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Document Conventions

The following table lists the text conventions that are used throughout this guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>monospace</td>
<td>Identifies command syntax examples</td>
<td>device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bold</td>
<td>User interface (UI) components such as screen or page names, keyboard keys, software buttons, and field names</td>
<td>On the Start menu, click All Programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>italics</td>
<td>Publication titles</td>
<td>Refer to the Ruckus Small Cell Release Notes for more information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes, Cautions, and Warnings

Notes, cautions, and warning statements may be used in this document. They are listed in the order of increasing severity of potential hazards.

NOTE
A NOTE provides a tip, guidance, or advice, emphasizes important information, or provides a reference to related information.

ATTENTION
An ATTENTION statement indicates some information that you must read before continuing with the current action or task.

CAUTION
A CAUTION statement alerts you to situations that can be potentially hazardous to you or cause damage to hardware, firmware, software, or data.

DANGER
A DANGER statement indicates conditions or situations that can be potentially lethal or extremely hazardous to you. Safety labels are also attached directly to products to warn of these conditions or situations.
**Command Syntax Conventions**

Bold and italic text identify command syntax components. Delimiters and operators define groupings of parameters and their logical relationships.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>bold</strong> text</td>
<td>Identifies command names, keywords, and command options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>italic text</td>
<td>Identifies a variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>Syntax components displayed within square brackets are optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default responses to system prompts are enclosed in square brackets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{ x</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;&gt;</td>
<td>Nonprinting characters, for example, passwords, are enclosed in angle brackets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Repeat the previous element, for example, member{member...}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\</td>
<td>Indicates a “soft” line break in command examples. If a backslash separates two lines of a command input, enter the entire command at the prompt without the backslash.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Document Feedback**

Ruckus is interested in improving its documentation and welcomes your comments and suggestions.

You can email your comments to Ruckus at ruckus-docs@arris.com.

When contacting us, include the following information:

- Document title and release number
- Document part number (on the cover page)
- Page number (if appropriate)

For example:

- Ruckus SmartZone Upgrade Guide, Release 5.0
- Part number: 800-71850-001 Rev A
- Page 7

**Ruckus Product Documentation Resources**

Visit the Ruckus website to locate related documentation for your product and additional Ruckus resources.

Release Notes and other user documentation are available at https://support.ruckuswireless.com/documents. You can locate the documentation by product or perform a text search. Access to Release Notes requires an active support contract and a Ruckus Support Portal user account. Other technical documentation content is available without logging in to the Ruckus Support Portal.

White papers, data sheets, and other product documentation are available at https://www.ruckuswireless.com.
Online Training Resources

To access a variety of online Ruckus training modules, including free introductory courses to wireless networking essentials, site surveys, and Ruckus products, visit the Ruckus Training Portal at https://training.ruckuswireless.com.

Contacting Ruckus Customer Services and Support

The Customer Services and Support (CSS) organization is available to provide assistance to customers with active warranties on their Ruckus products, and customers and partners with active support contracts.

For product support information and details on contacting the Support Team, go directly to the Ruckus Support Portal using https://support.ruckuswireless.com, or go to https://www.ruckuswireless.com and select Support.

What Support Do I Need?

Technical issues are usually described in terms of priority (or severity). To determine if you need to call and open a case or access the self-service resources, use the following criteria:

- Priority 1 (P1)—Critical. Network or service is down and business is impacted. No known workaround. Go to the Open a Case section.
- Priority 2 (P2)—High. Network or service is impacted, but not down. Business impact may be high. Workaround may be available. Go to the Open a Case section.
- Priority 3 (P3)—Medium. Network or service is moderately impacted, but most business remains functional. Go to the Self-Service Resources section.
- Priority 4 (P4)—Low. Requests for information, product documentation, or product enhancements. Go to the Self-Service Resources section.

Open a Case

When your entire network is down (P1), or severely impacted (P2), call the appropriate telephone number listed below to get help:

- Continental United States: 1-855-782-5871
- Canada: 1-855-782-5871
- Europe, Middle East, Africa, Central and South America, and Asia Pacific, toll-free numbers are available at https://support.ruckuswireless.com/contact-us and Live Chat is also available.
- Worldwide toll number for our support organization. Phone charges will apply: +1-650-265-0903

We suggest that you keep a physical note of the appropriate support number in case you have an entire network outage.

Self-Service Resources

The Ruckus Support Portal at https://support.ruckuswireless.com offers a number of tools to help you to research and resolve problems with your Ruckus products, including:

- Technical Documentation—https://support.ruckuswireless.com/documents
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- Community Forums—https://forums.ruckuswireless.com/ruckuswireless/categories
- Knowledge Base Articles—https://support.ruckuswireless.com/answers
- Security Bulletins—https://support.ruckuswireless.com/security

Using these resources will help you to resolve some issues, and will provide TAC with additional data from your troubleshooting analysis if you still require assistance through a support case or RMA. If you still require help, open and manage your case at https://support.ruckuswireless.com/case_management.
What's new in this document

Information has been added or updated to reflect new FastIron features or enhancements to existing FastIron features.

For commands introduced since Release 08.0.01, a history table is included with each command which provides details about the modifications to that command. For commands introduced prior to Release 08.0.01, a history table is not provided, unless the command has been modified in recent releases.

**NOTE**
In addition to commands that are new or modified for this release, numerous commands for existing FastIron features have been added that were previously described only in FastIron configuration guides.

New commands

The following commands have been added (new for this release).

- auth-timeout-action
- authentication voice-vlan
- clear pvst-plus-protect-statistics
- enable nd hop-limit
- errdisable recovery
- ignore-temp-shutdown
- inline power overdrive
- interface lag
- lacp-mode
- lag-mac
- mstp root-protect timeout
- protected-port
- pvstplus-protect
- show hardware ipv6-route
- show hardware route
- show ip arp inspection
- show license installed
- show mstp root-protect
- show protected-port
- show pvstplus-protect
- show spx csp
• show spx debug
• show spx zero-touch ipc
• show spx zero-touch log
• show spx zero-touch status
• spx ping
• system-max l3-interface
• voice-vlan

**Modified commands**

The following commands have been modified in this release.

• auth-fail-action (flexible authentication)
• clear access-list accounting
• copy flash flash
• default-ports
• inline power install-firmware
• inline power install-firmware scp
• ip dhcp-client enable
• ip rip prefix-list
• ip route
• ip rip route-map
• ipv6 route
• ipv6 route next-hop
• ipv6 route next-hop-enable-default
• ipv6 route next-hop-recursion
• lag
• license install perpetual
• mac-authentication password-format
• mka-cfg-group
• multi-stack-port
• multi-stack-trunk
• poison-reverse
• prefix-list (RIP)
• pvst-mode
• radius-server key
• regenerate-seq-num
• reload
• ring interfaces
• show access-list accounting
• show acl-on-arp
• show configuration
• show dot1x sessions
• show hardware mac entry
• show inline power debug-info
• show inline power emesg
• show ip dhcp snooping info
• show mac-authentication sessions
• show running-config
• show running-config interface ethernet
• show span vlan
• show stack
• show statistics
• show statistics dos-attack
• show spx
• show spx-mon
• show version
• show vlan
• source-guard enable
• tagged

The following commands have been updated to include Ethernet LAG ID options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arp</td>
<td>disable (LAG)</td>
<td>multicast6 router-port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>block-applicant</td>
<td>distribute-list prefix-list (OSPFv3)</td>
<td>multicast6 static-group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>block-learning</td>
<td>ethernet (EFM-OAM)</td>
<td>pvlan pvlan-trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bsr-candidate</td>
<td>ethernet loopback (VLAN-aware)</td>
<td>ring-interfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear gvrp statistics</td>
<td>mstp admin-edge-port</td>
<td>source-interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear ip ospf</td>
<td>mstp admin-pt2pt-mac</td>
<td>spanning tree ethernet (LAG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear ipv6 cache</td>
<td>mstp disable</td>
<td>tagged ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear ipv6 neighbor</td>
<td>mstp force-migration-check</td>
<td>track-port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear ipv6 ospf</td>
<td>mstp instance</td>
<td>track-port (VSRP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear mac-address</td>
<td>multicast port-version</td>
<td>untagged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear pvstplus-protect-statistics</td>
<td>multicast router-port</td>
<td>vsrp-aware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear statistics</td>
<td>multicast static-group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear stp-protect-statistics</td>
<td>multicast6 port-version</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Deprecated commands**

The following commands have been deprecated in this release.

