VLANs.

# vlan filter

Use the **vlan filter** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to apply a VLAN map to one or more VLANs. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the map.

**vlan filter** *mapname* **vlan-list** {*list* | **all**}

**no vlan filter** *mapname* **vlan-list** {*list* | **all**}

## Syntax Description

<i>mapname</i>	Name of the VLAN map entry.
<i>list</i>	The list of one or more VLANs in the form tt, uu-vv, xx, yy-zz, where spaces around commas and dashes are optional. The range is 1 to 4094.
<b>all</b>	Remove the filter from all VLANs.

## Defaults

There are no VLAN filters.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To avoid accidentally dropping too many packets and disabling connectivity in the middle of the configuration process, we recommend that you completely define the VLAN access map before applying it to a VLAN.



### Note

For more information about VLAN map entries, refer to the software configuration guide for this release.

## Examples

This example applies VLAN map entry *map1* to VLANs 20 and 30:

```
Switch(config)# vlan filter map1 vlan-list 20, 30
```

This example shows how to delete VLAN map entry *map1* from VLAN 20:

```
Switch(config)# no vlan filter map1 vlan-list 20
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show vlan access-map</a>	Displays information about a particular VLAN access map or all VLAN access maps.
	<a href="#">show vlan filter</a>	Displays information about all VLAN filters or about a particular VLAN or VLAN access map.
	<a href="#">vlan access-map</a>	Creates a VLAN map entry for VLAN packet filtering.



## vmpls reconfirm (privileged EXEC)

Use the **vmpls reconfirm** privileged EXEC command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to immediately send VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) queries to reconfirm all dynamic VLAN assignments with the VLAN Membership Policy Server (VMPS).

### vmpls reconfirm

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** No default is defined.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to immediately send VQP queries to the VMPS:

```
Switch# vmpls reconfirm
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show vmpls** privileged EXEC command and examining the VMPS Action row of the Reconfirmation Status section. The **show vmpls** command shows the result of the last time the assignments were reconfirmed either because the reconfirmation timer expired or because the **vmpls reconfirm** command was entered.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">show vmpls</a>	Displays VQP and VMPS information.
	<a href="#">vmpls reconfirm (global configuration)</a>	Changes the reconfirmation interval for the VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) client.

## vmps reconfirm (global configuration)

Use the **vmps reconfirm** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to change the reconfirmation interval for the VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) client. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**vmps reconfirm** *interval*

**no vmps reconfirm**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>interval</i>	Reconfirmation interval for VQP client queries to the VLAN Membership Policy Server (VMPS) to reconfirm dynamic VLAN assignments. The range is 1 to 120 minutes.
<b>Defaults</b>	The default reconfirmation interval is 60 minutes.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to set the VQP client to reconfirm dynamic VLAN entries every 20 minutes:</p> <pre>Switch(config)# vmps reconfirm 20</pre> <p>You can verify your setting by entering the <b>show vmps</b> privileged EXEC command and examining information in the Reconfirm Interval row.</p>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">show vmps</a>	Displays VQP and VMPS information.
	<a href="#">vmps reconfirm (privileged EXEC)</a>	Sends VQP queries to reconfirm all dynamic VLAN assignments with the VMPS.

## vmmps retry

Use the **vmmps retry** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure the per-server retry count for the VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) client. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**vmmps retry** *count*

**no vmmps retry**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>count</i>	Number of attempts to contact the VLAN Membership Policy Server (VMPS) by the client before querying the next server in the list. The range is 1 to 10.
---------------------------	--------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	The default retry count is 3.
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the retry count to 7:

```
Switch(config)# vmmps retry 7
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show vmmps** privileged EXEC command and examining information in the Server Retry Count row.

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">show vmmps</a>	Displays VQP and VMPS information.

## vmps server

Use the **vmps server** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure the primary VLAN Membership Policy Server (VMPS) and up to three secondary servers. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a VMPS server.

**vmps server** *ipaddress* [**primary**]

**no vmps server** [*ipaddress*]

Syntax Description	<i>ipaddress</i>	IP address or host name of the primary or secondary VMPS servers. If you specify a host name, the Domain Name System (DNS) server must be configured.
	<b>primary</b>	(Optional) Determines whether primary or secondary VMPS servers are being configured.

**Defaults** No primary or secondary VMPS servers are defined.

**Command Modes** Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

The first server entered is automatically selected as the primary server whether or not **primary** is entered. The first server address can be overridden by using **primary** in a subsequent command.

If a member switch in a cluster configuration does not have an IP address, the cluster does not use the VMPS server configured for that member switch. Instead, the cluster uses the VMPS server on the command switch, and the command switch proxies the VMPS requests. The VMPS server treats the cluster as a single switch and uses the IP address of the command switch to respond to requests.

When using the **no** form without specifying the *ipaddress*, all configured servers are deleted. If you delete all servers when dynamic-access ports are present, the switch cannot forward packets from new sources on these ports because it cannot query the VMPS.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the server with IP address 191.10.49.20 as the primary VMPS server. The servers with IP addresses 191.10.49.21 and 191.10.49.22 are configured as secondary servers:

```
Switch(config)# vmps server 191.10.49.20 primary
Switch(config)# vmps server 191.10.49.21
Switch(config)# vmps server 191.10.49.22
```

This example shows how to delete the server with IP address 191.10.49.21:

```
Switch(config)# no vmips server 191.10.49.21
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show vmips** privileged EXEC command and examining information in the VMPS Domain Server row.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">show vmips</a>	Displays VQP and VMPS information.

---

## vtp (global configuration)

Use the **vtp** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to set or modify the VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) configuration characteristics. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the settings or to return to the default settings.

**vtp** { **domain** *domain-name* | **file** *filename* | **interface** *name* [**only**] | **mode** { **client** | **server** | **transparent** } | **password** *password* | **pruning** | **version** *number* }

**no vtp** { **file** | **interface** | **mode** | **password** | **pruning** | **version** }

Syntax Description	
<b>domain</b> <i>domain-name</i>	Specify the VTP domain name, an ASCII string from 1 to 32 characters that identifies the VTP administrative domain for the switch. The domain name is case sensitive.
<b>file</b> <i>filename</i>	Specify the IOS file system file where the VTP VLAN configuration is stored.
<b>interface</b> <i>name</i>	Specify the name of the interface providing the VTP ID updated for this device.
<b>only</b>	(Optional) Use only the IP address of this interface as the VTP IP updater.
<b>mode</b>	Specify the VTP device mode as client, server, or transparent.
<b>client</b>	Place the switch in VTP client mode. A switch in VTP client mode is enabled for VTP, and can send advertisements, but does not have enough nonvolatile storage to store VLAN configurations. You cannot configure VLANs on the switch. When a VTP client starts up, it does not send VTP advertisements until it receives advertisements to initialize its VLAN database.
<b>server</b>	Place the switch in VTP server mode. A switch in VTP server mode is enabled for VTP and sends advertisements. You can configure VLANs on the switch. The switch can recover all the VLAN information in the current VTP database from nonvolatile storage after reboot.
<b>transparent</b>	Place the switch in VTP transparent mode. A switch in VTP transparent mode is disabled for VTP, does not send advertisements or learn from advertisements sent by other devices, and cannot affect VLAN configurations on other devices in the network. The switch receives VTP advertisements and forwards them on all trunk ports except the one on which the advertisement was received.  When VTP mode is transparent, the mode and domain name are saved in the switch running configuration file, and you can save them in the switch startup configuration file by entering the <b>copy running-config startup config</b> privileged EXEC command.
<b>password</b> <i>password</i>	Set the administrative domain password for the generation of the 16-byte secret value used in MD5 digest calculation to be sent in VTP advertisements and to validate received VTP advertisements. The password can be an ASCII string from 1 to 32 characters. The password is case sensitive.
<b>pruning</b>	Enable VTP pruning on the switch.
<b>version</b> <i>number</i>	Set VTP version to version 1 or version 2.

**Defaults**

The default filename is *flash:vlan.dat*.

The default mode is server mode.

No domain name or password is defined.

No password is configured.

Pruning is disabled.

The default version is version 1.

**Command Modes**

Global configuration

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

When you save VTP mode, domain name, and VLAN configurations in the switch startup configuration file and reboot the switch, the VTP and VLAN configurations are determined by these conditions:

- If both the VLAN database and the configuration file show the VTP mode as transparent and the VTP domain names match, the VLAN database is ignored. The VTP and VLAN configurations in the startup configuration file are used. The VLAN database revision number remains unchanged in the VLAN database.
- If the startup VTP mode is server mode, or the startup VTP mode or domain names do not match the VLAN database, VTP mode and VLAN configuration for the first 1005 VLANs are determined by VLAN database information, and VLANs greater than 1005 are configured from the switch configuration file.

The **vtp file filename** cannot be used to load a new database; it renames only the file in which the existing database is stored.

Follow these guidelines when configuring a VTP domain name:

- The switch is in the no-management-domain state until you configure a domain name. While in the no-management-domain state, the switch does not send any VTP advertisements even if changes occur to the local VLAN configuration. The switch leaves the no-management-domain state after it receives the first VTP summary packet on any port that is trunking or after you configure a domain name by using the **vtp domain** command. If the switch receives its domain from a summary packet, it resets its configuration revision number to 0. After the switch leaves the no-management-domain state, it can no be configured to re-enter it until you clear the nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM) and reload the software.
- Domain names are case-sensitive.
- After you configure a domain name, it cannot be removed. You can only reassign it to a different domain.

Follow these guidelines when setting VTP mode:

- The **no vtp mode** command returns the switch to VTP server mode.
- The **vtp mode server** command is the same as **no vtp mode** except that it does not return an error if the switch is not in client or transparent mode.

- If the receiving switch is in client mode, the client switch changes its configuration to duplicate the configuration of the server. If you have switches in client mode, be sure to make all VTP or VLAN configuration changes on a switch in server mode. If the receiving switch is in server mode or transparent mode, the switch configuration is not changed.
- Switches in transparent mode do not participate in VTP. If you make VTP or VLAN configuration changes on a switch in transparent mode, the changes are not propagated to other switches in the network.
- If you change the VTP or VLAN configuration on a switch that is in server mode, that change is propagated to all the switches in the same VTP domain.
- The **vtp mode transparent** command disables VTP from the domain but does not remove the domain from the switch.
- The VTP mode must be transparent for you to add extended-range VLANs or for VTP and VLAN information to be saved in the running configuration file.
- If extended-range VLANs are configured on the switch and you attempt to set the VTP mode to server or client, you receive an error message, and the configuration is not allowed.
- VTP can be set to either server or client mode only when dynamic VLAN creation is disabled.

Follow these guidelines when setting a VTP password:

- Passwords are case sensitive. Passwords should match on all switches in the same domain.
- When you use the **no vtp password** form of the command, the switch returns to the no-password state.

Follow these guidelines when setting VTP pruning:

- VTP pruning removes information about each pruning-eligible VLAN from VTP updates if there are no stations belonging to that VLAN.
- If you enable pruning on the VTP server, it is enabled for the entire management domain for VLAN IDs 1 to 1005.
- Only VLANs in the pruning-eligible list can be pruned.
- Pruning is supported with VTP version 1 and version 2.

Follow these guidelines when setting the VTP version:

- Toggling the version 2 (v2) mode state modifies parameters of certain default VLANs.
- Each VTP switch automatically detects the capabilities of all the other VTP devices. To use version 2, all VTP switches in the network must support version 2; otherwise, you must configure them to operate in VTP version 1 mode.
- If all switches in a domain are VTP version 2-capable, you need only to configure version 2 on one switch; the version number is then propagated to the other version-2 capable switches in the VTP domain.
- If you are using VTP in a Token Ring environment, VTP version 2 must be enabled.
- If you are configuring a Token Ring bridge relay function (TrBRF) or Token Ring concentrator relay function (TrCRF) VLAN media type, you must use version 2.
- If you are configuring a Token Ring or Token Ring-NET VLAN media type, you must use version 1.

You cannot save password, pruning, and version configurations in the switch configuration file.



**Examples**

This example shows how to rename the filename for VTP configuration storage to *vtpfilename*:

```
Switch(config)# vtp file vtpfilename
```

This example shows how to clear the device storage filename:

```
Switch(config)# no vtp file vtpconfig
Clearing device storage filename.
```

This example shows how to specify the name of the interface providing the VTP updater ID for this device:

```
Switch(config)# vtp interface gigabitethernet
```

This example shows how to set the administrative domain for the switch:

```
Switch(config)# vtp domain OurDomainName
```

This example shows how to place the switch in VTP transparent mode:

```
Switch(config)# vtp mode transparent
```

This example shows how to configure the VTP domain password:

```
Switch(config)# vtp password ThisIsOurDomain'sPassword
```

This example shows how to enable pruning in the VLAN database:

```
Switch(config)# vtp pruning
Pruning switched ON
```

This example shows how to enable version 2 mode in the VLAN database:

```
Switch(config)# vtp version 2
```

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show vtp status</b>	Displays the VTP statistics for the switch and general information about the VTP management domain status.
<b>vtp (VLAN configuration)</b>	Configures VTP domain-name, password, pruning, version, and mode.

## vtp (VLAN configuration)

Use the **vtp** VLAN configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) characteristics. You access VLAN configuration mode by entering the **vlan database** privileged EXEC command. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings, disable the characteristic, or remove the password.

```
vtp {domain domain-name | password password | pruning | v2-mode | {server | client | transparent}}
```

```
no vtp {client | password | pruning | transparent | v2-mode}
```



### Note

VTP configuration in VLAN configuration mode is saved in the VLAN database when applied.

### Syntax Description

<b>domain</b> <i>domain-name</i>	Set the VTP domain name by entering an ASCII string from 1 to 32 characters that identifies the VTP administrative domain for the switch. The domain name is case sensitive.
<b>password</b> <i>password</i>	Set the administrative domain password for the generation of the 16-byte secret value used in MD5 digest calculation to be sent in VTP advertisements and to validate received VTP advertisements. The password can be an ASCII string from 1 to 32 characters. The password is case sensitive.
<b>pruning</b>	Enable pruning in the VTP administrative domain. VTP pruning causes information about each pruning-eligible VLAN to be removed from VTP updates if there are no stations belonging to that VLAN.
<b>v2-mode</b>	Enable VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) version 2 in the administrative domains.
<b>client</b>	Place the switch in VTP client mode. A switch in VTP client mode is enabled for VTP, can send advertisements, but does not have enough nonvolatile storage to store VLAN configurations. You cannot configure VLANs on it. When a VTP client starts up, it does not send VTP advertisements until it receives advertisements to initialize its VLAN database.
<b>server</b>	Place the switch in VTP server mode. A switch in VTP server mode is enabled for VTP and sends advertisements. You can configure VLANs on it. The switch can recover all the VLAN information in the current VTP database from nonvolatile storage after reboot.
<b>transparent</b>	Place the switch in VTP transparent mode. A switch in VTP transparent mode is disabled for VTP, does not send advertisements or learn from advertisements sent by other devices, and cannot affect VLAN configurations on other devices in the network. The switch receives VTP advertisements and forwards them on all trunk ports except the one on which the advertisement was received.

**Defaults**

The default mode is server mode.  
 No domain name is defined.  
 No password is configured.  
 Pruning is disabled.  
 VTP version 2 (v2 mode) is disabled.

**Command Modes**

VLAN configuration

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

If the VTP mode is transparent, the mode and domain name are saved in the switch running configuration file, and you can save the configuration in the switch startup configuration file by using the **copy running-config startup-config** privileged EXEC command.

Follow these guidelines when setting the VTP mode:

- The **no vtp client** and **no vtp transparent** forms of the command return the switch to VTP server mode.
- The **vtp server** command is the same as **no vtp client** or **no vtp transparent** except that it does not return an error if the switch is not in client or transparent mode.
- If the receiving switch is in client mode, the client switch changes its configuration to duplicate the configuration of the server. If you have switches in client mode, make sure to make all VTP or VLAN configuration changes on a switch in server mode. If the receiving switch is in server mode or transparent mode, the switch configuration is not changed.
- Switches in transparent mode do not participate in VTP. If you make VTP or VLAN configuration changes on a switch in transparent mode, the changes are not propagated to other switches in the network.
- If you make a change to the VTP or VLAN configuration on a switch in server mode, that change is propagated to all the switches in the same VTP domain.
- The **vtp transparent** command disables VTP from the domain but does not remove the domain from the switch.
- The VTP mode must be transparent for you to add extended-range VLANs or for the VTP and the VLAN configurations to be saved in the running configuration file.
- If extended-range VLANs are configured on the switch and you attempt to set the VTP mode to server or client, you receive an error message and the configuration is not allowed.
- VTP can be set to either server or client mode only when dynamic VLAN creation is disabled.

Follow these guidelines when configuring a VTP domain name:

- The switch is in the no-management-domain state until you configure a domain name. While in the no-management-domain state, the switch does not send any VTP advertisements even if changes occur to the local VLAN configuration. The switch leaves the no-management-domain state after receiving the first VTP summary packet on any port that is currently trunking or after configuring a domain name with the **vtp domain** command. If the switch receives its domain from a summary packet, it resets its configuration revision number to zero. After the switch leaves the no-management-domain state, it can never be configured to reenter it until you clear the nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM) and reload the software.
- Domain names are case sensitive.
- After you configure a domain name, it cannot be removed. You can reassign it only to a different domain.

Follow these guidelines when configuring a VTP password:

- Passwords are case sensitive. Passwords should match on all switches in the same domain.
- When the **no vtp password** form of the command is used, the switch returns to the no-password state.

Follow these guidelines when enabling VTP pruning:

- If you enable pruning on the VTP server, it is enabled for the entire management domain.
- Only VLANs included in the pruning-eligible list can be pruned.
- Pruning is supported with VTP version 1 and version 2.

Follow these guidelines when enabling VTP version 2 (v2-mode):

- Toggling the version (v2-mode) state modifies certain parameters of certain default VLANs.
- Each VTP switch automatically detects the capabilities of all the other VTP devices. To use VTP version 2, all VTP switches in the network must support version 2; otherwise, you must configure them to operate in VTP version 1 (**no vtp v2-mode**).
- If all switches in a domain are VTP version 2-capable, you need only to enable VTP version 2 on one switch; the version number is then propagated to the other version-2 capable switches in the VTP domain.
- If you are using VTP in a Token Ring environment or configuring a Token Ring bridge relay function (TrBRF) or Token Ring concentrator relay function (TrCRF) VLAN media type, VTP version 2 (**v2-mode**) must be enabled.
- If you are configuring a Token Ring or Token Ring-NET VLAN media type, you must use VTP version 1.

## Examples

This example shows how to place the switch in VTP transparent mode:

```
Switch(vlan)# vtp transparent
Setting device to VTP TRANSPARENT mode.
```

This example shows how to set the administrative domain for the switch:

```
Switch(vlan)# vtp domain OurDomainName
Changing VTP domain name from cisco to OurDomainName
```

This example shows how to configure the VTP domain password:

```
Switch(vlan)# vtp password private
Setting device VLAN database password to private.
```

This example shows how to enable pruning in the proposed new VLAN database:

```
Switch(vlan)# vtp pruning
Pruning switched ON
```

This example shows how to enable v2 mode in the proposed new VLAN database:

```
Switch(vlan)# vtp v2-mode
V2 mode enabled.
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show vtp status</b>	Displays the VTP statistics for the switch and general information about the VTP management domain status.
	<b>switchport trunk pruning</b>	Configures the VLAN pruning-eligible list for ports in trunking mode.
	<b>vtp (global configuration)</b>	Configures the VTP filename, interface, domain name, and mode.





## Boot Loader Commands

---

This appendix describes the boot loader commands on the Catalyst 3750 switches. Unless otherwise noted, the term *switch* refers to a standalone switch and to a switch stack.

During normal boot loader operation, you are not presented with the boot loader command-line prompt. You gain access to the boot loader command line if the switch is set to manually boot, if an error occurs during power-on self test (POST) DRAM testing, or if an error occurs while loading the operating system (a corrupted IOS image). You can also access the boot loader if you have lost or forgotten the switch password.



### Note

The default configuration for Catalyst 3750 switches allows an end user with physical access to the switch to recover from a lost password by interrupting the boot process while the switch is powering up and then entering a new password. The password recovery disable feature allows the system administrator to protect access to the switch password by disabling part of this functionality and allowing the user to interrupt the boot process only by agreeing to set the system back to the default configuration. With password recovery disabled, the user can still interrupt the boot process and change the password, but the configuration file (`config.text`) and the VLAN database file (`vlan.dat`) are deleted. For more information, refer to the software configuration guide for this release.

You can access the boot loader through a switch console connection at 9600 bps. Unplug the switch power cord, and press the switch **Mode** button while reconnecting the power cord. You can release the **Mode** button a second or two after the LED above port 1X goes off. You should then see the boot loader *Switch:* prompt. The boot loader performs low-level CPU initialization, performs POST, and loads a default operating system image into memory.

# boot

Use the **boot** boot loader command to load and boot an executable image and to enter the command-line interface.

```
boot [-post | -n | -p | flag] filesystem:/file-url ...
```

## Syntax Description

<b>-post</b>	(Optional) Run the loaded image with an extended or comprehensive power-on self-test (POST). Using this keyword causes POST to take longer to complete.
<b>-n</b>	(Optional) Pause for the IOS debugger immediately after launching.
<b>-p</b>	(Optional) Pause for the JTAG debugger right after loading the image.
<i>filesystem:</i>	Alias for a Flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board Flash device.
<i>/file-url</i>	(Optional) Path (directory) and name of a bootable image. Separate image names with a semicolon.

## Defaults

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

## Command Modes

Boot loader

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

When you enter the **boot** command without any arguments, the switch attempts to automatically boot the system by using the information in the BOOT environment variable, if any. If you supply an image name for the *file-url* variable, the **boot** command attempts to boot the specified image.

When you set boot loader **boot** command options, they are executed immediately and apply only to the current boot loader session. These settings are not saved for the next boot operation.

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

## Examples

This example shows how to boot the switch using the *new-image.bin* image:

```
switch: boot flash:/new-images/new-image.bin
```

After entering this command, you are prompted to start the setup program.



Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">set</a>	Sets the BOOT environment variable to boot a specific image when the <b>BOOT</b> keyword is appended to the command.

# cat

Use the **cat** boot loader command to display the contents of one or more files.

```
cat filesystem:/file-url ...
```

Syntax Description	<i>filesystem:</i>	Alias for a Flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board Flash device.
	<i>/file-url</i>	Path (directory) and name of the files to display. Separate each filename with a space.

Command Modes	Boot loader
---------------	-------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.
	If you specify a list of files, the contents of each file is sequentially displayed.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the contents of two files:

```
switch: cat flash:/new-images/info flash:env_vars
version_suffix: i5q3l2-121-11.AX
version_directory: c3750-i5q3l2-mz.121-11.AX
image_name: c3750-i5q3l2-mz.121-11.AX.bin
ios_image_file_size: 3049472
total_image_file_size: 4551168
image_feature: LAYER_3|MIN_DRAM_MEG=64
image_family: C3750
info_end:
BAUD=57600
MANUAL_BOOT=no
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">more</a>	Displays the contents of one or more files.
	<a href="#">type</a>	Displays the contents of one or more files.

# copy

Use the **copy** boot loader command to copy a file from a source to a destination.

```
copy [-b block-size] filesystem:/source-file-url filesystem:/destination-file-url
```

Syntax Description		
<b>-b</b> <i>block-size</i>	(Optional)	This option is used only for internal development and testing.
<i>filesystem:</i>	Alias for a Flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board Flash device.	
<i>/source-file-url</i>	Path (directory) and filename (source) to be copied.	
<i>/destination-file-url</i>	Path (directory) and filename of the destination.	

**Defaults** The default block size is 4 KB.

**Command Modes** Boot loader

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

Directory names are limited to 45 characters between the slashes (/); the name cannot contain control characters, spaces, deletes, slashes, quotes, semicolons, or colons.

Filenames are limited to 45 characters; the name cannot contain control characters, spaces, deletes, slashes, quotes, semicolons, or colons.

If you are copying a file to a new directory, the directory must already exist.

**Examples**

This example show how to copy a file at the root:

```
switch: copy flash:test1.text flash:test4.text
.
```

File "flash:test1.text" successfully copied to "flash:test4.text"

You can verify that the file was copied by entering the **dir filesystem:** boot loader command.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">delete</a>	Deletes one or more files from the specified file system.

# delete

Use the **delete** boot loader command to delete one or more files from the specified file system.

**delete** *filesystem:/file-url ...*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>filesystem:</i>	Alias for a Flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board Flash device.
	<i>/file-url</i>	Path (directory) and filename to delete. Separate each filename with a space.

<b>Command Modes</b>	Boot loader
----------------------	-------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.
	The switch prompts you for confirmation before deleting each file.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete two files:
	<pre>switch: delete flash:test2.text flash:test5.text Are you sure you want to delete "flash:test2.text" (y/n)?y File "flash:test2.text" deleted Are you sure you want to delete "flash:test5.text" (y/n)?y File "flash:test2.text" deleted</pre>

You can verify that the files were deleted by entering the **dir flash:** boot loader command.

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">copy</a>	Copies a file from a source to a destination.

# dir

Use the **dir** boot loader command to display a list of files and directories on the specified file system.

**dir** *filesystem:/file-url ...*

Syntax Description	<i>filesystem:</i>	Alias for a Flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board Flash device.
	<i>/file-url</i>	(Optional) Path (directory) and directory name whose contents you want to display. Separate each directory name with a space.

Command Modes	Boot loader
---------------	-------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Directory names are case sensitive.
------------------	-------------------------------------

**Examples** This example shows how to display the files in Flash memory:

```
switch: dir flash:
```

```
Directory of flash:/
```

```

  3  -rwx      1839  Mar 01 2002 00:48:15  config.text
 11  -rwx      1140  Mar 01 2002 04:18:48  vlan.dat
 21  -rwx         26  Mar 01 2002 00:01:39  env_vars
  9  drwx       768  Mar 01 2002 23:11:42  html
 16  -rwx     1037  Mar 01 2002 00:01:11  config.text
 14  -rwx     1099  Mar 01 2002 01:14:05  homepage.htm
 22  -rwx         96  Mar 01 2002 00:01:39  system_env_vars
 17  drwx       192  Mar 06 2002 23:22:03  c3750-i5q312-mz.121-11.64.AX
```

```
15998976 bytes total (6397440 bytes free)
```

Table A-1 describes the fields in the display.

**Table A-1** *dir* Field Descriptions

Field	Description
2	Index number of the file.
-rwx	File permission, which can be any or all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• d—directory</li> <li>• r—readable</li> <li>• w—writable</li> <li>• x—executable</li> </ul>
1644045	Size of the file.
<date>	Last modification date.
env_vars	Filename.

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">mkdir</a>	Creates one or more directories.
<a href="#">rmdir</a>	Removes one or more directories.

# flash\_init

Use the **flash\_init** boot loader command to initialize the Flash file system.

## **flash\_init**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** The Flash file system is automatically initialized during normal system operation.

---

**Command Modes** Boot loader

---

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---

---

**Usage Guidelines** During the normal boot process, the Flash file system is automatically initialized.

Use this command to manually initialize the Flash file system. For example, you use this command during the recovery procedure for a lost or forgotten password.

# format

Use the **format** boot loader command to format the specified file system and destroy all data in that file system.

**format** *filesystem:*

---

## Syntax Description

*filesystem:* Alias for a Flash file system. Use **flash:** for the system board Flash device.

---



---

## Command Modes

Boot loader

---

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---



---

## Usage Guidelines



### Caution

Use this command with care; it destroys all data on the file system and renders your system unusable.

---



# fsck

Use the **fsck** boot loader command to check the file system for consistency.

**fsck** [-test | -f] *filesystem*:

Syntax Description	<b>-test</b>	(Optional) Initialize the file system code and perform extra POST on Flash memory. An extensive, nondestructive memory test is performed on every byte that makes up the file system.
	<b>-f</b>	(Optional) Initialize the file system code and perform a fast file consistency check. Cyclic redundancy checks (CRCs) in the flashfs sectors are not checked.
	<i>filesystem</i> :	Alias for a Flash file system. Use <b>flash</b> : for the system board Flash device.

**Defaults** No file system check is performed.

**Command Modes** Boot loader

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To stop an in-progress file system consistency check, disconnect the switch power and then reconnect the power.

**Examples** This example shows how to perform an extensive file system check on Flash memory:

```
switch: fsck -test flash:
```

# help

Use the **help** boot loader command to display the available commands.

## **help**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Modes** Boot loader

---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---

---

**Usage Guidelines** You can also use the question mark (?) to display a list of available boot loader commands.

# load\_helper

Use the **load\_helper** boot loader command to load and initialize one or more helper images, which extend or patch the functionality of the boot loader.

**load\_helper** *filesystem:**file-url* ...

Syntax	Description
<i>filesystem:</i>	Alias for a Flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board Flash device.
<i>file-url</i>	Path (directory) and a list of loadable helper files to dynamically load during loader initialization. Separate each image name with a semicolon.

**Defaults** No helper files are loaded.

**Command Modes** Boot loader

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **load\_helper** command searches for loadable files only if the HELPER environment variable is set. Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

# memory

Use the **memory** boot loader command to display memory heap utilization information.

## memory

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Modes** Boot loader

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to display memory heap utilization information:

```
switch: memory
Text: 0x00700000 - 0x0071cf24 (0x0001cf24 bytes)
Rotext: 0x00000000 - 0x00000000 (0x00000000 bytes)
Data: 0x0071cf24 - 0x00723a0c (0x00006ae8 bytes)
Bss: 0x0072529c - 0x00746f94 (0x00021cf8 bytes)
Stack: 0x00746f94 - 0x00756f94 (0x00010000 bytes)
Heap: 0x00756f98 - 0x00800000 (0x000a9068 bytes)
```

```
Bottom heap utilization is 22 percent.
Top heap utilization is 0 percent.
Total heap utilization is 22 percent.
Total bytes: 0xa9068 (692328)
Bytes used: 0x26888 (157832)
Bytes available: 0x827e0 (534496)
```

```
Alternate heap utilization is 0 percent.
Total alternate heap bytes: 0x6fd000 (7327744)
Alternate heap bytes used: 0x0 (0)
Alternate heap bytes available: 0x6fd000 (7327744)
```

Table A-2 describes the fields in the display.

**Table A-2** *memory Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Text	Beginning and ending address of the text storage area.
Rotext	Beginning and ending address of the read-only text storage area. This part of the data segment is grouped with the Text entry.
Data	Beginning and ending address of the data segment storage area.
Bss	Beginning and ending address of the block started by symbol (Bss) storage area. It is initialized to zero.
Stack	Beginning and ending address of the area in memory allocated to the software to store automatic variables, return addresses, and so forth.
Heap	Beginning and ending address of the area in memory that memory is dynamically allocated to and freed from.

# mkdir

Use the **mkdir** boot loader command to create one or more new directories on the specified file system.

**mkdir** *filesystem:/directory-url ...*

Syntax Description	<i>filesystem:</i>	Alias for a Flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board Flash device.
	<i>/directory-url</i>	Name of the directories to create. Separate each directory name with a space.

Command Modes	Boot loader
---------------	-------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Directory names are case sensitive.
	Directory names are limited to 45 characters between the slashes (/); the name cannot contain control characters, spaces, deletes, slashes, quotes, semicolons, or colons.

**Examples** This example shows how to make a directory called Saved\_Configs:

```
switch: mkdir flash:Saved_Configs
Directory "flash:Saved_Configs" created
```

This example shows how to make two directories:

```
switch: mkdir flash:Saved_Configs1 flash:Test
Directory "flash:Saved_Configs1" created
Directory "flash:Test" created
```

You can verify that the directory was created by entering the **dir** *filesystem:* boot loader command.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">dir</a>	Displays a list of files and directories on the specified file system.
	<a href="#">rmdir</a>	Removes one or more directories from the specified file system.

# more

Use the **more** boot loader command to display the contents of one or more files.

```
more filesystem:/file-url ...
```

Syntax Description	<i>filesystem:</i>	Alias for a Flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board Flash device.
	<i>/file-url</i>	Path (directory) and name of the files to display. Separate each filename with a space.

Command Modes	Boot loader
---------------	-------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.</p> <p>If you specify a list of files, the contents of each file is sequentially displayed.</p>
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to display the contents of two files:
----------	--

```
switch: more flash:/new-images/info flash:env_vars
version_suffix: i5q312-121-11.AX
version_directory: c3750-i5q312-mz.121-11.AX
image_name: c3750-i5q312-mz.121-11.AX.bin
ios_image_file_size: 3049472
total_image_file_size: 4551168
image_feature: LAYER_3|MIN_DRAM_MEG=64
image_family: C3750
info_end:
BAUD=57600
MANUAL_BOOT=no
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">cat</a>	Displays the contents of one or more files.
	<a href="#">type</a>	Displays the contents of one or more files.

# rename

Use the **rename** boot loader command to rename a file.

```
rename filesystem:/source-file-url filesystem:/destination-file-url
```

Syntax Description	
<i>filesystem:</i>	Alias for a Flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board Flash device.
<i>/source-file-url</i>	Original path (directory) and filename.
<i>/destination-file-url</i>	New path (directory) and filename.

Command Modes	
	Boot loader

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

Directory names are limited to 45 characters between the slashes (/); the name cannot contain control characters, spaces, deletes, slashes, quotes, semicolons, or colons.

Filenames are limited to 45 characters; the name cannot contain control characters, spaces, deletes, slashes, quotes, semicolons, or colons.

**Examples**

This example shows a file named *config.text* being renamed to *config1.text*:

```
switch: rename flash:config.text flash:config1.text
```

You can verify that the file was renamed by entering the **dir** *filesystem:* boot loader command.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">copy</a>	Copies a file from a source to a destination.



# reset

Use the **reset** boot loader command to perform a hard reset on the system. A hard reset is similar to power-cycling the switch, clearing the processor, registers, and memory.

**reset**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Modes** Boot loader

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---



---

**Examples** This example shows how to reset the system:

```
switch: reset
Are you sure you want to reset the system (y/n)?y
System resetting...
```

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">boot</a>	Loads and boots an executable image and enters the command-line interface.

---

# rmdir

Use the **rmdir** boot loader command to remove one or more empty directories from the specified file system.