• chassis fanless-mode-enable (replaced by chassis fanless)
• deploy
• ip dhcp-client discovery-interval
• `ip dhcp-client continuous-mode max-duration`
• `primary-port`
• `protected-link-group` (not supported on ICX 7000 series devices)
• `show protected-link-group`
• `show spx zero ipc` (replaced by `show spx zero-touch ipc`)
• `static ethernet`
• `tag-type`
• `uplink-switch`

FastIron 08.0.61 supports Layer 3 features for the Ruckus ICX 7150. The following Layer 3 features are not supported for the Ruckus ICX 7150, and this has been noted where applicable throughout this guide:

• BGP4
• BGP4+
• Multi-VRF
• Tunnels
• uRPF

### Other updates for FastIron 08.0.61

**TABLE 2 Other updates in FastIron release 08.0.61**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Updates to address defects</td>
<td>Minor updates on commands throughout to address defects.</td>
<td>All chapters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor editorial updates</td>
<td>Minor editorial updates were made throughout.</td>
<td>All chapters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Supported hardware and software

This guide supports the following product families:

• ICX 7150 Series
• ICX 7250 Series
• ICX 7450 Series
• ICX 7750 Series

For information about the specific models and modules supported in a product family, refer to the hardware installation guide for that product family.
Using the FastIron command-line interface

- Accessing the CLI .......................................................... 47
- Searching and filtering command output .................................. 50
- Creating an alias for a CLI command ........................................ 54

Accessing the CLI

Once an IP address is assigned to a Ruckus device running Layer 2 software or to an interface on the Ruckus device running Layer 3 software, you can access the CLI either through a direct serial connection or through a local or remote Telnet session.

You can initiate a local Telnet or SNMP or SSH connection by attaching a cable to a port and specifying the assigned management station IP address.

Command configuration modes

The Ruckus CLI uses an industry-standard hierarchical shell familiar to Ethernet/IP networking administrators. You can use one of three major command modes to enter commands and access sub-configuration modes on the device.

User EXEC mode

User EXEC mode is the default mode for the device; it supports the lowest level of user permissions. In this mode, you can execute basic commands such as ping and traceroute, but only a subset of clear, show, and debug commands can be entered in this mode. The following example shows the User EXEC prompt after login. The enable command enters privileged EXEC mode.

    device> enable
    device#

Privileged EXEC mode

Privileged EXEC mode supports all clear, show, and debug commands. In addition, you can enter some configuration commands that do not make changes to the system configuration. The following example shows the privileged EXEC prompt. At this prompt, you issue the configure terminal command to enter global configuration mode.

    device# configure terminal
    device(config)#

Global configuration mode

Global configuration mode supports commands that can change the device configuration. For any changes to be persistent, you must save the system configuration before rebooting the device. The global configuration mode provides access to sub-configuration modes for individual interfaces, VLANs, routing protocols, and other configuration areas. The following example shows how you access the interface sub-configuration mode by issuing the interface command with a specified interface.

    device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
    device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)#
Command help

You can display commands and syntax information in any mode and from any point in the command hierarchy.

Enter a question mark (?) or a tab in any command mode to display the list of commands available in that mode.

```
device(config)#?
  aaa                        Define authentication method list
  access-list                Define Access Control List (ACL)
  aggregated-vlan            Support for larger Ethernet frames up to 1536 bytes
  alias                      Configure alias or display configured alias
  all-client                 Restrict all remote management to a host
  arp                        Enter a static IP ARP entry
  arp-internal-priority      Set packet priority
  arp-subnet-only            Only learn ARP in the subnet of this device
  authentication             Configure flexible authentication
  banner                     Define a login banner
  batch                      Define a group of commands
  boot                       Set system boot options
(output truncated)
```

To display a list of commands that start with a specified character, type the character followed by a question mark (?) or a tab.

```
device(config)#e?
  enable                     Password, page-mode and other options
  end                        End Configuration level and go to Privileged level
  errdisable                 Set Error Disable Attributions
  exit                       Exit current level
  extern-config-file         Extern configuration file
```

To display keywords and arguments associated with a command, enter the command followed by a question mark (?) or a tab.

```
devieh(config)#qos ?
  egress-buffer-profile   User defined QoS egress profile
  mechanism               Change mechanism
  name                    Change name
  profile                 Change bandwidth allocation
  scheduler-profile       User defined QoS profile
  tagged-priority         Change tagged frame priority to profile mapping
```

Command completion

Command completion allows you to execute a command by entering a partial string.

To complete the spelling of commands or keywords automatically, begin typing the command or keyword and then press Tab. For example, at the CLI command prompt, type `te` and press Tab. For example, entering `conf t` in privileged EXEC mode auto-completes the `configure` keyword and executes the `configure terminal` command as shown.

```
device#conf t
  terminal   Configure thru terminal
deviceh#conf terminal
device(config)#
```

If there is more than one command or keyword associated with the characters typed, the CLI displays all choices matching the characters. Type another character to identify the keyword you are looking for.

```
device(config)#show li
  license                Show software license information
  link-error-disable     Link Debouncing Control
  link-keepalive         Link Layer Keepalive
device(config)#show lic
  license                Show software license information
device(config)#show license
```
If you enter an invalid command or partial string that cannot be completed, an error message is displayed.

```
device(config)#shw
Unrecognized command
device(config)#shw
```

### Scroll control

By default, the CLI uses a page mode to paginate displays that are longer than 23 lines. The maximum number of lines per page is 23 (line 24 is reserved for printing). Displays that are longer than 23 lines are automatically segmented into pages with 23 lines per page.

If you use the question mark (?) to display a listing of available options in a given mode, the display stops at each 23 line increment and lists your choices for continuing the display.

```
aaa
all-client
appletalk
arp
boot
some lines omitted for brevity...
```

```
ipx
lock-address
logging
mac
```

Use one of the following scrolling options to display additional information:

- Press the **Space bar** to display the next page (one screen at a time).
- Press the **Return** or **Enter** key to display the next line (one line at a time).
- Press **Ctrl+C** or **Ctrl+Q** to cancel the display.
- Use the **skip** command in privileged EXEC mode to disable page display mode. Use the **page** command to re-enable page display mode.

The following example toggles between page display modes.

```
device# skip
Disable page display mode
device# page
Enable page display mode
```

### Line editing commands

The CLI supports the following line editing commands. To enter a line-editing command, use the CTRL+key combination for the command by pressing and holding the CTRL key, then pressing the letter associated with the command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ctrl+Key combination</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+A</td>
<td>Moves to the first character on the command line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+B</td>
<td>Moves the cursor back one character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+C</td>
<td>Escapes and terminates command prompts and ongoing tasks (such as lengthy displays), and displays a fresh command prompt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+D</td>
<td>Deletes the character at the cursor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+E</td>
<td>Moves to the end of the current command line.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 3 CLI line editing commands (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ctrl+Key combination</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+F</td>
<td>Moves the cursor forward one character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+K</td>
<td>Deletes all characters from the cursor to the end of the command line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+L; Ctrl+R</td>
<td>Repeats the current command line on a new line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+N</td>
<td>Enters the next command line in the history buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+P</td>
<td>Enters the previous command line in the history buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+U; Ctrl+X</td>
<td>Deletes all characters from the cursor to the beginning of the command line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+W</td>
<td>Deletes the last word you typed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+Z</td>
<td>Moves from any CONFIG level of the CLI to the Privileged EXEC level; at the Privileged EXEC level, moves to the User EXEC level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Searching and filtering command output

You can filter the output from show commands at the --More-- prompt. You can search for characters strings, or you can construct complex regular expressions to filter the output.

Searching and filtering output at the --More-- prompt

The --More-- prompt displays when output extends beyond a single page. At this prompt, you can press the Space bar to display the next page, the Return or Enter key to display the next line, or Ctrl+C or Q to cancel the display. In addition, you can search and filter output from this prompt.

At the --More-- prompt, enter a forward slash (/) followed by a search string. The Ruckus device displays output starting from the first line that contains the search string as shown in the following example. The search feature is similar to the begin option for show commands.

```
--More--, next page: Space, next line: Return key, quit: Control-c
/telnet
```

The results of the search are displayed.

```
searching...
telnet                Telnet by name or IP address
temperature           temperature sensor commands
terminal               display syslog
trace-route            TraceRoute to IP node
undebug               Disable debugging functions (see also 'debug')
undelete               Undelete flash card files
whois                 WHOIS lookup
write                 Write running configuration to flash or terminal
```

To display lines containing only a specified search string (similar ) press the plus key (+) at the --More-- prompt followed by a search string. This option is similar to the include option supported with show commands.

```
--More--, next page: Space, next line: Return key, quit: Control-c
+telnet
```

The filtered results are displayed.

```
filtering...
telnet                Telnet by name or IP address
```
To display lines that do not contain a specified search string, press the minus key (-) at the --More-- prompt followed by a search string. This option is similar to the exclude option supported with show commands.

--More--, next page: Space, next line: Return key, quit: Control-c
-telnet

The filtered results are displayed.

filtering...
  temperature  temperature sensor commands
  terminal     display syslog
  traceroute   TraceRoute to IP node
  undebug      Disable debugging functions (see also 'debug')
  undelete     Undelete flash card files
  whois        WNOIS lookup
  write        Write running configuration to flash or terminal

As with the commands for filtering output from show commands, the search string is a regular expression consisting of a single character or string of characters. You can use special characters to construct complex regular expressions. See the next section for information on special characters used with regular expressions.

**Searching and filtering show command output**

You can filter output from show commands to display lines containing a specified string, lines that do not contain a specified string, or output starting with a line containing a specified string. The search string is a regular expression consisting of a single character or a string of characters. You can use special characters to construct complex regular expressions.

**Using special characters to construct complex regular expressions**

Special characters allow you to construct complex regular expressions to filter output from show commands. You can use a regular expression to specify a single character or multiple characters as a search string. In addition, you can include special characters that influence the way the software matches the output against the search string. Supported special characters are listed in the following table.

**TABLE 4 Special characters for regular expressions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>The period matches on any single character, including a blank space. For example, the following regular expression matches &quot;aaz&quot;, &quot;abz&quot;, &quot;acz&quot;, and so on, but not just &quot;az&quot;: a.z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>The asterisk matches on zero or more sequential instances of a pattern. For example, the following regular expression matches output that contains the string &quot;abc&quot;, followed by zero or more Xs: abcX*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>The plus sign matches on one or more sequential instances of a pattern. For example, the following regular expression matches output that contains &quot;de&quot;, followed by a sequence of &quot;g&quot;s, such as &quot;deg&quot;, &quot;degg&quot;, &quot;deggg&quot;, and so on: deg+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 4 Special characters for regular expressions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>The question mark matches on zero occurrences or one occurrence of a pattern. For example, the following regular expression matches output that contains &quot;dg&quot; or &quot;deg&quot;: \texttt{de?g}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^</td>
<td>A caret (when not used within brackets) matches on the beginning of an input string. For example, the following regular expression matches output that begins with &quot;deg&quot;: \texttt{^deg}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>A dollar sign matches on the end of an input string. For example, the following regular expression matches output that ends with &quot;deg&quot;: \texttt{deg$}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_</td>
<td>An underscore matches on one or more of the following: • , (comma) • { (left curly brace) • ) (right curly brace) • ( (left parenthesis) • ) (right parenthesis) • The beginning of the input string • The end of the input string • A blank space For example, the following regular expression matches on &quot;100&quot; but not on &quot;1002&quot;, &quot;2100&quot;, and so on. \texttt{<em>100</em>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[]</td>
<td>Square brackets enclose a range of single-character patterns. For example, the following regular expression matches output that contains &quot;1&quot;, &quot;2&quot;, &quot;3&quot;, &quot;4&quot;, or &quot;5&quot;: \texttt{[1-5]} You can use the following expression symbols within the brackets. These symbols are allowed only inside the brackets. • ^ - The caret matches on any characters except the ones in the brackets. For example, the following regular expression matches output that does not contain &quot;1&quot;, &quot;2&quot;, &quot;3&quot;, &quot;4&quot;, or &quot;5&quot;:\texttt{[^1-5]} • - The hyphen separates the beginning and ending of a range of characters. A match occurs if any of the characters within the range is present. See the example above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 4 Special characters for regular expressions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A vertical bar separates two alternative values or sets of values. The output can match one or the other value. For example, the following regular expression matches output that contains either &quot;abc&quot; or &quot;defg&quot;: abc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>()</td>
<td>Parentheses allow you to create complex expressions. For example, the following complex expression matches on &quot;abc&quot;, &quot;abcabc&quot;, or &quot;defg&quot;, but not on &quot;abcdefgdefg&quot;: ((abc)+)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you want to filter for a special character instead of using the special character as described in the table above, enter a backslash ( \ ) before the character. For example, to filter on output containing an asterisk, enter the asterisk portion of the regular expression as "\*".

device#show ip route bgp | include \*

**Displaying lines containing a specified string**

The following command filters the output of the `show interface` command for port 1/3/11 to display only lines containing the word "Internet". This command can be used to display the IP address of the interface.

device#show interface e 1/3/11 | include Internet
  Internet address is 10.168.1.11/24, MTU 1518 bytes, encapsulation ethernet

**Syntax:** show-command | include regular-expression

**NOTE**
The vertical bar ( | ) is part of the command.

Note that the regular expression specified as the search string is case sensitive. In the example above, a search string of "Internet" would match the line containing the IP address, but a search string of "internet" would not.

**Displaying lines that do not contain a specified string**

The following command filters the output of the `show who` command to display only the lines that do not contain the word "closed". This command can be used to display open connections to the Ruckus device.

device#show who | exclude closed
  Console connections:
    established
    you are connecting to this session
    2 seconds in idle
  Telnet connections (inbound):
    1 established, client ip address 10.168.9.37
    27 seconds in idle
  Telnet connection (outbound):
  SSH connections:

**Syntax:** show-command | exclude regular-expression
**Displaying lines starting with a specified string**

The following command filters the output of the `show who` command to display output starting with the first line that contains the word "SSH". This command can be used to display information about SSH connections to the Ruckus device.

```
device#show who | begin SSH
SSH connections:
1  established, client ip address 10.168.9.210
   7 seconds in idle
2  closed
3  closed
4  closed
5  closed
```

**Syntax:** `show-command | begin regular-expression`

---

**Creating an alias for a CLI command**

An alias serves as a shorthand version of a longer CLI command. For example, you can create an alias called `shoro` for the `show ip route` command. You can then enter `shoro` alias at the command prompt and the `show ip route` command is issued.

To create an alias called `shoro` for the CLI command `show ip route`, enter the `alias shoro = show ip route` command.

```
device(config)# alias shoro = show ip route
```

**Syntax:** `[no] alias alias-name = cli-command`

The `alias-name` must be a single word, without spaces.