```
rmdir filesystem:/directory-url ...
```

## Syntax Description

<i>filesystem:</i>	Alias for a Flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board Flash device.
<i>/directory-url</i>	Path (directory) and name of the empty directories to remove. Separate each directory name with a space.

## Command Modes

Boot loader

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Directory names are case sensitive and limited to 45 characters between the slashes (/); the name cannot contain control characters, spaces, deletes, slashes, quotes, semicolons, or colons.

Before removing a directory, you must first delete all the files in the directory.

The switch prompts you for confirmation before deleting each directory.

## Examples

This example shows how to remove a directory:

```
switch: rmdir flash:Test
```

You can verify that the directory was deleted by entering the **dir** *filesystem:* boot loader command.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>dir</b>	Displays a list of files and directories on the specified file system.
<b>mkdir</b>	Creates one or more new directories on the specified file system.

# set

Use the **set** boot loader command to set or display environment variables, which can be used to control the boot loader or any other software running on the switch.

**set** *variable value*



Note

Under normal circumstances, it is not necessary to alter the setting of the environment variables.

## Syntax Description

<i>variable value</i>	<p>Use one of these keywords for <i>variable</i> and <i>value</i>:</p> <p><b>MANUAL_BOOT</b>—Determines whether the switch automatically or manually boots.</p> <p>Valid values are 1, yes, 0, and no. If it is set to no or 0, the boot loader attempts to automatically boot the system. If it is set to anything else, you must manually boot the switch from the boot loader mode.</p> <p><b>BOOT filesystem:/file-url</b>— A semicolon-separated list of executable files to try to load and execute when automatically booting.</p> <p>If the <b>BOOT</b> environment variable is not set, the system attempts to load and execute the first executable image it can find by using a recursive, depth-first search through the flash: file system. If the <b>BOOT</b> variable is set but the specified images cannot be loaded, the system attempts to boot the first bootable file that it can find in the Flash file system.</p> <p><b>ENABLE_BREAK</b>—Determines whether the automatic boot process can be interrupted by using the Break key on the console.</p> <p>Valid values are 1, yes, on, 0, no, and off. If it is set to 1, yes, or on, you can interrupt the automatic boot process by pressing the Break key on the console after the Flash file system has initialized.</p> <p><b>HELPER filesystem:/file-url</b>— A semicolon-separated list of loadable files to dynamically load during the boot loader initialization. Helper files extend or patch the functionality of the boot loader.</p> <p><b>PS1 prompt</b>—A string that is used as the command-line prompt in boot loader mode.</p> <p><b>CONFIG_FILE flash:/file-url</b>—The filename that IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the system configuration.</p> <p><b>BAUD rate</b>—The rate in bits per second (bps) used for the console. The IOS software inherits the baud rate setting from the boot loader and continues to use this value unless the configuration file specifies another setting. The range is from 0 to 4294967295 bps. Valid values are 50, 75, 110, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2000, 2400, 3600, 4800, 7200, 9600, 14400, 19200, 28800, 38400, 56000, 57600, 115200, and 128000.</p> <p>The most commonly used values are 300, 1200, 2400, 9600, 19200, 57600, and 115200.</p>
-----------------------	--

---

**BOOHLPR** *filesystem:/file-url*—The name of the IOS helper image that is first loaded into memory so that it can then load a second IOS image into memory and launch it. This variable is used only for internal development and testing.

**HELPER\_CONFIG\_FILE** *filesystem:/file-url*—The name of the configuration file to be used by the IOS helper image. If this is not set, the file specified by the CONFIG\_FILE environment variable is used by all versions of IOS that are loaded, including the helper image. This variable is used only for internal development and testing.

---

## Defaults

The environment variables have these default values:

MANUAL\_BOOT: No (0)

BOOT: Null string

ENABLE\_BREAK: No (Off or 0) (the automatic boot process cannot be interrupted by pressing the Break key on the console).

HELPER: No default value (helper files are not automatically loaded).

PS1: switch:

CONFIG\_FILE: config.text

BAUD: 9600 bps

BOOHLPR: No default value (no helper images are specified).

HELPER\_CONFIG\_FILE: No default value (no helper configuration file is specified).

SWITCH\_NUMBER: 1

SWITCH\_PRIORITY: 1



### Note

---

Environment variables that have values are stored in the Flash file system in various files. The format of these files is that each line contains an environment variable name and an equal sign followed by the value of the variable. A variable has no value if it is not listed in this file; it has a value if it is listed in the file even if the value is a null string. A variable that is set to a null string (for example, “ ”) is a variable with a value. Many environment variables are predefined and have default values.

---

## Command Modes

Boot loader

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---

---

**Usage Guidelines**

Environment variables are case sensitive and must be entered as documented.

Environment variables that have values are stored in Flash memory outside of the Flash file system.

The MANUAL\_BOOT environment variable can also be set by using the **boot manual** global configuration command.

The BOOT environment variable can also be set by using the **boot system filesystem:/file-url** global configuration command.

The ENABLE\_BREAK environment variable can also be set by using the **boot enable-break** global configuration command.

The HELPER environment variable can also be set by using the **boot helper filesystem:/file-url** global configuration command.

The CONFIG\_FILE environment variable can also be set by using the **boot config-file flash:/file-url** global configuration command.

The BOOTHLP environment variable can also be set by using the **boot boothlpr filesystem:/file-url** global configuration command.

The HELPER\_CONFIG\_FILE environment variable can also be set by using the **boot helper-config-file filesystem:/file-url** global configuration command.

The HELPER\_CONFIG\_FILE environment variable can also be set by using the **boot helper-config-file filesystem:/file-url** global configuration command.

The SWITCH\_NUMBER environment variable can also be set by using the **switch current-stack-member-number renumber new-stack-member-number** global configuration command.

The SWITCH\_PRIORITY environment variable can also be set by using the **switch stack-member-number priority priority-number** global configuration command.

The boot loader prompt string (PS1) can be up to 120 printable characters except the equal sign (=).

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to change the boot loader prompt:

```
switch: set PS1 loader:
loader:
```

You can verify your setting by using the **set** boot loader command.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">unset</a>	Resets one or more environment variables to its previous setting.

# type

Use the **type** boot loader command to display the contents of one or more files.

**type** *filesystem:**lfile-url* ...

Syntax Description	<i>filesystem:</i>	Alias for a Flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board Flash device.
	<i>lfile-url</i>	Path (directory) and name of the files to display. Separate each filename with a space.

Command Modes	Boot loader
---------------	-------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.  
If you specify a list of files, the contents of each file is sequentially displayed.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the contents of two files:

```
switch: type flash:/new-images/info flash:env_vars
version_suffix: i5q3l2-121-11.AX
version_directory: c3750-i5q3l2-mz.121-11.AX
image_name: c3750-i5q3l2-mz.121-11.AX.bin
ios_image_file_size: 3049472
total_image_file_size: 4551168
image_feature: LAYER_3|MIN_DRAM_MEG=64
image_family: C3750
info_end:
BAUD=57600
MANUAL_BOOT=no
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">cat</a>	Displays the contents of one or more files.
	<a href="#">more</a>	Displays the contents of one or more files.

# unset

Use the **unset** boot loader command to reset one or more environment variables.

**unset** *variable* ...



Note

Under normal circumstances, it is not necessary to alter the setting of the environment variables.

## Syntax Description

<i>variable</i>	<p>Use one of these keywords for <i>variable</i>:</p> <p><b>MANUAL_BOOT</b>—Determines whether the switch automatically or manually boots.</p> <p><b>BOOT</b>—Resets the list of executable files to try to load and execute when automatically booting. If the <b>BOOT</b> environment variable is not set, the system attempts to load and execute the first executable image it can find by using a recursive, depth-first search through the Flash file system. If the <b>BOOT</b> variable is set but the specified images cannot be loaded, the system attempts to boot the first bootable file that it can find in the Flash file system.</p> <p><b>ENABLE_BREAK</b>—Determines whether the automatic boot process can be interrupted by using the Break key on the console after the Flash file system has been initialized.</p> <p><b>HELPER</b>—A semicolon-separated list of loadable files to dynamically load during the boot loader initialization. Helper files extend or patch the functionality of the boot loader.</p> <p><b>PS1</b>—A string that is used as the command-line prompt in boot loader mode.</p> <p><b>CONFIG_FILE</b>—Resets the filename that IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the system configuration.</p> <p><b>BAUD</b>—Resets the rate in bits per second (bps) used for the console. The IOS software inherits the baud rate setting from the boot loader and continues to use this value unless the configuration file specifies another setting.</p> <p><b>BOOHLPR</b>—Resets the name of the IOS helper image that is first loaded into memory so that it can then load a second IOS image into memory and launch it. This variable is used only for internal development and testing.</p> <p><b>HELPER_CONFIG_FILE</b>—Resets the name of the configuration file to be used by the IOS helper image. If this is not set, the file specified by the <b>CONFIG_FILE</b> environment variable is used by all versions of IOS that are loaded, including the helper image. This variable is used only for internal development and testing.</p>
-----------------	---

## Command Modes

Boot loader

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines**

The MANUAL\_BOOT environment variable can also be reset by using the **no boot manual** global configuration command.

The BOOT environment variable can also be reset by using the **no boot system** global configuration command.

The ENABLE\_BREAK environment variable can also be reset by using the **no boot enable-break** global configuration command.

The HELPER environment variable can also be reset by using the **no boot helper** global configuration command.

The CONFIG\_FILE environment variable can also be reset by using the **no boot config-file** global configuration command.

The BOOTHLP environment variable can also be reset by using the **no boot boothlpr** global configuration command.

The HELPER\_CONFIG\_FILE environment variable can also be reset by using the **no boot helper-config-file** global configuration command.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to reset the prompt string to its previous setting:

```
switch: unset PS1
switch:
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">set</a>	Sets or displays environment variables.



# version

Use the **version** boot loader command to display the boot loader version.

**version**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Command Modes** Boot loader

---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---

---

**Examples** This example shows how to display the boot loader version:

```
switch: version
C3750 Boot Loader (C3750-HBOOT-M) Version 12.1(11)AX
Compiled Wed 21-Feb-02 14:58 by devgoyal
switch:
```

■ version



## Debug Commands

---

This appendix describes the **debug** privileged EXEC commands that have been created or changed for use with the Catalyst 3750 switch. These commands are helpful in diagnosing and resolving internetworking problems and should be enabled only under the guidance of Cisco technical support staff.



### Caution

---

Because debugging output is assigned high priority in the CPU process, it can render the system unusable. For this reason, use the **debug** commands only to troubleshoot specific problems or during troubleshooting sessions with Cisco technical support staff. It is best to use the **debug** commands during periods of lower network traffic and fewer users. Debugging during these periods decreases the likelihood that increased **debug** command processing overhead will affect system use.

---

# debug autoqos

Use the **debug autoqos** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the automatic quality of service (auto-QoS) feature. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug autoqos**

**no debug autoqos**

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Defaults** Auto-QoS debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To display the QoS configuration that is automatically generated when auto-QoS is enabled, enable debugging *before* you enable auto-QoS. You enable debugging by entering the **debug autoqos** privileged EXEC command.

The **undebug autoqos** command is the same as the **no debug autoqos** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the QoS configuration that is automatically generated when auto-QoS is enabled:

```
Switch# debug autoqos
AutoQoS debugging is on
Switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# auto qos voip cisco-phone

21:29:41: mls qos map cos-dscp 0 8 16 26 32 46 48 56
21:29:41: mls qos
21:29:42: no mls qos srr-queue input cos-map
21:29:42: no mls qos srr-queue output cos-map
21:29:42: mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 1 threshold 3 0
21:29:42: mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 1 threshold 2 1
21:29:42: mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 2 threshold 1 2
21:29:42: mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 2 threshold 2 4 6 7
21:29:43: mls qos srr-queue input cos-map queue 2 threshold 3 3 5
21:29:43: mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue 1 threshold 3 5
```

```

21:29:43: mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue 2 threshold 3 3 6 7
21:29:44: mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue 3 threshold 3 2 4
21:29:44: mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue 4 threshold 2 1
21:29:44: mls qos srr-queue output cos-map queue 4 threshold 3 0
21:29:44: no mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map
21:29:44: no mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map
21:29:44: mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 1 threshold 2 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
21:29:45: mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 1 threshold 3 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
21:29:45: mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 1 threshold 3 32
21:29:45: mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 1 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
21:29:45: mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 2 26 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
21:29:46: mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 2 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55
21:29:46: mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 2 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63
21:29:46: mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 3 24 25 27 28 29 30 31 40
21:29:47: mls qos srr-queue input dscp-map queue 2 threshold 3 41 42 43 44 45 46 47
21:29:47: mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 1 threshold 3 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47
21:29:47: mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 2 threshold 3 24 25 27 28 29 30 31 48
21:29:47: mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 2 threshold 3 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56
21:29:48: mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 2 threshold 3 57 58 59 60 61 62 63
21:29:48: mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 3 threshold 3 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
21:29:48: mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 3 threshold 3 26 32 33 34 35 36 37 38
21:29:48: mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 3 threshold 3 39
21:29:49: mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 4 threshold 1 8
21:29:49: mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 4 threshold 2 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
trs(config-if)#
21:29:49: mls qos srr-queue output dscp-map queue 4 threshold 3 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
21:29:49: no mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue 1
21:29:49: no mls qos srr-queue input priority-queue 2
21:29:50: mls qos srr-queue input bandwidth 90 10
21:29:50: no mls qos srr-queue input buffers
21:29:50: mls qos queue-set output 1 buffers 20 20 20 40
21:29:50: interface GigabitEthernet2/0/1
21:29:50: mls qos trust device cisco-phone
21:29:50: mls qos trust cos
21:29:50: no queue-set 1
21:29:50: srr-queue bandwidth shape 10 0 0 0
21:29:50: srr-queue bandwidth share 10 10 60 20

```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<a href="#">auto qos voip</a>	Configures auto-QoS for voice over IP (VoIP) within a QoS domain.
<a href="#">show auto qos</a>	Displays the initial configuration that is generated by the automatic auto-QoS feature
<a href="#">show debugging</a>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference For IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

---

# debug cluster

Use the **debug cluster** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of cluster-specific events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug cluster { discovery | events | extended | hsrp | http | ip [packet] | members | nat | neighbors
              | platform | snmp | vqpxy }
```

```
no debug cluster { discovery | events | extended | hsrp | http | ip [packet] | members | nat |
                 | neighbors | platform | snmp | vqpxy }
```

## Syntax Description

<b>discovery</b>	Display cluster discovery debug messages.
<b>events</b>	Display cluster event debug messages.
<b>extended</b>	Display extended discovery debug messages.
<b>hsrp</b>	Display the Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) debug messages.
<b>http</b>	Display Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) debug messages.
<b>ip [packet]</b>	Display IP or transport packet debug messages.
<b>members</b>	Display cluster member debug messages.
<b>nat</b>	Display Network Address Translation (NAT) debug messages.
<b>neighbors</b>	Display cluster neighbor debug messages.
<b>platform</b>	Display platform-specific cluster debug messages.
<b>snmp</b>	Display Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) debug messages.
<b>vqpxy</b>	Display VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) proxy debug messages.

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command is available only on the cluster command switch stack or cluster command switch.

The **undebug cluster** command is the same as the **no debug cluster** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
	<b>show cluster</b>	Displays the cluster status and a summary of the cluster to which the switch belongs.
	<b>show cluster candidates</b>	Displays a list of candidate switches when entered on the command switch.
	<b>show cluster members</b>	Displays information about cluster members when executed on the command switch.

# debug dot1x

Use the **debug dot1x** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the 802.1X feature. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug dot1x** { **all** | **errors** | **events** | **packets** | **registry** | **state-machine** }

**no debug dot1x** { **all** | **errors** | **events** | **packets** | **registry** | **state-machine** }

## Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Display all 802.1X debug messages.
<b>errors</b>	Display 802.1X error debug messages.
<b>events</b>	Display 802.1X event debug messages.
<b>packets</b>	Display 802.1X packet debug messages.
<b>registry</b>	Display 802.1X registry invocation debug messages.
<b>state-machine</b>	Display state-machine related-events debug messages.

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The <b>authsm</b> , <b>backend</b> , <b>besm</b> , <b>core</b> , and <b>reauthsm</b> keywords were removed. The <b>errors</b> , <b>events</b> , <b>packets</b> , <b>registry</b> , and <b>state-machine</b> keywords were added.

## Usage Guidelines

The **undebug dot1x** command is the same as the **no debug dot1x** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
<b>show dot1x</b>	Displays 802.1X statistics, administrative status, and operational status for the switch or for the specified interface.



# debug dtp

Use the **debug dtp** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP) activity. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug dtp** { **aggregation** | **all** | **decision** | **events** | **oserrs** | **packets** | **queue** | **states** | **timers** }

**no debug dtp** { **aggregation** | **all** | **decision** | **events** | **oserrs** | **packets** | **queue** | **states** | **timers** }

Syntax Description	
<b>aggregation</b>	Display DTP user-message aggregation debug messages.
<b>all</b>	Display all DTP debug messages.
<b>decision</b>	Display the DTP decision-table debug messages.
<b>events</b>	Display the DTP event debug messages.
<b>oserrs</b>	Display DTP operating system-related error debug messages.
<b>packets</b>	Display DTP packet-processing debug messages.
<b>queue</b>	Display DTP packet-queueing debug messages.
<b>states</b>	Display DTP state-transition debug messages.
<b>timers</b>	Display DTP timer-event debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebg dtp** command is the same as the **no debug dtp** command. When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
	<b>show dtp</b>	Displays DTP information for the switch or for a specified interface.

# debug etherchannel

Use the **debug etherchannel** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the EtherChannel/PAGP shim. This shim is the software module that is the interface between the Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) software module and the port manager software module. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug etherchannel** [**all** | **detail** | **error** | **event** | **idb**]

**no debug etherchannel** [**all** | **detail** | **error** | **event** | **idb**]

## Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	(Optional) Display all EtherChannel debug messages.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Display detailed EtherChannel debug messages.
<b>error</b>	(Optional) Display EtherChannel error debug messages.
<b>event</b>	(Optional) Debug major EtherChannel event messages.
<b>idb</b>	(Optional) Display PAgP interface descriptor block debug messages.



## Note

Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **linecard** keyword is not supported.

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a keyword, all debug messages are displayed.

The **undebug etherchannel** command is the same as the **no debug etherchannel** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">show debugging</a>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
<a href="#">show etherchannel</a>	Displays EtherChannel information for the channel.

# debug interface

Use the **debug interface** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of interface-related activities. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug interface** { *interface-id* | **null** *interface-number* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number* | **vlan** *vlan-id* }

**no debug interface** { *interface-id* | **null** *interface-number* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number* | **vlan** *vlan-id* }

Syntax Description		
<i>interface-id</i>		Display debug messages for the specified physical interface, identified by type switch number/module number/ port, for example <b>gigabitethernet 6/0/3</b> .
<b>null</b> <i>interface-number</i>		Display debug messages for null interfaces. The <i>interface-number</i> is always <b>0</b> .
<b>port-channel</b> <i>port-channel-number</i>		Display debug messages for the specified EtherChannel port-channel interface. The <i>port-channel-number</i> range is 1 to 12.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>		Display debug messages for the specified VLAN. The <i>vlan-id</i> range is 1 to 4094.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** If you do not specify a keyword, all debug messages are displayed. The **undebg interface** command is the same as the **no debug interface** command. When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
	<b>show etherchannel</b>	Displays EtherChannel information for the channel.

# debug ip igmp filter

Use the **debug ip igmp filter** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) filter events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug ip igmp filter**

**no debug ip igmp filter**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug ip igmp filter** command is the same as the **no debug ip igmp filter** command. When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug ip igmp max-groups

Use the **debug ip igmp max-groups** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) maximum groups events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug ip igmp max-groups**

**no debug ip igmp max-groups**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebg ip igmp max-groups** command is the same as the **no debug ip igmp max-groups** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session *switch-number*** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

## debug ip igmp snooping

Use the **debug igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping activity. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug ip igmp snooping** [**group** | **management** | **router** | **timer**]

**no debug ip igmp snooping** [**group** | **management** | **router** | **timer**]

Syntax Description	group	(Optional) Display IGMP snooping group activity debug messages.
	<b>management</b>	(Optional) Display IGMP snooping management activity debug messages.
	<b>router</b>	(Optional) Display IGMP snooping router activity debug messages.
	<b>timer</b>	(Optional) Display IGMP snooping timer event debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug ip igmp snooping** command is the same as the **no debug ip igmp snooping** command. When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<a href="#">debug platform ip igmp snooping</a>	Displays information about platform-dependent IGMP snooping activity.
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug lacp

Use the **debug lacp** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) activity. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug lacp** [**all** | **event** | **fsm** | **misc** | **packet**]

**no debug lacp** [**all** | **event** | **fsm** | **misc** | **packet**]

Syntax Description	all	(Optional) Display all LACP debug messages.
	<b>event</b>	(Optional) Display LACP event debug messages.
	<b>fsm</b>	(Optional) Display LACP finite state-machine debug messages.
	<b>misc</b>	(Optional) Display miscellaneous LACP debug messages.
	<b>packet</b>	(Optional) Display LACP packet debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug lacp** command is the same as the **no debug lacp** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
	<a href="#">show lacp</a>	Displays LACP channel-group information.

# debug mac-notification

Use the **debug mac-notification** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of MAC notification events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug mac-notification**

**no debug mac-notification**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug mac-notification** command is the same as the **no debug mac-notification** command. When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
<b>show mac-address-table notification</b>	Displays the MAC address notification information for all interfaces or the specified interface.



# debug matm

Use the **debug matm** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of platform-independent MAC address management. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug matm**

**no debug matm**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug matm** command is the same as the **no debug matm** command. When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Command	Description
<a href="#">debug platform matm</a>	Displays information about platform-dependent MAC address management.
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug monitor

Use the **debug monitor** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) feature. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug monitor** { **all** | **errors** | **idb-update** | **info** | **list** | **notifications** | **platform** | **requests** | **snmp** }

**no debug monitor** { **all** | **errors** | **idb-update** | **info** | **list** | **notifications** | **platform** | **requests** | **snmp** }

Syntax Description		
	<b>all</b>	Display all SPAN debug messages.
	<b>errors</b>	Display detailed SPAN error debug messages.
	<b>idb-update</b>	Display SPAN interface description block (IDB) update-trace debug messages.
	<b>info</b>	Display SPAN informational-tracing debug messages.
	<b>list</b>	Display SPAN port and VLAN-list tracing debug messages.
	<b>notifications</b>	Display SPAN notification debug messages.
	<b>platform</b>	Display SPAN platform-tracing debug messages.
	<b>requests</b>	Display SPAN request debug messages.
	<b>snmp</b>	Display SPAN and Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) tracing debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug monitor** command is the same as the **no debug monitor** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
	<b>show monitor</b>	Displays information about all SPAN and remote SPAN (RSPAN) sessions on the switch.

# debug mvrdbg

Use the **debug mvrdbg** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR). Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug mvrdbg { all | events | igmpsn | management | ports }
```

```
no debug mvrdbg { all | events | igmpsn | management | ports }
```

Syntax Description	all	Display all MVR activity debug messages.
	<b>events</b>	Display MVR event-handling debug messages.
	<b>igmpsn</b>	Display MVR Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping-activity debug messages.
	<b>management</b>	Display MVR management-activity debug messages.
	<b>ports</b>	Display MVR port debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug mvrdbg** command is the same as the **no debug mvrdbg** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
	<a href="#">show mvr</a>	Displays the current MVR configuration.

# debug nvram

Use the **debug nvram** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of nonvolatile random-access memory (NVRAM) activity. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug nvram**

**no debug nvram**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

---

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

---

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug nvram** command is the same as the **no debug nvram** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

---

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

---

# debug pagp

Use the **debug pagp** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) activity. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug pagp** [**all** | **event** | **fsm** | **misc** | **packet**]

**no debug pagp** [**all** | **event** | **fsm** | **misc** | **packet**]

Syntax Description	all	(Optional) Display all PAgP debug messages.
	<b>event</b>	(Optional) Display PAgP event debug messages.
	<b>fsm</b>	(Optional) Display PAgP finite state-machine debug messages.
	<b>misc</b>	(Optional) Display miscellaneous PAgP debug messages.
	<b>packet</b>	(Optional) Display PAgP packet debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug pagp** command is the same as the **no debug pagp** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
	<b>show pagp</b>	Displays PAgP channel-group information.

# debug platform acl

Use the **debug platform acl** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the access control list (ACL) manager. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform acl {all | exit | label | main | racl | stack | vacl | vmap | warn}
```

```
no debug platform acl {all | exit | label | main | racl | stack | vacl | vmap | warn}
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>all</b>	Display all ACL manager debug messages.
	<b>exit</b>	Display ACL exit-related debug messages.
	<b>label</b>	Display ACL label-related debug messages.
	<b>main</b>	Display the main or important ACL debug messages.
	<b>racl</b>	Display router ACL related debug messages.
	<b>stack</b>	Display ACL stack-related debug messages.
	<b>vacl</b>	Display VLAN ACL-related debug messages.
	<b>vmap</b>	Display ACL VLAN-map-related debug messages.
	<b>warn</b>	Display ACL warning-related debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug platform acl** command is the same as the **no debug platform acl** command. When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform cli-redirect main

Use the **debug platform cli-redirect main** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the main (important) command-line interface (CLI) redirection events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug platform cli-redirect main**

**no debug platform cli-redirect main**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebg platform cli-redirect main** command is the same as the **no debug platform cli-redirect main** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session *switch-number*** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform configuration

Use the **debug platform configuration** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of configuration file activity across the stack. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug platform configuration** { **all** | **reception** | **transmission** }

**no debug platform configuration** { **all** | **reception** | **transmission** }

Syntax Description		
	<b>all</b>	Display debug messages for all configuration file transmission and reception events throughout the stack.
	<b>reception</b>	Display debug messages for configuration file reception from other stack members.
	<b>transmission</b>	Display debug messages for configuration file transmission to other stack members.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug platform configuration** command is the same as the **no debug platform configuration** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .



# debug platform cpu-queues

Use the **debug platform cpu-queues** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of platform central processing unit (CPU) receive queues. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform cpu-queues {broadcast-q | cbt-to-spt-q | cpuhub-q | host-q | icmp-q |
  igmp-snooping-q | layer2-protocol-q | logging-q | remote-console-q | routing-protocol-q |
  rpffail-q | software-fwd-q | stp-q}
```

```
no debug platform cpu-queues {broadcast-q | cbt-to-spt-q | cpuhub-q | host-q | icmp-q |
  igmp-snooping-q | layer2-protocol-q | logging-q | remote-console-q | routing-protocol-q |
  rpffail-q | software-fwd-q | stp-q}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>broadcast-q</b>	Display debug messages about packets received by the broadcast queue.	
<b>cbt-to-spt-q</b>	Display debug messages about packets received by the core-based tree to shortest-path tree (cbt-to-spt) queue.	
<b>cpuhub-q</b>	Display debug messages about packets received by the CPU heartbeat queue.	
<b>host-q</b>	Display debug messages about packets received by the host queue.	
<b>icmp-q</b>	Display debug messages about packets received by the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) queue.	
<b>igmp-snooping-q</b>	Display debug messages about packets received by the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)-snooping queue.	
<b>layer2-protocol-q</b>	Display debug messages about packets received by the Layer 2 protocol queue.	
<b>logging-q</b>	Display debug messages about packets received by the logging queue.	
<b>remote-console-q</b>	Display debug messages about packets received by the remote console queue.	
<b>routing-protocol-q</b>	Display debug messages about packets received by the routing protocol queue.	
<b>rpffail-q</b>	Display debug messages about packets received by the reverse path forwarding (RFP) failure queue.	
<b>software-fwd-q</b>	Debug packets received by the software forwarding queue.	
<b>stp-q</b>	Debug packets received by the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) queue.	

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines**

The **undebg platform cpu-queues** command is the same as the **no debug platform cpu-queues** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform device-manager

Use the **debug platform device-manager** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the platform-dependent device manager. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug platform device-manager** { **all** | **device-info** | **poll** | **port-download** | **trace** }

**no debug platform device-manager** { **all** | **device-info** | **poll** | **port-download** | **trace** }

Syntax Description	all	Display all platform device manager debug messages.
	<b>device-info</b>	Display platform device manager device structure debug messages.
	<b>poll</b>	Display platform device manager 1-second poll debug messages.
	<b>port-download</b>	Display platform device manager remote procedure call (RPC) usage debug messages.
	<b>trace</b>	Trace platform device manager function entry and exit debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebg platform device-manager** command is the same as the **no debug platform device-manager** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform dot1x

Use the **debug platform dot1x** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of stack-related 802.1X events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug platform dot1x** { **initialization** | **interface-configuration** | **rpc** }

**no debug platform dot1x** { **initialization** | **interface-configuration** | **rpc** }

Syntax Description		
	<b>initialization</b>	Display 802.1X initialization sequence debug messages.
	<b>interface-configuration</b>	Display 802.1X interface configuration-related debug messages.
	<b>rpc</b>	Display 802.1X remote procedure call (RPC) request debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug platform dot1x** command is the same as the **no debug platform dot1x** command. When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform etherchannel

Use the **debug platform etherchannel** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of platform-dependent EtherChannel events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug platform etherchannel {init | link-up | rpc-detailed | rpc-generic | warnings}**

**no debug platform etherchannel {init | link-up | rpc-detailed | rpc-generic | warnings}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>init</b>	Display EtherChannel module initialization debug messages.
	<b>link-up</b>	Display EtherChannel link-up and link-down related debug messages.
	<b>rpc-detailed</b>	Display detailed EtherChannel remote procedure call (RPC) debug messages.
	<b>rpc-generic</b>	Display EtherChannel RPC generic debug messages.
	<b>warnings</b>	Display EtherChannel warning debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebg platform etherchannel** command is the same as the **no debug platform etherchannel** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform fallback-bridging

Use the **debug platform fallback-bridging** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the platform-dependent fallback bridging manager. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform fallback-bridging [error | retry | rpc {events | messages}]
```

```
no debug platform fallback-bridging [error | retry | rpc {events | messages}]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>error</b>	(Optional) Display fallback bridging manager error condition messages.
<b>retry</b>	(Optional) Display fallback bridging manager retry messages.
<b>rpc {events   messages}</b>	(Optional) Display fallback bridging debugging information. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>events</b>—Display remote procedure call (RPC) events.</li> <li><b>messages</b>—Display RPC messages.</li> </ul>

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a keyword, all fallback bridging manager debug messages are displayed.

The **undebug platform fallback-bridging** command is the same as the **no debug platform fallback-bridging** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform forw-tcam

Use the **debug platform forw-tcam** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the forwarding ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) manager. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug platform forw-tcam** [**adjustment** | **allocate** | **audit** | **error** | **move** | **read** | **write**]

**no debug platform forw-tcam** [**adjustment** | **allocate** | **audit** | **error** | **move** | **read** | **write**]

## Syntax Description

<b>adjustment</b>	(Optional) Display TCAM manager adjustment debug messages.
<b>allocate</b>	(Optional) Display TCAM manager allocation debug messages.
<b>audit</b>	(Optional) Display TCAM manager audit messages.
<b>error</b>	(Optional) Display TCAM manager error messages.
<b>move</b>	(Optional) Display TCAM manager move messages.
<b>read</b>	(Optional) Display TCAM manager read messages.
<b>write</b>	(Optional) Display TCAM manager write messages.

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a keyword, all forwarding TCAM manager debug messages are displayed.

The **undebg platform forw-tcam** command is the same as the **no debug platform forw-tcam** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

## debug platform ip igmp snooping

Use the **debug platform ip igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of platform-dependent Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform ip igmp snooping {all | di | error | event | group | mgmt | pak | retry | rpc | warn}
```

```
debug platform ip igmp snooping pak {ip-address | error | ipopt | leave | query | report | rx | svi | tx}
```

```
debug platform ip igmp snooping rpc [cfg | l3mm | misc | vlan]
```

```
no debug platform ip igmp snooping {all | di | error | event | group | mgmt | pak | retry | rpc | warn}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>		Display all IGMP snooping debug messages.
<b>di</b>		Display IGMP snooping destination index (di) coordination remote procedure call (RPC) debug messages.
<b>error</b>		Display IGMP snooping error messages.
<b>event</b>		Display IGMP snooping event debug messages.
<b>group</b>		Display IGMP snooping group debug messages.
<b>mgmt</b>		Display IGMP snooping management debug messages.
<b>pak</b> { <i>ip-address</i>   <b>error</b>   <b>ipopt</b>   <b>leave</b>   <b>query</b>   <b>report</b>   <b>rx</b>   <b>svi</b>   <b>tx</b> }		Display IGMP snooping packet event debug messages. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>ip-address</i>—IP address of the IGMP group.</li> <li>• <b>error</b>—Display IGMP snooping packet error debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>ipopt</b>—Display IGMP snooping IP bridging options debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>leave</b>—Display IGMP snooping leave debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>query</b>—Display IGMP snooping query debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>report</b>—Display IGMP snooping report debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>rx</b>—Display IGMP snooping received packet debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>svi</b>—Display IGMP snooping switched virtual interface (SVI) packet debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>tx</b>—Display IGMP snooping sent packet debug messages.</li> </ul>
<b>retry</b>		Display IGMP snooping retry debug messages.



<b>rpc</b> [ <b>cfg</b>   <b>l3mm</b>   <b>misc</b>   <b>vlan</b> ]	<p>Display IGMP snooping remote procedure call (RPC) event debug messages. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>cfg</b>—(Optional) Display IGMP snooping RPC debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>l3mm</b>—(Optional) IGMP snooping Layer 3 multicast router group RPC debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>misc</b>—(Optional) IGMP snooping miscellaneous RPC debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>vlan</b>—(Optional) IGMP snooping VLAN assert RPC debug messages.</li> </ul>
<b>warn</b>	Display IGMP snooping warning messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug platform ip igmp snooping** command is the same as the **no debug platform ip igmp snooping** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Command	Description
<b>debug ip igmp snooping</b>	Displays information about platform-independent IGMP snooping activity.
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform ip multicast

Use the **debug platform ip multicast** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of IP multicast routing. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug platform ip multicast** { **all** | **mdb** | **mdfs-rp-retry** | **midb** | **mroute-rp** | **resources** | **retry** | **rpf-throttle** | **snoop-events** | **software-forward** | **swidb-events** | **vlan-locks** }

**no debug platform ip multicast** { **all** | **mdb** | **mdfs-rp-retry** | **midb** | **mroute-rp** | **resources** | **retry** | **rpf-throttle** | **snoop-events** | **software-forward** | **swidb-events** | **vlan-locks** }

Syntax Description	all	Display all platform IP-multicast event debug messages.
		<b>Note</b> Using this command can degrade the performance of the switch.
	<b>mdb</b>	Display IP-multicast debug messages for multicast distributed fast switching (MDFS) multicast descriptor block (mdb) events.
	<b>mdfs-rp-retry</b>	Display IP-multicast MDFS rendezvous point (RP) retry event debug messages.
	<b>midb</b>	Display IP-multicast MDFS multicast interface descriptor block (MIDB) debug messages.
	<b>mroute-rp</b>	Display IP-multicast RP event debug messages.
	<b>resources</b>	Display IP-multicast hardware resource debug messages.
	<b>retry</b>	Display IP-multicast retry processing event debug messages.
	<b>rpf-throttle</b>	Display IP-multicast reverse path forwarding (RPF) throttle event debug messages.
	<b>snoop-events</b>	Display IP-multicast IGMP snooping event debug messages.
	<b>software-forward</b>	Display IP-multicast software forwarding event debug messages.
	<b>swidb-events</b>	Display IP-multicast MDFS software interface descriptor block (swidb) or global event debug messages.
	<b>vlan-locks</b>	Display IP-multicast VLAN lock and unlock event debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines**

The **undebug platform ip multicast** command is the same as the **no debug platform ip multicast** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session *switch-number*** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

---

# debug platform ip unicast

Use the **debug platform ip unicast** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of platform-dependent IP unicast routing. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform ip unicast { adjacency | all | arp | dhcp | errors | events | interface | mpath |
registries | retry | route | rpc | standby | statistics }
```

```
no debug platform ip unicast { adjacency | all | arp | dhcp | errors | events | interface | mpath |
registries | retry | route | rpc | standby | statistics }
```