After the alias is configured, entering `shoro` in the privileged EXEC mode or in the global configuration mode issues the `show ip route` command.

Enter the command `copy running-config` with the appropriate parameters to create an alias called `wrsbc`.

```
device(config)#alias wrsbc = copy running-config tftp 10.10.10.10 test.cfg
```

To remove the `wrsbc` alias from the configuration, enter one of the following commands.

```
device(config)#no alias wrsbc
```

**Syntax:** `unalias alias-name`

The specified `alias-name` must be the name of an alias already configured on the Ruckus device.

To display the aliases currently configured on the Ruckus device, enter the following command in the Privileged EXEC mode or in the global configuration mode.

```
device# alias
wrsbc  copy running-config tftp 10.10.10.10 test.cfg
shoro  show ip route
```

**Syntax:** `alias`
Configuration notes for creating a command alias

The following configuration notes apply to this feature:

- You cannot include additional parameters with the alias at the command prompt. For example, after you create the `shoro` alias, `shoro bgp` would not be a valid command.
- If configured on the Ruckus device, authentication, authorization, and accounting is performed on the actual command, not on the alias for the command.
- To save an alias definition to the startup-config file, use the **write memory** command.
Commands A and B

100-fx

Enables 100Base-FX on chassis-based and stackable devices.

Syntax

100-fx
no 100-fx

Command Default

100Base-FX is not enabled after installation.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

After you physically install a 100Base-FX transceiver, you must use this command to enable 100Base-FX support on the device.

FastIron ICX devices support the following types of SFPs for 100BaseFX:

- **Multimode SFP**—maximum distance is 2 kilometers
- **Long Reach (LR)**—maximum distance is 40 kilometers
- **Intermediate Reach (IR)**—maximum distance is 15 kilometers

For information about supported SFP and SFP+ transceivers on FastIron devices, refer to the *Ruckus Optics Family Datasheet* on the Ruckus website.

**NOTE**

You must disable 100Base-FX support before inserting a different type of module in the same port. Otherwise, the device will not recognize traffic traversing the port.

The *no* form of the command disables 100Base-FX support.

Examples

The following example enables support for 100Base-FX on a fiber port.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# 100-fx
```
100-tx

Configures a 1000Base-TX small form-factor pluggable (SFP) transceiver to operate at a speed of 100 Mbps.

Syntax

```
100-tx

no 100-tx
```

Command Default

1000Base-TX SFP transceiver is not configured to operate at a speed of 100 Mbps.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command requires autonegotiation to be enabled on the other end of the link.

Although combo ports (ports 1 to 4) on Hybrid Fiber (HF) models support the 1000Base-TX SFP, they cannot be configured to operate at 100 Mbps. The 100-Mbps operating speed is supported only with noncombo ports (ports 5 to 24).

1000Base-TX modules must be configured individually, one interface at a time. 1000Base-TX modules do not support digital optical monitoring. Hotswap is supported for this module when it is configured in 100M mode.

The `no` form of the command disables 1000Base-TX SFP support.

Examples

The following example configures a 1000Base-TX SFP transceiver to operate at 100 Mbps.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/5/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/5/1)# 100-tx
```
aaa accounting commands

Configures the AAA accounting configuration parameters for EXEC commands.

Syntax

```
aaa accounting commands privilege-level default start-stop radius [ tacacs+ ] [ none ]
no aaa accounting commands privilege-level default start-stop radius [ tacacs+ ] [ none ]
aaa accounting commands privilege-level default start-stop tacacs+ [ radius ] [ none ]
no aaa accounting commands privilege-level default start-stop tacacs+ [ radius ] [ none ]
aaa accounting commands privilege-level default start-stop none
no aaa accounting commands privilege-level default start-stop none
```

Command Default

AAA accounting is disabled.

Parameters

- **privilege-level**
  Configures the device to perform AAA accounting for the commands available at the specified privilege level. Valid values are 0 (Super User level - all commands), 4 (Port Configuration level - port-config and read-only commands), and 5 (Read Only level - read-only commands).

- **default**
  Configures the default named list.

- **start-stop**
  Configures to send an Accounting Start packet to the AAA accounting server when you enter a command, and an Accounting Stop packet when the service provided by the command is completed.

- **radius**
  Configures RADIUS accounting.

- **tacacs+**
  Configures TACACS+ accounting.

- **none**
  Disables accounting. This is equivalent to using the **no** form of the command.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can configure AAA accounting for CLI commands by specifying a privilege level whose commands require accounting.
NOTE
If authorization is enabled, and the command requires authorization, then authorization is performed before accounting takes place. If authorization fails for the command, no accounting takes place.

You can configure RADIUS, TACACS+, and None as accounting methods. If the configured primary accounting fails due to an error, the device tries the backup accounting methods in the order they are configured.

The no form of the command disables accounting.

Examples
The following example shows how to configure the ICX device to perform RADIUS accounting for the commands available at the Super User privilege level (that is, all commands on the device).

```
device(config)# aaa accounting commands 0 default start-stop radius
```

The following example shows how to configure the ICX device to perform TACACS+ accounting for the commands available at the Read-only level (that is, read-only commands). The command also configures TACACS+ as the primary accounting followed by RADIUS.

```
device(config)# aaa accounting commands 5 default start-stop tacacs+ radius
```
aaa accounting dot1x

Enables 802.1X accounting.

Syntax

```
aaa accounting dot1x default start-stop radius [ none ]
no aaa accounting dot1x default start-stop radius [ none ]
aaa accounting dot1x default start-stop none
no aaa accounting dot1x default start-stop none
```

Command Default

AAA accounting is disabled.

Parameters

- **default**
  - Configures the default named list.

- **start-stop**
  - Configures to sent an Accounting Start packet is sent to the RADIUS accounting server when 802.1x session is enabled, and an Accounting Stop packet is sent when the service provided by the command is completed.

- **radius**
  - Configures RADIUS accounting.

- **none**
  - Disables accounting. The client is automatically authenticated without the device using information supplied by the client.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can configure both RADIUS and None as accounting methods. If the configured primary accounting fails due to an error, the device tries the backup accounting methods in the order they are configured.

NOTE

If authorization is enabled, and the command requires authorization, then authorization is performed before accounting takes place. If authorization fails for the command, no accounting takes place.

The `no` form of the command disables accounting.
Examples

The following example shows how to enable 802.1x accounting.

device(config)# aaa accounting dot1x default start-stop radius

The following example shows how to enable 802.1x accounting and configure RADIUS as the primary accounting method. If the configured primary RADIUS accounting fails due to an error, the device tried the backup accounting method "none", that is, accounting will be disabled.

device(config)# aaa accounting dot1x default start-stop radius none
aaa accounting exec

Configures the AAA accounting configuration parameters for SSH and Telnet access.

Syntax

```
aaa accounting exec default start-stop radius [ tacacs+ ] [ none ]
no aaa accounting exec default start-stop radius [ tacacs+ ] [ none ]
aaa accounting exec default start-stop tacacs+ [ radius ] [ none ]
no aaa accounting exec default start-stop tacacs+ [ radius ] [ none ]
aaa accounting exec default start-stop none
no aaa accounting exec default start-stop none
```

Command Default

AAA accounting is disabled.

Parameters

- **default**
  Configures the default named list.

- **start-stop**
  Configures to send an Accounting Start packet to the AAA accounting server when an authenticated user establishes a Telnet or SSH session on the ICX device, and an Accounting Stop packet when the user logs out.

- **radius**
  Configures RADIUS accounting.

- **tacacs+**
  Configures TACACS+ accounting.

- **none**
  Disables accounting.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can configure RADIUS, TACACS+, and None as accounting methods. If the configured primary accounting fails due to an error, the device tries the backup accounting methods in the order they are configured.

**NOTE**

If authorization is enabled, and the command requires authorization, then authorization is performed before accounting takes place. If authorization fails for the command, no accounting takes place.
The no form of the command disables accounting.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure the ICX device to perform RADIUS accounting for Telnet or SSH access.

```bash
device(config)# aaa accounting exec default start-stop radius
```

The following example shows how to configure the ICX device to perform TACACS+ accounting for Telnet or SSH access and to specify the order of accounting preference.

```bash
device(config)# aaa accounting exec default start-stop tacacs+ radius none
```
aaa accounting mac-auth

Enables or disables RADIUS accounting for MAC authentication sessions.

Syntax

```plaintext
aaa accounting mac-auth default start-stop radius [ none ]
no aaa accounting mac-auth default start-stop radius [ none ]
aaa accounting mac-auth default start-stop none
no aaa accounting mac-auth default start-stop none
```

Command Default

AAA accounting is disabled.

Parameters

- `default`  
  Configures the default named list.
- `start-stop`  
  Configures an accounting start packet to be sent to the RADIUS accounting server when a MAC authentication session is enabled and an accounting stop packet to be sent when the service provided by the command is completed.
- `radius`  
  Configures RADIUS accounting.
- `none`  
  Disables accounting. The client is automatically authenticated without the device using information supplied by the client.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can configure both RADIUS and None as accounting methods. If the configured primary accounting fails due to an error, the device tries the backup accounting methods in the order in which they are configured.

**NOTE**

If authorization is enabled, and the command requires authorization, then authorization is performed before accounting occurs. If authorization fails for the command, no accounting takes place.

The `no` form of the command disables accounting.
Examples

The following example shows how to enable accounting for MAC authentication sessions.

```
device(config)# aaa accounting mac-auth default start-stop radius
```

The following example shows how to enable accounting for MAC authentication and configure RADIUS as the primary accounting method. If the configured primary RADIUS accounting fails due to an error, the device tries the backup accounting method none, that is, accounting is disabled.

```
device(config)# aaa accounting mac-auth default start-stop radius none
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
aaa accounting system

Configures AAA accounting to record when system events occur on the device.

Syntax

```
aaa accounting system default start-stop radius [ tacacs+ ] [ none ]

no aaa accounting system default start-stop radius [ tacacs+ ] [ none ]

aaa accounting system default start-stop tacacs+ [ radius ] [ none ]

no aaa accounting system default start-stop tacacs+ [ radius ] [ none ]

aaa accounting system default start-stop none

no aaa accounting system default start-stop none
```

Command Default

AAA accounting is disabled.

Parameters

- **default**
  - Configures the default named list.

- **start-stop**
  - Configures to send an Accounting Start packet to be sent to the AAA accounting server when a system event occurs, and an Accounting Stop packet to be sent when the system event is completed.

- **radius**
  - Configures RADIUS accounting.

- **tacacs+**
  - Configures TACACS+ accounting.

- **none**
  - Disables accounting.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can configure RADIUS, TACACS+, and None as accounting methods. If the configured primary accounting fails due to an error, the device tries the backup accounting methods in the order they are configured.

The no form of the command disables accounting.
Examples

The following example shows how to configure the ICX device to perform RADIUS accounting to record when a system event occurs.

device(config)# aaa accounting system default start-stop radius

The following example shows how to configure the device to perform TACACS+ accounting to record when a system event occurs and to specify RADIUS and None as the backup accounting methods.

device(config)# aaa accounting system default start-stop tacacs+ radius none
aaa authentication dot1x

Enables 802.1X and MAC authentication.

Syntax

```text
aaa authentication dot1x default radius [ none ]
no aaa authentication dot1x default radius [ none ]
aaa authentication dot1x default none
no aaa authentication dot1x default none
```

Command Default

AAA authentication is disabled.

Parameters

- **default**
  - Configures the default named list.
- **radius**
  - Configures RADIUS authentication.
- **none**
  - Disables authentication. The client is automatically authenticated by other means, without the device using information supplied by the client.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To use 802.1X and MAC authentication, you must specify an authentication method to be used to authenticate clients. RADIUS authentication with 802.1X authentication is supported. To use RADIUS authentication with 802.1X authentication, you create an authentication method list for 802.1X and specify RADIUS as an authentication method, and then configure communication between the device and the RADIUS server.

If you specify both **RADIUS** and **none**, ensure **RADIUS** comes before **none** when the command is used.

You can configure the RADIUS and None as authentication methods. If the configured primary authentication fails due to an error, the device tries the backup authentication methods in the order they are configured.

Use the `aaa authentication dot1x default radius` command for both MAC authentication and 802.1X authentication. The **no** form of the command disables authentication.
Examples

The following example enables 802.1x authentication.

```
device(config)# aaa authentication dot1x default radius
```

The following example enables MAC authentication.

```
device(config)# aaa authentication dot1x default radius
```
aaa authentication enable

Configures the AAA authentication method for securing access to the Privileged EXEC level and global configuration levels of the CLI.

Syntax

aaa authentication enable default method-list [ method-list ... ]
no aaa authentication enable default method-list [ method-list ... ]

aaa authentication enable implicit-user
no aaa authentication enable implicit-user

Command Default

The AAA authentication method list is not configured.
By default, the device prompts for a username and password.

Parameters

default
Configures the default authentication method list.

method-list
Configures the following authentication methods.

enable
Authenticate using the password you configured for the Super User privilege level. This password is configured using the enable super-user-password command.

line
Authenticate using the password you configured for Telnet access. The Telnet password is configured using the enable telnet password command.

local
Authenticate using a local username and password you configured on the device. Local usernames and passwords are configured using the username command.

none
Does not use any authentication method. The device automatically permits access.

radius
Authenticate using the database on a RADIUS server. You also must identify the server to the device using the radius-server command.

tacacs
Authenticate using the database on a TACACS server. You also must identify the server to the device using the tacacs-server command.

tacacs+
Authenticate using the database on a TACACS+ server. You also must identify the server to the device using the tacacs-server command.
implicit-user

Configures the device to prompt only for a password when a user attempts to gain Super User access to the Privileged EXEC and global configuration levels of the CLI.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can specify a primary authentication method and up to six backup authentication methods. If the configured primary authentication fails due to an error, the device tries the backup authentication methods in the order they appear in the list.

If enable authentication is configured on the device, when a user attempts to gain Super User access to the Privileged EXEC and global configuration levels of the CLI, by default the device prompts for a username and password. You can configure the device to prompt only for a password. The device uses the username entered at login, if one is available. If no username was entered at login, the device prompts for both username and password.

The no form of the command removes authentication method.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure TACACS/TACACS+ as the primary authentication method for securing access to the Privileged EXEC and global configuration levels of the CLI. In this example, TACACS/TACACS+ is configured to be the primary authentication method for securing access. If TACACS/TACACS+ authentication fails due to an error with the server, local authentication is used instead. If local authentication fails, no authentication is used; the device automatically permits access.

device(config)# aaa authentication enable default tacacs local none

The following example shows how to configure RADIUS as the primary authentication method and other backup authentication methods.

device(config)# aaa authentication enable default radius tacacs tacacs+ enable local line none

The following example shows how to configure the device to prompt only for a password when a user attempts to gain Super User access to the Privileged EXEC and global configuration levels of the CLI.

device(config)# aaa authentication enable implicit-user
aaa authentication login

Configures the AAA authentication method for securing access to Telnet or SSH access to the CLI.

Syntax