## Syntax Description

<b>adjacency</b>	Display IP unicast routing adjacency programming event debug messages.
<b>all</b>	Display all platform IP unicast routing debug messages. <b>Note</b> Using this command can degrade the performance of the switch.
<b>arp</b>	Display IP unicast routing Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) and ARP throttling debug messages.
<b>dhcp</b>	Display IP unicast routing Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) dynamic address-related event debug messages.
<b>errors</b>	Display all IP unicast routing error debug messages, including resource allocation failures.
<b>events</b>	Display all IP unicast routing event debug messages, including registry and miscellaneous events.
<b>interface</b>	Display IP unicast routing interface event debug messages.
<b>mpath</b>	Display IP unicast routing multi-path adjacency programming event debug messages (present when performing equal or unequal cost routing).
<b>registries</b>	Display IP unicast routing forwarding information database (FIB), adjacency add, update, and delete registry event debug messages.
<b>retry</b>	Display IP unicast routing reprogram FIBs with ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) allocation failure debug messages.
<b>route</b>	Display IP unicast routing FIB TCAM programming event debug messages.
<b>rpc</b>	Display IP unicast routing Layer 3 unicast remote procedure call (RPC) interaction debug messages.
<b>standby</b>	Display IP unicast routing standby event debug messages, helpful in troubleshooting Hot Standby Routing Protocol (HSRP) issues.
<b>statistics</b>	Display IP unicast routing statistics gathering-related event debug messages.

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines**

The **undebg platform ip unicast** command is the same as the **no debug platform ip unicast** command. When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session *switch-number*** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

---

# debug platform ipc

Use the **debug platform ipc** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the platform-dependent Interprocess Communication (IPC) Protocol. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform ipc {all | init | receive | send | trace}
```

```
no debug platform {all | init | receive | send | trace}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Display all platform IPC debug messages. <b>Note</b> Using this command can degrade the performance of the switch.
<b>init</b>	Display debug messages related to IPC initialization.
<b>receive</b>	Display IPC traces each time an IPC packet is received by the switch.
<b>send</b>	Display IPC traces each time an IPC packet is sent by the switch.
<b>trace</b>	Display IPC trace debug messages, tracing the code path as the IPC functions are executed.

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **undebug platform ipc** command is the same as the **no debug platform ipc**.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform led

Use the **debug platform led** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of light-emitting diode (LED) actions. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug platform led** { **generic** | **signal** | **stack** }

**no debug platform led** { **generic** | **signal** | **stack** }

## Syntax Description

<b>generic</b>	Display LED generic action debug messages.
<b>signal</b>	Display LED signal bit map debug messages.
<b>stack</b>	Display LED stack action debug messages.

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **undebug platform led** command is the same as the **no debug platform led** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform matm

Use the **debug platform matm** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of platform-dependent MAC address management. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform matm { aging | all | ec-aging | errors | learning | rpc | secure-address | warnings }
```

```
no debug platform matm { aging | all | ec-aging | errors | learning | rpc | secure-address | warnings }
```

## Syntax Description

<b>aging</b>	Display MAC address aging debug messages.
<b>all</b>	Display all platform MAC address management event debug messages.
<b>ec-aging</b>	Display EtherChannel address aging-related debug messages.
<b>errors</b>	Display MAC address management error messages.
<b>learning</b>	Display MAC address management address-learning debug messages.
<b>rpc</b>	Display MAC address management remote procedure call (RPC) related debug messages.
<b>secure-address</b>	Display MAC address management secure address learning debug messages.
<b>warning</b>	Display MAC address management warning messages.

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **undebug platform matm** command is the same as the **no debug platform matm** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">debug matm</a>	Displays information about platform-independent MAC address management.
<a href="#">show debugging</a>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .



# debug platform messaging application

Use the **debug platform messaging application** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of application messaging activity. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform messaging application {all | badpak | cleanup | events | memerr | messages |
stackchg | usererr}
```

```
no debug platform messaging application {all | badpak | cleanup | events | memerr | messages
| stackchg | usererr}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Display all application-messaging debug messages.
<b>badpak</b>	Display bad-packet debug messages.
<b>cleanup</b>	Display clean-up debug messages.
<b>events</b>	Display event debug messages.
<b>memerr</b>	Display memory-error debug messages.
<b>messages</b>	Display application-messaging debug messages.
<b>stackchg</b>	Display stack-change debug messages.
<b>usererr</b>	Display user-error debug messages.

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **undebug platform messaging application** command is the same as the **no debug platform messaging application** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform phy

Use the **debug platform phy** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of PHY driver information. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform phy { automdix | flowcontrol | forced | init-seq | link-status | read | sfp |
  show-controller | speed | write }
```

```
no debug platform phy { automdix | flowcontrol | forced | init-seq | link-status | read | sfp |
  show-controller | speed | write }
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>automdix</b>	Display PHY automatic media-dependent-interface crossover (Auto MDIX) debug messages.
	<b>flowcontrol</b>	Display PHY flowcontrol debug messages.
	<b>forced</b>	Display PHY forced-mode debug messages.
	<b>init-seq</b>	Display PHY initialization-sequence debug messages.
	<b>link-status</b>	Display PHY link-status debug messages.
	<b>read</b>	Display PHY-read debug messages.
	<b>sfp</b>	Display PHY small form-factor pluggable (SFP) modules debug messages.
	<b>show-controller</b>	Display PHY show-controller debug messages.
	<b>speed</b>	Display PHY speed-change debug messages.
	<b>write</b>	Display PHY-write debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
	12.1(14)EA1	The <b>automdix</b> keyword was added.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebbug platform phy** command is the same as the **no debug platform phy** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

## debug platform pm

Use the **debug platform pm** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the platform-dependent port manager software module. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform pm {all | counters | errdisable | etherchnl | exceptions | hpm-events | idb-events
| if-numbers | ios-events | link-status | platform | pm-events | pm-vectors [detail] | rpc
[general | oper-info | state | vectors | vp-events] | soutput | stack-manager | sync | vlans}
```

```
no debug platform pm {all | counters | errdisable | etherchnl | exceptions | hpm-events |
idb-events | if-numbers | ios-events | link-status | platform | pm-events | pm-vectors [detail]
| rpc [general | oper-info | state | vectors | vp-events] | soutput | stack-manager | sync | vlans}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Display all port-manager debug messages.
<b>counters</b>	Display counters for remote procedure call (RPC) debug messages.
<b>errdisable</b>	Display error-disabled related-events debug messages.
<b>etherchnl</b>	Display EtherChannel related-events debug messages.
<b>exceptions</b>	Display system exception debug messages.
<b>hpm-events</b>	Display platform port-manager event debug messages.
<b>idb-events</b>	Display interface descriptor block (IDB) related-events debug messages.
<b>if-numbers</b>	Display interface-number translation-event debug messages.
<b>ios-events</b>	Display IOS event debug messages.
<b>link-status</b>	Display interface link-detection event debug messages.
<b>platform</b>	Display port-manager function-event debug messages.
<b>pm-events</b>	Display port manager event debug messages.
<b>pm-vectors [detail]</b>	Display port-manager vector-related-event debug messages. The keyword has this meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>detail</b>—Display vector-function details.</li> </ul>
<b>rpc [general   oper-info   state   vectors   vp-events]</b>	Display RPC related-event debug messages. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>general</b>—(Optional) Display RPC general events.</li> <li><b>oper-info</b>—(Optional) Display operational- and informational-related RPC messages.</li> <li><b>state</b>—(Optional) Display administrative- and operational-related RPC messages.</li> <li><b>vectors</b>—(Optional) Display vector-related RPC messages.</li> <li><b>vp-events</b>—(Optional) Display virtual ports related-events RP messages.</li> </ul>
<b>soutput</b>	Display IDB output vector event debug messages.
<b>stack-manager</b>	Display stack-manager related-events debug messages.
<b>sync</b>	Display operational synchronization and VLAN line-state event debug messages.
<b>vlans</b>	Display VLAN creation and deletion event debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebg platform pm** command is the same as the **no debug platform pm** command. When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session *switch-number*** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform port-asic

Use the **debug platform port-asic** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the port application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) driver. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug platform port-asic** {**interrupt** | **periodic** | **read** | **stack** | **write**}

**no debug platform port-asic** {**interrupt** | **periodic** | **read** | **stack** | **write**}

Syntax Description		
	<b>interrupt</b>	Display port-ASIC interrupt-related function debug messages.
	<b>periodic</b>	Display port-ASIC periodic-function-call debug messages.
	<b>read</b>	Display port-ASIC read debug messages.
	<b>stack</b>	Display stacking-related function debug messages.
	<b>write</b>	Display port-ASIC write debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug platform port-asic** command is the same as the **no debug platform port-asic** command. When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform port-security

Use the **debug platform port-security** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of platform-dependent port-security information. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug platform port-security** { **add** | **aging** | **all** | **delete** | **errors** | **rpc** | **warnings** }

**no debug platform port-security** { **add** | **aging** | **all** | **delete** | **errors** | **rpc** | **warnings** }

## Syntax Description

<b>add</b>	Display secure address addition debug messages.
<b>aging</b>	Display secure address aging debug messages.
<b>all</b>	Display all port-security debug messages.
<b>delete</b>	Display secure address deletion debug messages.
<b>errors</b>	Display port-security error debug messages.
<b>rpc</b>	Display remote procedure call (RPC) debug messages.
<b>warnings</b>	Display warning debug messages.

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **undebug platform port-security** command is the same as the **no debug platform port-security** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform qos-acl-tcam

Use the **debug platform qos-acl-tcam** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the quality of service (QoS) and access control list (ACL) ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) manager software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform qos-acl-tcam {all | ctcam | errors | labels | mask | rpc | tcam}
```

```
no debug platform qos-acl-tcam {all | ctcam | errors | labels | mask | rpc | tcam}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Display all QoS and ACL TCAM (QATM) manager debug messages.
<b>ctcam</b>	Display Cisco TCAM (CTCAM) related-events debug messages.
<b>errors</b>	Display QATM error-related-events debug messages.
<b>labels</b>	Display QATM label-related-events debug messages.
<b>mask</b>	Display QATM mask-related-events debug messages.
<b>rpc</b>	Display QATM remote procedure call (RPC) related-events debug messages.
<b>tcam</b>	Display QATM TCAM-related events debug messages.

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **undebug platform qos-acl-tcam** command is the same as the **no debug platform qos-acl-tcam** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .



# debug platform remote-commands

Use the **debug platform remote-commands** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of remote commands. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug platform remote-commands**

**no debug platform remote-commands**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug platform remote-commands** command is the same as the **no debug platform remote-commands** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session *switch-number*** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform resource-manager

Use the **debug platform resource-manager** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the resource manager software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform resource-manager {all | dm | erd | errors | madmed | sd | stats | vld}
```

```
no debug platform resource-manager {all | dm | erd | errors | madmed | sd | stats | vld}
```

Syntax Description	all	Display all resource manager debug messages.
	<b>dm</b>	Display destination-map debug messages.
	<b>erd</b>	Display equal-cost-route descriptor-table debug messages.
	<b>errors</b>	Display error debug messages.
	<b>madmed</b>	Display the MAC address descriptor table and multi-expansion descriptor table debug messages.
	<b>sd</b>	Display the station descriptor table debug messages.
	<b>stats</b>	Display statistics debug messages.
	<b>vld</b>	Display the VLAN-list descriptor debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebg platform resource-manager** command is the same as the **no debug platform resource-manager** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform snmp

Use the **debug platform snmp** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the platform-dependent Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug platform snmp**

**no debug platform snmp**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug platform snmp** command is the same as the **no debug platform snmp** command. When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform span

Use the **debug platform span** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the platform-dependent Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug platform span**

**no debug platform span**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug platform span** command is the same as the **no debug platform span** command. When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform stack-manager

Use the **debug platform stack-manager** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the stack manager software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform stack-manager { all | rpc | sdp | sim | ssm | trace }
```

```
no debug platform stack-manager { all | rpc | sdp | sim | ssm | trace }
```

## Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Display all stack manager debug messages.
<b>rpc</b>	Display stack manager remote procedure call (RPC) usage debug messages.
<b>sdp</b>	Display the Stack Discovery Protocol (SDP) debug messages.
<b>sim</b>	Display the stack information module debug messages.
<b>ssm</b>	Display the stack state-machine debug messages.
<b>trace</b>	Trace the stack manager entry and exit debug messages.

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **undebug platform stack-manager** command is the same as the **no debug platform stack-manager** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform supervisor-asic

Use the **debug platform supervisor-asic** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the supervisor application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC). Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform supervisor-asic {all | errors | receive | send}
```

```
no debug platform supervisor-asic {all | errors | receive | send}
```

Syntax Description	all	Display all supervisor-ASIC event debug messages.
	<b>errors</b>	Display the supervisor-ASIC error debug messages.
	<b>receive</b>	Display the supervisor-ASIC receive debug messages.
	<b>send</b>	Display the supervisor-ASIC send debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug platform supervisor-asic** command is the same as the **no debug platform supervisor-asic** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform sw-bridge

Use the **debug platform sw-bridge** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the software bridging function. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug platform sw-bridge** { **broadcast** | **control** | **multicast** | **packet** | **unicast** }

**no debug platform sw-bridge** { **broadcast** | **control** | **multicast** | **packet** | **unicast** }

Syntax Description		
	<b>broadcast</b>	Display broadcast-data debug messages.
	<b>control</b>	Display protocol-packet debug messages.
	<b>multicast</b>	Display multicast-data debug messages.
	<b>packet</b>	Display sent and received data debug messages.
	<b>unicast</b>	Display unicast-data debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug platform sw-bridge** command is the same as the **no debug platform sw-bridge** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

## debug platform tcam

Use the **debug platform tcam** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) access and lookups. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform tcam {log | read | search | write}
```

```
debug platform tcam log l2 {acl {input | output} | local | qos}
```

```
debug platform tcam log l3 {acl {input | output} | ipv6 {acl {input | output} | local | qos |  
secondary} | local | qos | secondary}
```

```
debug platform tcam read {reg | ssram | tcam}
```

```
debug platform tcam search
```

```
debug platform tcam write {forw-ram | reg | tcam}
```

```
no debug platform tcam {log | read | search | write}
```

```
no debug platform tcam log l2 {acl {input | output} | local | qos}
```

```
no debug platform tcam log l3 {acl {input | output} | ipv6 {acl {input | output} | local | qos |  
secondary} | local | qos | secondary}
```