```
aaa authentication login default method-list [ method-list ]
no aaa authentication login default method-list [ method-list ]
aaa authentication login privilege-mode
no aaa authentication login privilege-mode
```

Command Default

The AAA authentication method list is not configured.

By default, a user enters the User EXEC mode after a successful login through Telnet or SSH.

Parameters

- **default**
  Configures the default authentication method list.

- **method-list**
  Configures the following authentication methods.

  - **enable**
    Authenticate using the password you configured for the Super User privilege level. This password is configured using the `enable super-user-password` command.

  - **line**
    Authenticate using the password you configured for Telnet access. The Telnet password is configured using the `enable telnet password` command.

  - **local**
    Authenticate using a local username and password you configured on the device. Local usernames and passwords are configured using the `username` command.

  - **none**
    Does not use any authentication method. The device automatically permits access.

  - **radius**
    Authenticate using the database on a RADIUS server. You also must identify the server to the device using the `radius-server` command.

  - **tacacs**
    Authenticate using the database on a TACACS server. You also must identify the server to the device using the `tacacs-server` command.

  - **tacacs+**
    Authenticate using the database on a TACACS+ server. You also must identify the server to the device using the `tacacs-server` command.
privilege-mode
  Configures the device to enter the privileged EXEC mode after a successful login through Telnet or SSH.

Modes
  Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
  You can specify a primary authentication method and up to six backup authentication methods. If the configured primary authentication fails due to an error, the device tries the backup authentication methods in the order they appear in the list.

  By default, a user enters User EXEC mode after a successful login through Telnet or SSH. Optionally, you can configure the device so that a user enters Privileged EXEC mode after a Telnet or SSH login. The user privilege level is based on the privilege level granted during login.

  The no form of the command removes the authentication method.

Examples
  The following example shows how to configure RADIUS as the primary authentication method for securing Telnet access to the CLI. If RADIUS authentication fails due to an error with the server, local authentication is used instead.

  device(config)# aaa authentication login default radius local

  The following example shows how to configure RADIUS as the primary authentication method and other backup authentication methods.

  device(config)# aaa authentication login default radius tacacs tacacs+ enable local line none

  The following example shows how to configure the device so that a user enters Privileged EXEC mode after a Telnet or SSH login.

  device(config)# aaa authentication login privilege-mode
aaa authentication snmp-server

Configures the AAA authentication method for SNMP server access.

Syntax

```
aaa authentication snmp-server default method-list [...]
no aaa authentication snmp-server default method-list [...]
```

Command Default

The AAA authentication method list is not configured.

Parameters

- **default**
  
  Configures the default authentication method list.

- **method-list**
  
  Configures the following authentication methods.

  - **enable**
    
    Authenticate using the password you configured for the Super User privilege level. This password is configured using the `enable super-user-password` command.

  - **line**
    
    Authenticate using the password you configured for Telnet access. The Telnet password is configured using the `enable telnet password` command.

  - **local**
    
    Authenticate using a local username and password you configured on the device. Local usernames and passwords are configured using the `username` command.

  - **none**
    
    Does not use any authentication method. The device automatically permits access.

  - **radius**
    
    Authenticate using the database on a RADIUS server. You also must identify the server to the device using the `radius-server` command.

  - **tacacs**
    
    Authenticate using the database on a TACACS server. You also must identify the server to the device using the `tacacs-server` command.

  - **tacacs+**
    
    Authenticate using the database on a TACACS+ server. You also must identify the server to the device using the `tacacs-server` command.

Modes

Global configuration mode
Usage Guidelines

You can specify a primary authentication method and up to six backup authentication methods. If the configured primary authentication fails due to an error, the device tries the backup authentication methods in the order they appear in the list.

When this command is enabled, community string validation is not performed for incoming SNMP v1 and v2c packets. This command takes effect as long as the first varbind for SNMP packets is set to one of the following:

- snAgGblPassword=" username password " (for AAA method local)
- snAgGblPassword=" password " (for AAA method line, enable)

**NOTE**

Certain SNMP objects need additional validation. These objects include but are not limited to: snAgReload, snAgWriteNVRAM, snAgConfigFromNVRAM, snAgImgLoad, snAgCfgLoad, and snAgGblTelnetPassword.

If AAA is set up to check both the username and password, the string contains the username, followed by a space and then the password. If AAA is set up to authenticate with the current Enable or Line password, the string contains the password only. The configuration can be overridden by the `no snmp-server pw-check` command, which disables password checking for SNMP SET requests.

The `no` form of the command removes the authentication method.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure incoming SNMP SET operations to be authenticated using the locally configured usernames and passwords.

```
device(config)# aaa authentication snmp-server default local
```
aaa authentication web-server

Configures the AAA authentication method to access the device through the Web Management Interface.

Syntax

```
aaa authentication web-server default method-list [ method-list ... ]
no aaa authentication web-server default method-list [ method-list ... ]
```

Command Default

The AAA authentication is not configured.

Parameters

```
default
Configures the default authentication method list.

method-list
Configures the following authentication methods.

  enable
  Authenticate using the password you configured for the Super User privilege level. This password is configured using the `enable super-user-password` command.

  line
  Authenticate using the password you configured for Telnet access. The Telnet password is configured using the `enable telnet password` command.

  local
  Authenticate using a local username and password you configured on the device. Local usernames and passwords are configured using the `username` command.

  none
  Does not use any authentication method. The device automatically permits access.

  radius
  Authenticate using the database on a RADIUS server. You also must identify the server to the device using the `radius-server` command.

  tacacs
  Authenticate using the database on a TACACS server. You also must identify the server to the device using the `tacacs-server` command.

  tacacs+
  Authenticate using the database on a TACACS+ server. You also must identify the server to the device using the `tacacs-server` command.
```

Modes

Global configuration mode
**Usage Guidelines**

You can specify a primary authentication method and up to six backup authentication methods. If the configured primary authentication fails due to an error, the device tries the backup authentication methods in the order they appear in the list.

The **no** form of the command removes authentication method.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure the device to use the local user accounts to authenticate access to the device through the Web Management Interface. If the device does not have a user account that matches the username and password entered by the user, the user is not granted access.

```
device(config)# aaa authentication web-server default local
```
aaa authorization coa enable

Enables RADIUS Change of Authorization (CoA).

Syntax

aaa authorization coa enable
no aaa authorization coa enable

Command Default

RADIUS CoA is not enabled.

Parameters

None

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable RADIUS CoA authorization. The no form of the command disables the CoA functionality. A change of authorization request packet can be sent by the Dynamic Authorization Client (DAC) to change the session authorizations on the Network Access Server (NAS). This is used to change the filters, such as Layer 3 ACLs.

Before RFC 5176 when a user or device was authenticated on the RADIUS server, the session could only be ended if the user or device logs out. RFC 5176 addresses this issue by adding two more packet types to the current RADIUS standard: Disconnect Message and Change of Authorization. The Dynamic Authorization Client (DAC) server makes the requests to either delete the previously established sessions or replace the previous configuration or policies. Currently, these new extensions can be used to dynamically terminate or authorize sessions that are authenticated through multi-device-port-authentication or dot1x authentication.

Examples

The following example enables RADIUS CoA.

device(config)# aaa authorization coa enable

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
aaa authorization coa ignore

Discards the specified RADIUS Change of Authorization (CoA) messages.

Syntax