```
no debug platform tcam read {reg | ssram | tcam}
```

```
no debug platform tcam search
```

```
no debug platform tcam write {forw-ram | reg | tcam}
```



<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><b>log l2</b> { <b>acl</b> { <b>input</b>   <b>output</b> }   <b>local</b>   <b>qos</b> }</p> <p>Display Layer-2 field-based CAM look-up type debug messages. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>acl</b> { <b>input</b>   <b>output</b> }—Display input or output ACL look-up debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>local</b>—Display local forwarding look-up debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>qos</b>—Display classification and quality of service (QoS) look-up debug messages.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>l3</b> { <b>acl</b> { <b>input</b>   <b>output</b> }   <b>ipv6</b> { <b>acl</b> { <b>input</b>   <b>output</b> }   <b>local</b>   <b>qos</b>   <b>secondary</b> }   <b>local</b>   <b>qos</b>   <b>secondary</b> }</p> <p>Display Layer-3 field-based CAM look-up type debug messages. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>acl</b> { <b>input</b>   <b>output</b> }—Display input or output ACL look-up debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>ipv6</b> { <b>acl</b> { <b>input</b>   <b>output</b> }   <b>local</b>   <b>qos</b>   <b>secondary</b> }—Display IPv6-based look-up debug messages. Options include displaying input or output ACL look-up, local forwarding look-up, classification and QoS look-up, or secondary forwarding look-up debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>local</b>—Display local forwarding look-up debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>qos</b>—Display classification and quality of service (QoS) look-up debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>secondary</b>—Display secondary forwarding look-up debug messages.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>read</b> { <b>reg</b>   <b>ssram</b>   <b>tcam</b> }</p> <p>Display TCAM-read debug messages. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>reg</b>—Display TCAM-register read debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>ssram</b>—Display synchronous static RAM (SSRAM)-read debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>tcam</b>—Display TCAM-read debug messages.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>search</b></p> <p>Display supervisor-initiated TCAM-search results debug messages.</p>
	<p><b>write</b> { <b>forw-ram</b>   <b>reg</b>   <b>tcam</b> }</p> <p>Display TCAM-write debug messages. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>forw-ram</b>—Display forwarding-RAM write debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>reg</b>—Display TCAM-register write debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>tcam</b>—Display TCAM-write debug messages.</li> </ul>

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines**

The **undebug platform tcam** command is the same as the **no debug platform tcam** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session *switch-number*** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform uddl

Use the **debug platform uddl** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the platform-dependent UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform uddl [all | error | rpc {events | messages}]
```

```
no debug platform uddl [all | error | rpc {events | messages}]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	(Optional) Display all UDLD debug messages.
<b>error</b>	(Optional) Display error condition debug messages.
<b>rpc {events   messages}</b>	(Optional) Display UDLD remote procedure call (RPC) debug messages. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>events</b>—Display UDLD RPC events.</li> <li><b>messages</b>—Display UDLD RPC messages.</li> </ul>

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **undebug platform uddl** command is the same as the **no debug platform uddl** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug platform vlan

Use the **debug platform vlan** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the VLAN manager software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug platform vlan {errors | mvid | rpc}
```

```
no debug platform vlan {errors | mvid | rpc}
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>errors</b>	Display VLAN error debug messages.
	<b>mvid</b>	Display mapped VLAN ID allocations and free debug messages.
	<b>rpc</b>	Display remote procedure call (RPC) debug messages.

Defaults	
	Debugging is disabled.

Command Modes	
	Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
	The <b>undebg platform vlan</b> command is the same as the <b>no debug platform vlan</b> command.
	When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the <b>session switch-number</b> privileged EXEC command. Then enter the <b>debug</b> command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug pm

Use the **debug pm** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of port manager (PM) activity. The port manager is a state machine that controls all the logical and physical interfaces. All features, such as VLANs, UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD), and so forth, work with the port manager to provide switch functions. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug pm {all | assert | card | cookies | etherchnl | messages | port | registry | sm | span | split |
          vlan | vp }
```

```
no debug pm {all | assert | card | cookies | etherchnl | messages | port | registry | sm | span | split |
            vlan | vp }
```

## Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Display all PM debug messages.
<b>assert</b>	Display assert debug messages.
<b>card</b>	Display line-card related-events debug messages.
<b>cookies</b>	Display internal PM cookie validation debug messages.
<b>etherchnl</b>	Display EtherChannel related-events debug messages.
<b>htable</b>	Display Host Access Table events debug messages.
<b>messages</b>	Display PM debug messages.
<b>port</b>	Display port related-events debug messages.
<b>registry</b>	Display PM registry invocation debug messages.
<b>sm</b>	Display state-machine related-events debug messages.
<b>span</b>	Display spanning-tree related-events debug messages.
<b>split</b>	Display split-processor debug messages.
<b>vlan</b>	Display VLAN related-events debug messages.
<b>vp</b>	Display virtual port related-events debug messages.



## Note

Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **scp** and **pvlan** keywords are not supported.

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The <b>htable</b> keyword was added.

---

**Usage Guidelines**

The **undebug pm** command is the same as the **no debug pm** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session *switch-number*** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .

# debug port-security

Use the **debug port-security** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the allocation and states of the port security subsystem. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug port-security**

**no debug port-security**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug port-security** command is the same as the **no debug port-security** command. When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
<b>show port-security</b>	Displays port-security settings for an interface or for the switch.

# debug qos-manager

Use the **debug qos-manager** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the quality of service (QoS) manager software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug qos-manager** { **all** | **event** | **verbose** }

**no debug qos-manager** { **all** | **event** | **verbose** }

Syntax Description		
	<b>all</b>	Display all QoS-manager debug messages.
	<b>event</b>	Display QoS-manager related-event debug messages.
	<b>verbose</b>	Display QoS-manager detailed debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug qos-manager** command is the same as the **no debug qos-manager** command. When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, refer to the <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .



# debug spanning-tree

Use the **debug spanning-tree** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of spanning-tree activities. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug spanning-tree {all | backbonefast | bpdu | bpdu-opt | config | csuf/csrt | etherchannel |
  events | exceptions | general | mstp | pvst+ | root | snmp | switch | synchronization |
  uplinkfast }
```

```
no debug spanning-tree {all | backbonefast | bpdu | bpdu-opt | config | csuf/csrt | etherchannel |
  events | exceptions | general | mstp | pvst+ | root | snmp | switch | synchronization |
  uplinkfast }
```

Syntax Description	
<b>all</b>	Display all spanning-tree debug messages.
<b>backbonefast</b>	Display BackboneFast-event debug messages.
<b>bpdu</b>	Display spanning-tree bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) debug messages.
<b>bpdu-opt</b>	Display optimized BPDU handling debug messages.
<b>config</b>	Display spanning-tree configuration change debug messages.
<b>csuf/csrt</b>	Display cross-stack UplinkFast and cross-stack rapid transition activity debug messages.
<b>etherchannel</b>	Display EtherChannel-support debug messages.
<b>events</b>	Display spanning-tree topology event debug messages.
<b>exceptions</b>	Display spanning-tree exception debug messages.
<b>general</b>	Display general spanning-tree activity debug messages.
<b>mstp</b>	Debug Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol events.
<b>pvst+</b>	Display per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+) event debug messages.
<b>root</b>	Display spanning-tree root-event debug messages.
<b>snmp</b>	Display spanning-tree Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) handling debug messages.
<b>synchronization</b>	Display the spanning-tree synchronization event debug messages.
<b>switch</b>	Display switch shim command debug messages. This shim is the software module that is the interface between the generic Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) code and the platform-specific code of various switch platforms.
<b>uplinkfast</b>	Display UplinkFast-event debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The <b>mstp</b> and <b>csuf/csrt</b> keywords were added.

**Usage Guidelines**

The **undebg spanning-tree** command is the same as the **no debug spanning-tree** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
<a href="#">show spanning-tree</a>	Displays spanning-tree state information.

# debug spanning-tree backbonefast

Use the **debug spanning-tree backbonefast** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of spanning-tree BackboneFast events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug spanning-tree backbonefast** [**detail** | **exceptions**]

**no debug spanning-tree backbonefast** [**detail** | **exceptions**]

Syntax Description	<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Display detailed BackboneFast debug messages.
	<b>exceptions</b>	(Optional) Display spanning-tree BackboneFast-exception debug messages.
Defaults	Debugging is disabled.	
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC	
Command History	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
Usage Guidelines	<p>The <b>undebg spanning-tree backbonefast</b> command is the same as the <b>no debug spanning-tree backbonefast</b> command.</p> <p>When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the <b>session <i>switch-number</i></b> privileged EXEC command. Then enter the <b>debug</b> command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.</p>	
Related Commands	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
	<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays spanning-tree state information.

# debug spanning-tree bpdu

Use the **debug spanning-tree bpdu** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of sent and received spanning-tree bridge protocol data units (BPDUs). Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug spanning-tree bpdu** [receive | transmit]

**no debug spanning-tree bpdu** [receive | transmit]

Syntax Description	<b>receive</b>	(Optional) Display the nonoptimized path for received BPDU debug messages.
	<b>transmit</b>	(Optional) Display the nonoptimized path for transmitted BPDU debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebbug spanning-tree bpdu** command is the same as the **no debug spanning-tree bpdu** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
	<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays spanning-tree state information.

# debug spanning-tree bpdu-opt

Use the **debug spanning-tree bpdu-opt** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of optimized spanning-tree bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) handling. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug spanning-tree bpdu-opt [detail | packet]**

**no debug spanning-tree bpdu-opt [detail | packet]**

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Display detailed optimized BPDU-handling debug messages.
	packet	(Optional) Display packet-level optimized BPDU-handling debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebg spanning-tree bpdu-opt** command is the same as the **no debug spanning-tree bpdu-opt** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
	<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays spanning-tree state information.

## debug spanning-tree mstp

Use the **debug spanning-tree mstp** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug spanning-tree mstp {all | boundary | bpdu-rx | bpdu-tx | errors | flush | init | migration |
  pm | proposals | region | roles | sanity_check | sync | tc | timers}
```

```
no debug spanning-tree mstp {all | boundary | bpdu-rx | bpdu-tx | errors | flush | init | migration
  | pm | proposals | region | roles | sanity_check | sync | tc | timers}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>	Enable all the debugging messages.	
<b>boundary</b>	Debug flag changes at these boundaries:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An multiple spanning-tree (MST) region and a single spanning-tree region running Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)</li> <li>• An MST region and a single spanning-tree region running 802.1D</li> <li>• An MST region and another MST region with a different configuration</li> </ul>
<b>bpdu-rx</b>	Debug the received MST bridge protocol data units (BPDUs).	
<b>bpdu-tx</b>	Debug the transmitted MST BPDUs.	
<b>errors</b>	Debug MSTP errors.	
<b>flush</b>	Debug the port flushing mechanism.	
<b>init</b>	Debug the initialization of the MSTP data structures.	
<b>migration</b>	Debug the protocol migration state machine.	
<b>pm</b>	Debug MSTP port manager events.	
<b>proposals</b>	Debug handshake messages between the designated switch and the root switch.	
<b>region</b>	Debug the region synchronization between the switch processor (SP) and the route processor (RP).	
<b>roles</b>	Debug MSTP roles.	
<b>sanity_check</b>	Debug the received BPDU sanity check messages.	
<b>sync</b>	Debug the port synchronization events.	
<b>tc</b>	Debug topology change notification events.	
<b>timers</b>	Debug the MSTP timers for start, stop, and expire events.	

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines**

The **undebg spanning-tree mstp** command is the same as the **no debug spanning-tree mstp** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session *switch-number*** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays spanning-tree state information.

# debug spanning-tree switch

Use the **debug spanning-tree switch** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the software interface between the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) software module and the port manager software module. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug spanning-tree switch {all | errors | flush | general | helper | pm | rx {decode | errors |
interrupt | process} | state | tx [decode] | uplinkfast}
```

```
no debug spanning-tree switch {all | errors | flush | general | helper | pm | rx {decode | errors |
interrupt | process} | state | tx [decode] | uplinkfast}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>all</b>	Display all spanning-tree switch debug messages.
<b>errors</b>	Display debug messages for the interface between the spanning-tree software module and the port manager software module.
<b>flush</b>	Display debug messages for the shim flush operation.
<b>general</b>	Display general event debug messages.
<b>helper</b>	Display spanning-tree helper-task debug messages. Helper tasks handle bulk spanning-tree updates.
<b>pm</b>	Display port-manager event debug messages.
<b>rx</b>	Display received bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) handling debug messages. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>decode</b>—Display decoded received packets.</li> <li>• <b>errors</b>—Display receive error debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>interrupt</b>—Display interrupt service request (ISR) debug messages.</li> <li>• <b>process</b>—Display process receive BPDU debug messages.</li> </ul>
<b>state</b>	Display spanning-tree port state change debug messages;
<b>tx [decode]</b>	Display transmitted BPDU handling debug messages. The keyword has this meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>decode</b>—(Optional) Display decoded transmitted packets.</li> </ul>
<b>uplinkfast</b>	Display uplinkfast packet transmission debug messages.

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.
12.1(14)EA1	The <b>flush</b> and <b>uplinkfast</b> keywords were added.



---

**Usage Guidelines**

The **undebg spanning-tree switch** command is the same as the **no debug spanning-tree switch** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session *switch-number*** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays spanning-tree state information.

# debug spanning-tree uplinkfast

Use the **debug spanning-tree uplinkfast** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of spanning-tree UplinkFast events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug spanning-tree uplinkfast** [exceptions]

**no debug spanning-tree uplinkfast** [exceptions]

Syntax Description	<b>exceptions</b> (Optional) Display spanning-tree UplinkFast-exception debug messages.						
Defaults	Debugging is disabled.						
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC						
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>12.1(11)AX</td> <td>This command was first introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.		
Release	Modification						
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.						
Usage Guidelines	<p>The <b>undebg spanning-tree uplinkfast</b> command is the same as the <b>no debug spanning-tree uplinkfast</b> command.</p> <p>When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the <b>session switch-number</b> privileged EXEC command. Then enter the <b>debug</b> command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.</p>						
Related Commands	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>show debugging</b></td> <td>Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>show spanning-tree</b></td> <td>Displays spanning-tree state information.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .	<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays spanning-tree state information.
Command	Description						
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .						
<b>show spanning-tree</b>	Displays spanning-tree state information.						

# debug sw-vlan

Use the **debug sw-vlan** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of VLAN manager activities. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug sw-vlan {badpmcookies | cfg-vlan {bootup | cli} | events | ifs | management | notification | packets | registries | vtp}
```

```
no debug sw-vlan {badpmcookies | cfg-vlan {bootup | cli} | events | ifs | management | notification | packets | registries | vtp}
```

Syntax Description		
<b>badpmcookies</b>		Display debug messages for VLAN manager incidents of bad port manager cookies.
<b>cfg-vlan</b> {bootup   cli}		Display config-vlan debug messages. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>bootup</b>—Display messages when the switch is booting up.</li> <li><b>cli</b>—Display messages when the command-line interface (CLI) is in config-vlan mode.</li> </ul>
<b>events</b>		Display debug messages for VLAN manager events.
<b>ifs</b>		See the <a href="#">debug sw-vlan ifs</a> command.
<b>management</b>		Display debug messages for VLAN manager management of internal VLANs.
<b>notification</b>		See the <a href="#">debug sw-vlan notification</a> command.
<b>packets</b>		Display debug messages for packet handling and encapsulation processes.
<b>registries</b>		Display debug messages for VLAN manager registries.
<b>vtp</b>		See the <a href="#">debug sw-vlan vtp</a> command.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug sw-vlan** command is the same as the **no debug sw-vlan** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
	<b>show vlan</b>	Displays the parameters for all configured VLANs or one VLAN (if the VLAN name or ID is specified) in the administrative domain.
	<b>show vtp</b>	Displays general information about VTP management domain, status, and counters.

## debug sw-vlan ifs

Use the **debug sw-vlan ifs** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the VLAN manager IOS file system (IFS) error tests. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug sw-vlan ifs {open {read | write} | read {1 | 2 | 3 | 4} | write}
```

```
no debug sw-vlan ifs {open {read | write} | read {1 | 2 | 3 | 4} | write}
```

Syntax Description	
<b>open {read   write}</b>	Display VLAN manager IFS file-open operation debug messages. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>read</b>—Display VLAN manager IFS file-read operation debug messages.</li> <li><b>write</b>—Display VLAN manager IFS file-write operation debug messages.</li> </ul>
<b>read {1   2   3   4}</b>	Display file-read operation debug messages for the specified error test (1, 2, 3, or 4).
<b>write</b>	Display file-write operation debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebg sw-vlan ifs** command is the same as the **no debug sw-vlan ifs** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

When determining the file read operation, Operation **1** reads the file header, which contains the header verification word and the file version number. Operation **2** reads the main body of the file, which contains most of the domain and VLAN information. Operation **3** reads type length version (TLV) descriptor structures. Operation **4** reads TLV data.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
	<b>show vlan</b>	Displays the parameters for all configured VLANs or one VLAN (if the VLAN name or ID is specified) in the administrative domain.

# debug sw-vlan notification

Use the **debug sw-vlan notification** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the activation and deactivation of Inter-Link Switch (ISL) VLAN IDs. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug sw-vlan notification { accfwdchange | allowedvlanfgchange | fwdchange | linkchange |
modechange | pruningcfgchange | statechange }
```

```
no debug sw-vlan notification { accfwdchange | allowedvlanfgchange | fwdchange |
linkchange | modechange | pruningcfgchange | statechange }
```

Syntax Description		
<b>accfwdchange</b>	Display debug messages for VLAN manager notification of aggregated access interface spanning-tree forward changes.	
<b>allowedvlanfgchange</b>	Display debug messages for VLAN manager notification of changes to the allowed VLAN configuration.	
<b>fwdchange</b>	Display debug messages for VLAN manager notification of spanning-tree forwarding changes.	
<b>linkchange</b>	Display debug messages for VLAN manager notification of interface link-state changes.	
<b>modechange</b>	Display debug messages for VLAN manager notification of interface mode changes.	
<b>pruningcfgchange</b>	Display debug messages for VLAN manager notification of changes to the pruning configuration.	
<b>statechange</b>	Display debug messages for VLAN manager notification of interface state changes.	

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug sw-vlan notification** command is the same as the **no debug sw-vlan notification** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
	<b>show vlan</b>	Displays the parameters for all configured VLANs or one VLAN (if the VLAN name or ID is specified) in the administrative domain.

## debug sw-vlan vtp

Use the **debug sw-vlan vtp** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) code. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

```
debug sw-vlan vtp { events | packets | pruning [packets | xmit] | xmit }
```

```
no debug sw-vlan vtp { events | packets | pruning | xmit }
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>events</b>	Display debug messages for general-purpose logic flow and detailed VTP messages generated by the VTP_LOG_RUNTIME macro in the VTP code.
	<b>packets</b>	Display debug messages for the contents of all incoming VTP packets that have been passed into the VTP code from the IOS VTP platform-dependent layer, except for pruning packets.
	<b>pruning [packets   xmit]</b>	Display debug messages generated by the pruning segment of the VTP code. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>packets</b>—(Optional) Display debug messages for the contents of all incoming VTP pruning packets that have been passed into the VTP code from the IOS VTP platform-dependent layer.</li> <li><b>xmit</b>—(Optional) Display debug messages for the contents of all outgoing VTP packets that the VTP code requests the IOS VTP platform-dependent layer to send.</li> </ul>
	<b>xmit</b>	Display debug messages for the contents of all outgoing VTP packets that the VTP code requests the IOS VTP platform-dependent layer to send, except for pruning packets.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug sw-vlan vtp** command is the same as the **no debug sw-vlan vtp** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

If no further parameters are entered after the **pruning** keyword, VTP pruning debugging messages are displayed. They are generated by the VTP\_PRUNING\_LOG\_NOTICE, VTP\_PRUNING\_LOG\_INFO, VTP\_PRUNING\_LOG\_DEBUG, VTP\_PRUNING\_LOG\_ALERT, and VTP\_PRUNING\_LOG\_WARNING macros in the VTP pruning code.



Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
	<b>show vtp</b>	Displays general information about VTP management domain, status, and counters.

# debug uddl

Use the **debug uddl** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) feature. Use the **no** form of this command to disable UDLD debugging.

**debug uddl** { **events** | **packets** | **registries** }

**no debug uddl** { **events** | **packets** | **registries** }

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>events</b>	Display debug messages for UDLD process events as they occur.
	<b>packets</b>	Display debug messages for the UDLD process as it receives packets from the packet queue and tries to send them at the request of the UDLD protocol code.
	<b>registries</b>	Display debug messages for the UDLD process as it processes registry calls from the UDLD process-dependent module and other feature modules.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug uddl** command is the same as the **no debug uddl** command.

When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

For **debug uddl events**, these debugging messages are displayed:

- General UDLD program logic flow
- State machine state changes
- Program actions for the set and clear ErrDisable state
- Neighbor cache additions and deletions
- Processing of configuration commands
- Processing of link-up and link-down indications

For **debug uddl packets**, these debugging messages are displayed:

- General packet processing program flow on receipt of an incoming packet
- Indications of the contents of the various pieces of packets received (such as type length versions [TLVs]) as they are examined by the packet reception code
- Packet transmission attempts and the outcome

For **debug udd registries**, these categories of debugging messages are displayed:

- Sub-block creation
- Fiber-port status changes
- State change indications from the port manager software
- MAC address registry calls

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .
	<b>show udd</b>	Displays UDLD administrative and operational status for all ports or the specified port.

# debug vqpc

Use the **debug vqpc** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) client. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging output.

**debug vqpc** [**all** | **cli** | **events** | **learn** | **packet**]

**no debug vqpc** [**all** | **cli** | **events** | **learn** | **packet**]

Syntax Description	all	(Optional) Display all VQP client debug messages.
	<b>cli</b>	(Optional) Display the VQP client command-line interface (CLI) debug messages.
	<b>events</b>	(Optional) Display VQP client event debug messages.
	<b>learn</b>	(Optional) Display VQP client address learning debug messages.
	<b>packet</b>	(Optional) Display VQP client packet information debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **undebug vqpc** command is the same as the **no debug vqpc** command. When you enable debugging, it is enabled only on the stack master. To enable debugging on a stack member, you must start a session from the stack master by using the **session switch-number** privileged EXEC command. Then enter the **debug** command at the command-line prompt of the stack member.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference for IOS Release 12.1 &gt; Cisco IOS System Management Commands &gt; Troubleshooting Commands</b> .



## Show Platform Commands

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This appendix describes the **show platform** privileged EXEC commands that have been created or changed for use with the Catalyst 3750 switch. These commands display information helpful in diagnosing and resolving internetworking problems and should be used only under the guidance of Cisco technical support staff.

# show platform acl

Use the **show platform acl** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent access control list (ACL) manager information.

```
show platform acl {interface interface-id | label label-number [detail] | statistics asic-number |
vlan vlan-id} [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i>	Display per-interface ACL manager information for the specified interface. The interface can be a physical interface or a VLAN.	
<b>label</b> <i>label-number</i> [ <b>detail</b> ]	Display per-label ACL manager information. The <i>label-number</i> range is 0 to 255. The keyword has this meaning:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>detail</b>—(Optional) Display detailed ACL manager label information.</li> </ul>
<b>statistics</b> <i>asic-number</i>	Display per-ASIC ACL manager information. The <i>asic-number</i> is the port ASIC number, either 0 or 1.	
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	Display per-VLAN ACL manager information. The <i>vlan-id</i> range is from 1 to 4094.	
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform configuration

Use the **show platform configuration** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent configuration-manager related information.

```
show platform configuration { config-output | default | running | startup } [ | { begin | exclude |
include } expression]
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>config-output</b>	Display the output of the last auto-configuration application.
	<b>default</b>	Display whether or not the system is running the default configuration.
	<b>running</b>	Display a snapshot of the backed-up running configuration on the local switch.
	<b>startup</b>	Display a snapshot of the backed-up startup configuration on the local switch.
	<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
	<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform etherchannel

Use the **show platform etherchannel** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent EtherChannel information.

```
show platform etherchannel {flags | time-stamps} [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

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

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC
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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

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



# show platform forward

Use the **show platform forward** privileged EXEC command for an interface to determine how the hardware would forward a frame that matches the specified parameters.

```
show platform forward interface-id [vlan vlan-id] src-mac dst-mac [l3protocol-id] [sap | snap]
[cos cos] [ip src-ip dst-ip [frag field] [dscp dscp] {l4protocol-id / icmp icmp-type icmp-code /
igmp igmp-version igmp-type / tcp src-port dst-port flags / udp src-port dst-port} [ | {begin |
exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>interface-id</i>	The input physical interface, the port on which the packet comes in to the switch (including type, stack member, module, and port number).
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Input VLAN ID. The range is 1 to 4094. If not specified, and the input interface is not a routed port, the default is 1.
<i>src-mac</i>	48-bit source MAC address.
<i>dst-mac</i>	48-bit destination MAC address.
<i>l3protocol-id</i>	(Optional) The Layer 3 protocol used in the packet. The number is a value 0 to 65535.
<b>sap</b>	(Optional) Service access point (SAP) encapsulation type.
<b>snap</b>	(Optional) Subnetwork Access Protocol (SNAP) encapsulation type.
<b>cos</b> <i>cos</i>	(Optional) Class of service (CoS) value of the frame. The range is 0 to 7.
<b>ip</b> <i>src-ip dst-ip</i>	(Optional, but required for IP packets) Source and destination IP addresses in dotted decimal notation.
<b>frag</b> <i>field</i>	(Optional) The IP fragment field for a fragmented IP packet. The range is 0 to 65535.
<b>dscp</b> <i>dscp</i>	(Optional) Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) field in the IP header. The range is 0 to 63.
<i>l4protocol-id</i>	The numeric value of the Layer 4 protocol field in the IP header. The range is 0 to 255. For example, 47 is generic routing encapsulation (GRE), and 89 is Open Shortest Path First (OSPF). If the protocol is TCP, UDP, ICMP, or IGMP, you should use the appropriate keyword instead of a numeric value.
<b>icmp</b> <i>icmp-type icmp-code</i>	Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) parameters. The <i>icmp-type</i> and <i>icmp-code</i> ranges are 0 to 255.
<b>igmp</b> <i>igmp-version igmp-type</i>	Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) parameters. The <i>igmp-version</i> range is 1 to 15; the <i>igmp-type</i> range is 0 to 15.
<b>tcp</b> <i>src-port dst-port flags</i>	Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) parameters: TCP source port, destination port, and the numeric value of the TCP flags byte in the header. The <i>src-port</i> and <i>dst-port</i> ranges are 0 to 65535. The flag range is from 0 to 1024.
<b>udp</b> <i>src-port dst-port</i>	User Datagram Protocol (UDP) parameters. The <i>src-port</i> and <i>dst-port</i> ranges are 0 to 65535.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

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**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

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**Examples** Refer to the “Troubleshooting” chapter of the software configuration guide for this release for examples of the **show platform forward** command output displays and what they mean.

# show platform ip igmp snooping

Use the **show platform ip igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping information.

```
show platform ip igmp snooping {all | control [di] | counters | flood [vlan vlan-id] | group
  ip-address | hardware | retry [count | local [count] | remote [count]]} [ | {begin | exclude |
  include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>all</b>		Display all IGMP snooping platform IP multicast information.
<b>control [di]</b>		Display IGMP snooping control entries. The keyword has this meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>di</b>—(Optional) Display IGMP snooping control destination index entries.</li> </ul>
<b>counters</b>		Display IGMP snooping counters.
<b>flood [vlan <i>vlan-id</i>]</b>		Display IGMP snooping flood information. The keyword has this meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>vlan <i>vlan-id</i></b>—(Optional) Display flood information for the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.</li> </ul>
<b>group <i>ip-address</i></b>		Display the IGMP snooping multicast group information, where <i>ip-address</i> is the IP address of the group.
<b>hardware</b>		Display IGMP snooping information loaded into hardware.
<b>retry [count   local [count]   remote [count]]</b>		Display IGMP snooping retry information. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>count</b>—(Optional) Display only the retry count.</li> <li><b>local</b>—(Optional) Display local retry entries.</li> </ul>
<b>remote [count]</b>		Display remote entries. The keyword has this meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>count</b>—(Optional) Display only the remote count.</li> </ul>
<b>  begin</b>		(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>  exclude</b>		(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>  include</b>		(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<b><i>expression</i></b>		Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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**Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform ip multicast

Use the **show platform ip multicast** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent IP multicast tables and other information.

```
show platform ip multicast { counters | groups | hardware [detail] | interfaces | locks |
mdfs-routes | mroute-retry | retry | trace } [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>counters</b>	Display IP multicast counters and statistics.
	<b>groups</b>	Display IP multicast routes per group.
	<b>hardware [detail]</b>	Display IP multicast routes loaded into hardware. The keyword has this meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>detail</b>—(Optional) Display port members in destination index and route index.</li> </ul>
	<b>interfaces</b>	Display IP multicast interfaces.
	<b>locks</b>	Display IP multicast destination-index locks.
	<b>mdfs-routes</b>	Display multicast distributed fast switching (MDFS) IP multicast routes.
	<b>mroute-retry</b>	Display the IP multicast route retry queue.
	<b>retry</b>	Display the IP multicast routes in the retry queue.
	<b>trace</b>	Display the IP multicast trace buffer.
	<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
	<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform ip unicast

Use the **show platform ip unicast** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent IP unicast routing information.

```
show platform ip unicast { adjacency | cef-idb | counts | dhcp | failed { adjacency | arp [A.B.C.D]
| route } | mpaths | route | standby | statistics | trace } [ | { begin | exclude | include }
expression]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>adjacency</b>	Display the platform adjacency database.
<b>cef-idb</b>	Display platform information corresponding to Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) interface descriptor block.
<b>counts</b>	Display the current counts for the Layer 3 unicast databases.
<b>dhcp</b>	Display the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) system dynamic addresses.
<b>failed { adjacency   arp [A.B.C.D]   route }</b>	Display the hardware resource failures. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>adjacency</b>—Display the adjacency entries that failed to be programmed in hardware.</li> <li>• <b>arp</b>—Display the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) deletions because of failure and because of retries.</li> <li>• <i>A.B.C.D</i>—(Optional) Prefix of the ARP entries to display.</li> <li>• <b>route</b>—Display the route entries that failed to be programmed in hardware.</li> </ul>
<b>mpaths</b>	Display the Layer 3 unicast routing multipath adjacency database.
<b>route</b>	Display the platform route database.
<b>standby</b>	Display the platform standby information.
<b>statistics</b>	Display the Layer 3 unicast routing accumulated statistics.
<b>trace</b>	Display the platform event trace logs.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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**Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform ipc trace

Use the **show platform ipc trace** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent Interprocess Communication (IPC) Protocol trace log information.

```
show platform ipc trace [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

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

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC
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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

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



# show platform layer4op

Use the **show platform layer4op** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent Layer 4 operator information.

```
show platform layer4op {acl | qos [port-asic]} {and-or | map | or-and | vcu} [| {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>acl</b>		Display access control list (ACL) Layer 4 operators information.
<b>qos</b> [port-asic]		Display quality of service (QoS) Layer 4 operators information. The keyword has this meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>port-asic—(Optional) QoS port ASIC number. The value can be 0 or 1.</li> </ul>
<b>and-or</b>		Display AND-OR registers information.
<b>map</b>		Display select map information.
<b>or-and</b>		Display OR-AND registers information.
<b>vcu</b>		Display value compare unit (VCU) register information.
<b>begin</b>		(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>		(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>		(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>		Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform mac-address-table

Use the **show platform mac-address-table** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent MAC address table information.

```
show platform mac-address-table [aging-array | hash-table | mac-address mac-address] [vlan
  vlan-id] [| {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>aging-array</b>	(Optional)	Display the MAC address table aging array.
<b>hash-table</b>	(Optional)	Display the MAC address table hash table.
<b>mac-address</b> <i>mac-address</i>	(Optional)	Display the MAC address table MAC address information, where <i>mac-address</i> is the 48-bit hardware address.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional)	Display information for the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional)	Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional)	Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional)	Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>		Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform messaging

Use the **show platform messaging** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent application and performance message information.

```
show platform messaging { application [incoming | outgoing | summary] | hiperf
  [class-number] } [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression ]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>application</b> [ <b>incoming</b>   <b>outgoing</b>   <b>summary</b> ]	Display application message information. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>incoming</b>—(Optional) Display only information about incoming application messaging requests.</li> <li>• <b>outgoing</b>—(Optional) Display only information about incoming application messaging requests.</li> <li>• <b>summary</b>—(Optional) Display summary information about all application messaging requests.</li> </ul>
<b>hiperf</b> [ <i>class-number</i> ]	Display outgoing high-performance message information. Specify the <i>class-number</i> option to display information about high-performance messages for this class number. The range is 0 to 36.
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes	
	Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform monitor

Use the **show platform monitor** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) information.

```
show platform monitor [session session-number] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>session</b>	(Optional) Display SPAN information for the specified SPAN session. The range is 1 to 66.
	<i>session-number</i>	
	<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
	<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

<b>Command Modes</b>	Privileged EXEC
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform mvr table

Use the **show platform mvr table** privileged EXEC command to display the platform-dependent Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) multi-expansion descriptor (MED) group mapping table.

```
show platform mvr table [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

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

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC
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Command History	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform pm

Use the **show platform pm** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent port-manager information.

```
show platform pm { counters | group-masks | idbs { active-idbs | deleted-idbs } | if-numbers |
link-status | platform-block | port-info interface-id | stack-view | vlan { info | line-state }
[ | { begin | exclude | include } expression ]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>counters</b>		Display module counters information.
<b>group-masks</b>		Display EtherChannel group masks information.
<b>idbs { active-idbs   deleted-idbs }</b>		Display interface data block (IDB) information. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>active-idbs</b>—Display active IDB information.</li> <li>• <b>deleted-idbs</b>—Display deleted and leaked IDB information.</li> </ul>
<b>if-numbers</b>		Display interface numbers information.
<b>link-status</b>		Display local port link status information.
<b>platform-block</b>		Display platform port block information.
<b>port-info interface-id</b>		Display port administrative and operation fields for the specified interface.
<b>stack-view</b>		Display status information for the stack.
<b>vlan { info   line-state }</b>		Display platform VLAN information. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>info</b>—Display information for active VLANs.</li> <li>• <b>line-state</b>—Display line-state information.</li> </ul>
<b>begin</b>		(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>		(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>		(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>		Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform port-asic

Use the **show platform port-asic** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent port application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) register information.