```
aaa authorization coa ignore { disable-port | dm-request | flip-port | modify-acl | reauth-host }
no aaa authorization coa ignore { disable-port | dm-request | flip-port | modify-acl | reauth-host }
```

Command Default

The default state is maintained, and the packets are not discarded. All options are enabled for CoA processing.

Parameters

- **disable-port**
  Disables the port.
- **dm-request**
  Disconnects the message request.
- **flip-port**
  Toggles the port.
- **modify-acl**
  Modifies the access control list.
- **reauth-host**
  Reauthenticates the host.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to discard the specified RADIUS messages. A CoA request packet can be sent by the Dynamic Authorization Client (DAC) to change the session authorizations on the Network Access Server (NAS). This is used to change the filters, such as Layer 3 ACLs.

Before RFC 5176, when a user or device was authenticated on the RADIUS server, the session could be ended only if the user or device logs out. RFC 5176 addresses this issue by adding two more packet types to the current RADIUS standard: Disconnect Message and Change of Authorization. The Dynamic Authorization Client (DAC) server makes the requests to either delete the previously established sessions or replace the previous configuration or policies. Currently, these new extensions can be used to dynamically terminate or authorize sessions that are authenticated through MAC authentication or 802.1X authentication.

The **no** form of the command honors the dm-request message.
Examples

The following example ignores the disconnect message request.
device(config)# aaa authorization coa ignore dm-request

The following example ignores the host reauthentication message request.
device(config)# aaa authorization coa ignore reauth-host

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was updated with disable-port, flip-port, and reauth-host options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
aaa authorization commands

AAA authorization commands configures the AAA authorization configuration parameters for EXEC commands.

Syntax

```
aaa authorization commands privilege-level default radius [ tacacs+ ] [ none ]
no aaa authorization commands privilege-level default radius [ tacacs+ ] [ none ]
```

```
aaa authorization commands privilege-level default tacacs+ [ radius ] [ none ]
no aaa authorization commands privilege-level default tacacs+ [ radius ] [ none ]
```

```
aaa authorization commands privilege-level default none
no aaa authorization commands privilege-level default none
```

Command Default

AAA authorization is not enabled.

Parameters

`privilege-level`

Configures the device to perform AAA authorization for the commands available at the specified privilege level.

Valid values are 0 (Super User level - all commands), 4 (Port Configuration level - port-config and read-only commands), and 5 (Read Only level - read-only commands).

`default`

Configures the default named list.

`radius`

Configures RADIUS authorization.

`tacacs+`

Configures TACACS+ authorization.

`none`

Disables accounting.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can configure RADIUS, TACACS+, and None as authorization methods. If the configured primary authorization fails due to an error, the device tries the backup authorization methods in the order they are configured.

When TACACS+ command authorization is enabled, the ICX device consults a TACACS+ server to get authorization for commands entered by the user.
When RADIUS command authorization is enabled, the ICX device consults the list of commands supplied by the RADIUS server during authentication to determine whether a user can issue a command that was entered.

**NOTE**
TACACS+ and RADIUS command authorization can be performed only for commands entered from Telnet or SSH sessions, or from the console. No authorization is performed for commands entered at the Web Management Interface.

TACACS+ command authorization is not performed for the following commands:
- At all levels: `exit`, `logout`, `end`, and `quit`.
- At the Privileged EXEC level: `enable` or `enable text`, where `text` is the password configured for the Super User privilege level.

Because RADIUS command authorization relies on the command list supplied by the RADIUS server during authentication, you cannot perform RADIUS authorization without RADIUS authentication.

The `no` form of the command disables authorization.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure RADIUS command authorization for the commands available at the Super User privilege level (that is, all commands on the device).

```
device(config)# aaa authorization commands 0 default radius
```

The following example shows how to configure TACACS+ command authorization for the commands available at the Super User privilege level (that is, all commands on the device).

```
device(config)# aaa authorization commands 0 default tacacs+
```
aaa authorization exec

Determines the user privilege level when users are authenticated.

Syntax

```
aaa authorization exec default radius [ tacacs+ ] [ none ]
no aaa authorization exec default radius [ tacacs+ ] [ none ]
aaa authorization exec default tacacs+ [ radius ] [ none ]
no aaa authorization exec default tacacs+ [ radius ] [ none ]
aaa authorization exec default none
no aaa authorization exec default none
```

Command Default

AAA authorization is not configured.

Parameters

- **default**
  - Configures the default named list.
- **radius**
  - Configures RADIUS authorization.
- **tacacs+**
  - Configures TACACS+ authorization.
- **none**
  - Disables accounting.

Modes

- Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can configure RADIUS, TACACS+, and None as authorization methods. If the configured primary authorization fails due to an error, the device tries the backup authorization methods in the order they are configured.

When TACACS+ EXEC authorization is performed, the ICX device consults a TACACS+ server to determine the privilege level of the authenticated user. If the `aaa authorization exec default tacacs+` command exists in the configuration, following successful authentication, the device assigns the user the privilege level specified by the `foundry-privilege-level` received from the TACACS+ server. If the `aaa authorization exec default tacacs+` command does not exist in the configuration, then the value in the `foundry-privilege-level` attribute is ignored, and the user is granted Super User access. Also note that in order for the `aaa authorization exec default tacacs+` command to work, either the `aaa`
authentication enable default tacacs+ command, or the aaa authentication login privilege-mode command must also exist in the configuration.

When RADIUS EXEC authorization is performed, the ICX device consults a RADIUS server to determine the privilege level of the authenticated user. If the aaa authorization exec default radius command exists in the configuration, following successful authentication, the device assigns the user the privilege level specified by the foundry-privilege-level attribute received from the RADIUS server. If the aaa authorization exec default radius command does not exist in the configuration, then the value in the foundry-privilege-level attribute is ignored, and the user is granted Super User access. Also note that in order for the aaa authorization exec default radius command to work, either the aaa authentication enable default radius command, or the aaa authentication login privilege-mode command must also exist in the configuration.

The no form of the command disables authorization.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure TACACS+ EXEC authorization.

```
device(config)# aaa authorization exec default tacacs+
```

The following example shows how to configure RADIUS EXEC authorization.

```
device(config)# aaa authorization exec default radius
```
accept-mode

Enables a backup VRRP device to respond to ping, traceroute, and Telnet packets if the backup device becomes the master VRRP device.

**Syntax**

```
accept-mode
no accept-mode
```

**Command Default**

A VRRP nonowner master router does not respond to any packet that is destined for the virtual IPv4 or IPv6 address.

**Modes**

VRID interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of this command causes the nonowner master router to not respond to any packet that is destined for the virtual IPv4 or IPv6 address of the VRRP session.

A VRRP nonowner master router does not respond to any packet that is destined for the virtual IPv4 or IPv6 address. This prevents troubleshooting network connections to this router using ping, traceroute, or Telnet. To resolve this, you can use this command to enable the router to respond to ping, traceroute, and Telnet packets destined for the virtual IPv4 or IPv6 address of a VRRP cluster. The router drops all other packets destined for the virtual IPv4 or IPv6 address of the VRRP session.

**NOTE**

The **accept-mode** command enables the device to respond to ping, traceroute, and Telnet packets, but the device does not respond to SSH packets. When the device acting as the master router is not the IP address owner (the router with the interface whose actual IP address is used as the virtual router's IP address), the master router accepts only the ARP packets sent to the virtual IP address. When accept mode is configured, the master router responds to ping, TELNET, and traceroute packets sent to the virtual IP address even when the master router is not the IP address owner.

**Examples**

The following example shows the configuration of accept mode on an IPv6 VRRP backup router.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 3
device(config-vif-3)# ipv6 vrrp vrid 2
device(config-vif-3-vrid-2)# backup
device(config-vif-3-vrid-2)# advertise backup
device(config-vif-3-vrid-2)# ipv6-address 2001:DB8::1
device(config-vif-3-vrid-2)# accept-mode
device(config-vif-3-vrid-2)# activate
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.01</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30b</td>
<td>This command was modified to explain that the <code>accept-mode</code> command does not enable a response to SSH packets. The usage guidelines were also updated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
access-control vlan

Enables the VLAN containment for Network Time Protocol (NTP).

**Syntax**

```plaintext
access-control vlan vlan-id

no access-control vlan vlan-id
```

**Command Default**

VLAN containment for NTP is not enabled.

**Parameters**

`vlan-id`

Specifies the VLAN ID number.

**Modes**

NTP configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The management interface is not part of any VLAN. When configuring the VLAN containment for NTP, the management interface is not used to send or receive the NTP packets.

When VLAN is configured,

- NTP time servers should be reachable through the interfaces that belong to the configured VLAN. Otherwise, NTP packets are not transmitted. NTP packets are not transmitted in the case of both the unicast and the broadcast server/client if the servers are not reachable through the interfaces that belong to the configured VLAN.
- NTP broadcast packets are sent only on the interface that belongs to the configured VLAN.
- The received unicast or broadcast NTP packets are dropped if the interface on which the packets have been received does not belong to the configured VLAN.

The **no** form of the command removes the specified VLAN containment for NTP.

**Examples**

The following example enables VLAN containment for NTP.