```
show platform port-asic {cpu-queue-map-table [asic number | port number [asic number]] |
  dest-map index number |
  etherchannel-info [asic number | port number [asic number]] |
  exception [asic number | port number [asic number]] |
  global-status [asic number | port number [asic number]] |
  learning [asic number | port number [asic number]] |
  mac-info [asic number | port number [asic number]] |
  mvid [asic number] |
  packet-info-ram [asic number | index number [asic number]] |
  port-info [asic number | port number [asic number]] |
  prog-parser [asic number | port number [asic number]] |
  receive {buffer-queue | port-fifo | supervisor-sram} [asic number | port number [asic
  number]] |
  span [vlan-id [asic number] | [asic number]
  stack {control | dest-map | learning | messages | mvid | prog-parser | span | stats [asic
  number | port number [asic number]]
  stats {drop | enqueue | miscellaneous | supervisor} [asic number | port number [asic
  number]] |
  transmit {port-fifo | queue | supervisor-sram} [asic number | port number [asic number]]
  vct [asic number | port number [asic number]]
  [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>cpu-queue-map-table</b> [asic number   port number [asic number]]	Display the CPU queue-map table entries. The keywords have these meanings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>asic number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> <li>• <b>port number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27.</li> </ul>
<b>dest-map index</b> number	Display destination-map information for the specified index. The range is 0 to 65535.	
<b>etherchannel-info</b> [asic number   port number [asic number]]	Display the contents of the EtherChannel information register. The keywords have these meanings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>asic number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> <li>• <b>port number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.</li> </ul>

<b>exception</b> [ <i>asic number</i>   <b>port number</b> [ <i>asic number</i> ]]	<p>Display the exception-index register information. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>asic number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> <li>• <b>port number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.</li> </ul>
<b>global-status</b> [ <i>asic number</i>   <b>port number</b> [ <i>asic number</i> ]]	<p>Display global and interrupt status. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>asic number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> <li>• <b>port number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.</li> </ul>
<b>learning</b> [ <i>asic number</i>   <b>port number</b> [ <i>asic number</i> ]]	<p>Display entries in the learning cache. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>asic number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> <li>• <b>port number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.</li> </ul>
<b>mac-info</b> [ <i>asic number</i>   <b>port number</b> [ <i>asic number</i> ]]	<p>Display the contents of the MAC information register. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>asic number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> <li>• <b>port number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.</li> </ul>
<b>mvid</b> [ <i>asic number</i> ]	<p>Display the mapped VLAN ID table. The keyword has this meaning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>asic number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> </ul>
<b>packet-info-ram</b> [ <i>asic number</i>   <b>index number</b> [ <i>asic number</i> ]]	<p>Display the packet information RAM. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>asic number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> <li>• <b>index number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified packet RAM index number and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 63.</li> </ul>



<b>port-info</b> [ <i>asic number</i>   <b>port number</b> [ <i>asic number</i> ]]	<p>Display port information register values. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>asic number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> <li>• <b>port number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.</li> </ul>
<b>prog-parser</b> [ <i>asic number</i>   <b>port number</b> [ <i>asic number</i> ]]	<p>Display the programmable parser tables. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>asic number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> <li>• <b>port number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.</li> </ul>
<b>receive</b> { <b>buffer-queue</b>   <b>port-fifo</b>   <b>supervisor-sram</b> } [ <i>asic number</i>   <b>port number</b> [ <i>asic number</i> ]]	<p>Display receive information. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>buffer-queue</b>—Display the buffer queue information.</li> <li>• <b>port-fifo</b>—Display the port-FIFO information.</li> <li>• <b>supervisor-sram</b>—Display the supervisor static RAM (SRAM) information.</li> <li>• <b>asic number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> <li>• <b>port number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.</li> </ul>
<b>span</b> [ <i>vlan-id</i>   <i>asic number</i> ]	<p>Display the Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN)-related information. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>vlan-id</i>—(Optional) Display information for the specified VLAN. The range is 0 to 1023.</li> <li>• <i>asic number</i>—(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> </ul>

<b>stack</b> { <b>control</b>   <b>dest-map</b>   <b>learning</b>   <b>messages</b>   <b>mvid</b>   <b>prog-parser</b>   <b>span</b>   <b>stats</b> [ <b>asic number</b>   <b>port number</b> [ <b>asic number</b> ]]	<p>Display stack-related information. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>control</b>—Display stack control-status register information.</li> <li>• <b>dest-map</b>—Display destination-map information.</li> <li>• <b>learning</b>—Display entries in the learning-cache.</li> <li>• <b>messages</b>—Display the stack-message register information.</li> <li>• <b>mvid</b>—Display entries in the mapped VLAN-ID table.</li> <li>• <b>prog-parser</b>—Display the programmable parser tables.</li> <li>• <b>span</b>—Display SPAN-related information.</li> <li>• <b>stats</b>—Display raw statistics for the port ASIC.</li> <li>• <b>asic number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> <li>• <b>port number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.</li> </ul>
<b>stats</b> { <b>drop</b>   <b>enqueue</b>   <b>miscellaneous</b>   <b>supervisor</b> } [ <b>asic number</b>   <b>port number</b> [ <b>asic number</b> ]]	<p>Display raw statistics for the port ASIC. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>drop</b>—Display drop statistics.</li> <li>• <b>enqueue</b>—Display enqueue statistics.</li> <li>• <b>miscellaneous</b>—Display miscellaneous statistics.</li> <li>• <b>supervisor</b>—Display supervisor statistics.</li> <li>• <b>asic number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> <li>• <b>port number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.</li> </ul>
<b>transmit</b> { <b>port-fifo</b>   <b>queue</b>   <b>supervisor-sram</b> } [ <b>asic number</b>   <b>port number</b> [ <b>asic number</b> ]]	<p>Display transmit information. The keywords have these meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>port-fifo</b>—Display the contents of the port-FIFO information register.</li> <li>• <b>queue</b>—Display the contents of the queue information register.</li> <li>• <b>supervisor-sram</b>—Display supervisor SRAM information.</li> <li>• <b>asic number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> <li>• <b>port number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.</li> </ul>

<b>vct</b> [ <i>asic number</i>   <i>port number</i> [ <i>asic number</i> ]]	Display the VLAN compression table entries for the specified ASIC or for the specified port and ASIC. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>asic number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> <li>• <b>port number</b>—(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.</li> </ul>
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform port-security

Use the **show platform port-security** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent port-security information.

```
show platform port-security [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

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

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC
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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform qos

Use the **show platform qos** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent quality of service (QoS) information.

```
show platform qos {label asic number | policer {parameters asic number |
port alloc number asic number}} [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>label asic number</b>		Display QoS label maps for the specified ASIC. (Optional) For <b>asic number</b> , the range is 0 to 1.
<b>policer {parameters asic number   port alloc number asic number}</b>		Display policer information. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>parameters asic number</b>—Display parameter information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.</li> <li><b>port alloc number asic number</b>—Display port allocation information for the specified port and ASIC. The port allocation range is 0 to 25. The ASIC range is 0 to 1.</li> </ul>
<b>  begin</b>		(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>  exclude</b>		(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>  include</b>		(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>		Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform resource-manager

Use the **show platform resource-manager** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent resource-manager information.

```
show platform resource-manager { dm [index number] | erd [index number] |
  mad [index number] | med [index number] | mod | sd [index number] |
  vld [index number] } [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>dm</b> [index number]	Display the destination map. The keyword has this meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>index number</b>—(Optional) Display the specified index. The range is 0 to 65535.</li> </ul>
<b>erd</b> [index number]	Display the equal-cost-route descriptor table for the specified index. The keyword has this meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>index number</b>—(Optional) Display the specified index. The range is 0 to 65535.</li> </ul>
<b>mad</b> [index number]	Display the MAC-address descriptor table for the specified index. The keyword has this meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>index number</b>—(Optional) Display the specified index. The range is 0 to 65535.</li> </ul>
<b>med</b> [index number]	Display the multi-expansion descriptor table for the specified index. The keyword has this meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>index number</b>—(Optional) Display the specified index. The range is 0 to 65535.</li> </ul>
<b>mod</b>	Display the resource-manager module information.
<b>sd</b> [index number]	Display the station descriptor table for the specified index. The keyword has this meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>index number</b>—(Optional) Display the specified index. The range is 0 to 65535.</li> </ul>
<b>vld</b> [index number]	Display the VLAN-list descriptor table for the specified index. The keyword has this meaning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>index number</b>—(Optional) Display the specified index. The range is 0 to 65535.</li> </ul>
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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**Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform snmp counters

Use the **show platform snmp counters** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) counter information.

```
show platform snmp counters [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

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

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC
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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

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



# show platform spanning-tree

Use the **show platform spanning-tree** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent spanning-tree information.

```
show platform spanning-tree synchronization [detail | vlan vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>synchronization</b>	Display spanning-tree state synchronization information. The keywords have these meanings:	
[ <b>detail</b>   <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> ]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>detail</b>—(Optional) Display detailed spanning-tree information.</li> <li>• <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>—(Optional) Display VLAN switch spanning-tree information for the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.</li> </ul>
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform stp-instance

Use the **show platform stp-instance** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent spanning-tree instance information.

```
show platform stp-instance vlan-id [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression ]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>vlan-id</i>	Display spanning-tree instance information for the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
	<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
	<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

<b>Command Modes</b>	Privileged EXEC
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform stack-manager

Use the **show platform stack-manager** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent switch-stack information.

```
show platform stack-manager {all | counters | trace [sdp [reverse] | state [reverse]]}
[ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>all</b>	Display all information for the entire switch stack.
<b>counters</b>	Display the stack manager counters.
<b>trace [sdp [reverse]]</b>	Display trace information. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>sdp</b>—(Optional) Display Stack Discovery Protocol (SDP) information.</li> <li>• <b>reverse</b>—(Optional) Display trace information in reverse chronological order (from recent to older chronological sequence).</li> </ul>
<b>trace [state [reverse]]</b>	Display trace information. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>state</b>—(Optional) Display stack state machine information.</li> <li>• <b>reverse</b>—(Optional) Display trace information in reverse chronological order (from recent to older chronological sequence).</li> </ul>
<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

Command Modes	
	Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

These are the states displayed in the summary information about the switch stack:

- **Waiting**—The stage when a switch is booting up and waiting for communication from other switches in the stack. The switch has not yet determined whether it is a stack master or not.

Stack members not participating in a stack master election remain in the waiting state until the stack master is elected and ready.

- **Initializing**—The stage when a switch has determined whether it is the stack master or not. If the switch is not the stack master, it is receiving its system- and interface-level configuration from the stack master and loading it.
- **Ready**—The stage when the stack member has completed loading the system- and interface-level configuration and is ready to forward traffic.
- **Master Re-Init**—The stage immediately after a stack master re-election and a different stack member is elected stack master. The new stack master is re-initializing its configuration. This state applies only to the new stack master.
- **Ver Mismatch**—The stage of a switch in version mismatch (VM) mode. VM mode is when a switch joining the switch stack has a different stack protocol minor version number from the stack master.

A typical state transition for a stack member (including a stack master) booting up is Waiting -> Initializing -> Ready.

A typical state transition for a stack member becoming a stack master after a stack master election is Ready -> Master Re-Init -> Ready.

A typical state transition for a stack member in version mismatch (VM) mode is Waiting -> Ver Mismatch.

# show platform tb

Use the **show platform tb** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent trusted-boundary information during a stack master change to a new stack master.

```
show platform tb [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

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

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(14)EA1	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

**Examples** This is an example of output from the **show platform tb** command:

```
Switch# show platform tb
Print TB sub-block information
(Fa1/0/2) device:(Cisco phone)
/* current interfaces with TB enabled, and the trust device type */

Current master switch:(Yes)
/* Is this switch the current master switch? */

New elected master      :(No)
/* Is the master switch-over occurred and this is the new master switch? */

Master ready           :(No)
/* Is the Master switch in ready state? */

HULC TB process on    :(No)
/* Is the TB platform process currently running? */

CDP stable timer ON   :(No)(360 secs)
/* Is the CDP stable timer running? After the CDP stable timer expired, CDP neighbors of
all the TB enabled interfaces will be verified to make sure the replacement of IP phone
and PC did not happen during the master switch-over. */

Print TB residue trust ports information
```

```
/* The interfaces with TB enabled right before master switch-over. */  
  
Print port CDP neighbor information  
/* Is the CDP message still received after switch-over? */  
  
HULC TB is not detecting CDP events  
/* Currently, this switch is not detecting any CDP event. */
```

# show platform tcam

Use the **show platform tcam** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) driver information.

```
show platform tcam { handle number | log-results | table { acl | all | equal-cost-route | ipv6 { acl | qos | secondary } local | mac-address | multicast-expansion | qos | secondary | station | vlan-list } | usage } [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

```
show platform tcam table acl [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

```
show platform tcam table all [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

```
show platform tcam table equal-cost-route [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

```
show platform tcam table ipv6 { acl | qos | secondary } [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

```
show platform tcam table local [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

```
show platform tcam table mac-address [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

```
show platform tcam table multicast-expansion [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

```
show platform tcam table qos [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

```
show platform tcam table secondary [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

```
show platform tcam table station [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

```
show platform tcam table vlan-list [[asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>handle</b> <i>number</i>	Display the TCAM handle. The range is 0 to 4294967295.
	<b>log-results</b>	Display the TCAM log results.
	<b>table</b> { <b>acl</b>   <b>all</b>   <b>equal-cost-route</b>   <b>ipv6</b> { <b>acl</b>   <b>qos</b>   <b>secondary</b> } <b>local</b>   <b>mac-address</b>   <b>multicast-expansion</b>   <b>qos</b>   <b>secondary</b>   <b>station</b>   <b>vlan-list</b> }	Display lookup and forwarding table information. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>acl</b>—Display the access-control list (ACL) table.</li> <li>• <b>all</b>—Display all the TCAM tables.</li> <li>• <b>equal-cost-route</b>—Display the equal-cost-route table.</li> <li>• <b>ipv6</b>—Display IPv6 information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>acl</b>—Display the IPv6 ACL-table information.</li> <li>– <b>qos</b>—Display the IPv6 QoS-table information.</li> <li>– <b>secondary</b>—Display the IPv6 secondary-table information.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>local</b>—Display the local table.</li> <li>• <b>mac-address</b>—Display the MAC-address table.</li> <li>• <b>multicast-expansion</b>—Display the IPv6 multicast-expansion table.</li> <li>• <b>qos</b>—Display the QoS table.</li> <li>• <b>secondary</b>—Display the secondary table.</li> <li>• <b>station</b>—Display the station table.</li> <li>• <b>vlan-list</b>—Display the VLAN list table.</li> </ul>
	<b>usage</b>	Display the CAM and forwarding table usage.
	[[ <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> [ <b>detail</b> [ <b>invalid</b> ]]]   [ <b>index</b> <i>number</i> [ <b>detail</b> [ <b>invalid</b> ]]]   <b>invalid</b>   <b>num</b> <i>number</i> [ <b>detail</b> [ <b>invalid</b> ]]   [ <b>invalid</b> ]   [ <b>invalid</b> ]   [ <b>invalid</b> ]   [ <b>num</b> <i>number</i> [ <b>detail</b> [ <b>invalid</b> ]]]   [ <b>invalid</b> ]]	Display information. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i>—Display information for the specified ASIC device ID. The range is 0 to 15.</li> <li>• <b>detail</b> [<b>invalid</b>]—(Optional) Display valid or invalid details.</li> <li>• <b>index</b> <i>number</i>—(Optional) Display information for the specified TCAM table index. The range is 0 to 32768.</li> <li>• <b>num</b> <i>number</i>—(Optional) Display information for the specified TCAM table number. The range is 0 to 32768.</li> </ul>
	<b>begin</b>	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>exclude</b>	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
	<b>include</b>	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
	<i>expression</i>	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC



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**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

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**Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

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

# show platform vlan

Use the **show platform vlan** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent VLAN information.

```
show platform vlan { misc | mvid | prune | refcount | rpc { receive | transmit } } [ | { begin | exclude | include } expression]
```

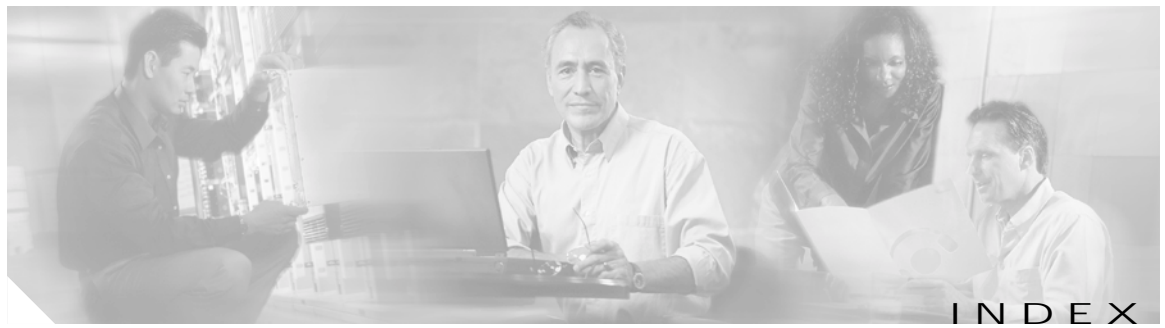
Syntax Description		
<b>misc</b>		Display miscellaneous VLAN module information.
<b>mvid</b>		Display the mapped VLAN ID (MVID) allocation information.
<b>prune</b>		Display the stack pruning database.
<b>refcount</b>		Display the VLAN lock module-wise reference counts.
<b>rpc { receive   transmit }</b>		Display remote procedure call (RPC) messages. The keywords have these meanings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>receive</b>—Display received information.</li> <li>• <b>transmit</b>—Display transmitted information.</li> </ul>
<b>begin</b>		(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
<b>exclude</b>		(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
<b>include</b>		(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>		Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(11)AX	This command was first introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

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



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