```
device(config)# ntp
device(config-ntp)# access-control vlan 100
```
access-list (standard numbered)

Creates a standard, numbered access control list (ACL) and a permit or deny rule to filter traffic.

Syntax

access-list acl-num [ sequence seq-num ] { deny | permit } { S_IPaddress [ mask ] | host S_IPaddress | any } [ log ] [ mirror ]

no access-list acl-num [ sequence seq-num ] { deny | permit } { S_IPaddress [ mask ] | host S_IPaddress | any } [ log ] [ mirror ]

Command Default

Access lists are not configured.

Parameters

acl-num
Specifies the ACL number. For standard, numbered ACLs, values range from 1 through 99.

sequence
Assigns a sequence number to the rule. If you do not specify sequence seq-num, the rule is added at the end of the list.

seq-num
Valid values range from 1 through 65000.

deny
Specifies rules to deny traffic.

permit
Specifies rules to permit traffic.

S_IPaddress
Specifies a source address for which you want to filter the subnet.

mask
Defines a subnet mask that includes the source address you specified.

host
Specifies a source address.

any
Specifies all source addresses.

log
Enables logging for the rule. In addition, logging must be enabled, using the acl-logging command.

mirror
Mirrors packets matching the rule.
Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Although the **access-list** command is still supported, Ruckus recommends that you use the **ip access-list** command instead.

The wildcard mask is in dotted-decimal notation (IP address format). It is a four-part value, where each part is 8 bits (one byte) separated by dots, and each bit is a one or a zero. Each part is a number ranging from 0 to 255, for example, 0.0.0.255. Zeros in the mask mean the packet source address must match the source IP address. Ones mean any value matches. For example, the source IP address and wildcard values 10.157.22.26 0.0.0.255 mean that all hosts in the Class C subnet 10.157.22.x match the policy.

If you prefer to specify the wildcard (mask value) in CIDR format, you can enter a forward slash (/) after the IP address, and then enter the number of significant bits in the mask. For example, you can enter the CIDR equivalent of 10.157.22.26 0.0.0.255 as 10.157.22.26/24. The CLI automatically converts the CIDR number into the appropriate ACL mask (where zeros instead of ones are the significant bits) and changes the non-significant bits of the IP address into ones. For example, if you specify 10.157.22.26/24 or 10.157.22.26 0.0.0.255, and then save the changes to the startup-config file, the value appears as 10.157.22.0/24 (if you have enabled display of subnet lengths) or 10.157.22.0 0.0.0.255 in the startup-config file.

If you enable the software to display IP subnet masks in CIDR format, the mask is saved in the file in "/mask-bits" format. To enable the software to display the CIDR masks, enter the **ip show-subnet-length** command at the global configuration level of the CLI. You can use the CIDR format to configure the ACL entry regardless of whether the software is configured to display the masks in CIDR format.

The **no** form of the command removes the ACL.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a standard ACL and apply it to incoming traffic on port 1/1/1.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# access-list 1 deny host 10.157.22.26 log
device(config)# access-list 1 deny 10.157.29.12 log
device(config)# access-list 1 deny host IPHost1 log
device(config)# access-list 1 permit any
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ip access-group 1 in
device(config)# write memory
```

The following example shows how to configure a standard ACL using the **ip access-list** command.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip access-list standard 1
device(config-std-nacl)# deny host 10.157.22.26 log
device(config-std-nacl)# deny 10.157.29.12 log
device(config-std-nacl)# deny host IPHost1 log
device(config-std-nacl)# permit any
device(config-std-nacl)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-std-nacl)# ip access-group 1 in
device(config)# write memory
```
access-list enable accounting

Enables Access Control List (ACL) accounting for IPv4 numbered ACLs.

Syntax

access-list number enable-accounting
no access-list number enable-accounting

Command Default

This option is disabled.

Parameters

number

Defines the IPv4 ACL ID.

enable-accounting

Enables ACL accounting on the specified interface.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is only applicable to numbered ACLs.

The no form of this command disables ACL accounting for IPv4 numbered ACLs.

Examples

The following example enables ACL accounting for a numbered ACL.

device(config)# access-list 10 permit host 10.10.10.1
device(config)# access-list 10 enable-accounting
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# ip access-group 10 in

The following example enables ACL accounting for an extended ACL.

device(config)# ip access-list extended 101
device(config-ip-access-list-101)# enable-accounting

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
access-list remark

Adds a remark to the following access list entry.

Syntax

access-list remark comment-text

no access-list remark comment-text

Command Default

Access lists are not remarked.

Parameters

comment-text

Specifies the remark for the following access list entry, up to 256 alphanumeric characters.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

ACL comment text describes entries in an ACL. The comment text appears in the output of show commands that display ACL information.

The **no** form of the command removes the remark from the access list.

Examples

The following example adds remarks to entries in a numbered ACL.

device(config)# access-list 100 remark The following line permits TCP packets
device(config)# access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.4.40/24 2.2.2.2/24
device(config)# access-list 100 remark The following permits UDP packets
device(config)# access-list 100 permit udp 192.168.2.52/24 2.2.2.2/24
device(config)# access-list 100 deny ip any any
accounting

Enables RADIUS accounting for Web Authentication.

Syntax

accounting
no accounting

Command Default

RADIUS accounting for Web Authentication is not enabled.

Modes

Web Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When Web Authentication is enabled, you can enable RADIUS accounting to record login (start) and logout (stop) events per host. The information is sent to a RADIUS server.

The no form of the command disables RADIUS accounting for Web Authentication.

Examples

The following example enables RADIUS accounting for Web Authentication.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# accounting
acl-logging

Enables IPv4 ACL logging for ACL permit and deny ACL rules that contain the log keyword.

Syntax

acl-logging
no acl-logging

Command Default

IPv4 ACL logging is disabled.

Modes

Interface configuration modes

Usage Guidelines

This command enables ACL logging only on physical and virtual interfaces to which it is applied.

ACL logging is supported for both deny rules and permit rules.

ACL logging is supported for both ingress and egress ACLs.

ACL logging is a CPU-intensive feature intended for debugging purposes. Ruckus recommends that you disable ACL logging after the debug session is over.

ACL logging is not supported for dynamic ACLs with MAC authentication or 802.1X enabled.

The acl-logging command applies to IPv4 ACLs only. For IPv6 ACLs, refer to the logging-enable command.

The no form of the command disables IPv4 ACL logging on the current interface.

Examples

The following example enables ACL logging for the 1/1/4 interface. Because the ACL bound to that interface includes rules with the log keyword, packets that match any such rules are logged.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip access-list standard 1
device(config-std-nacl)# deny host 10.157.22.26 log
device(config-std-nacl)# deny 10.157.29.12 log
device(config-std-nacl)# deny host IPHost1 log
device(config-std-nacl)# permit any
device(config-std-nacl)# interface ethernet 1/1/4
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/4)# acl-logging
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/4)# ip access-group 1 in
## History

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was modified to support permit rules (in addition to deny rules) and egress ACLs (in addition to ingress ACLs).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
acl-mirror-port

Configures ACL-based inbound mirroring.

Syntax

```
acl-mirror-port ethernet unit/slot/port
no acl-mirror-port ethernet unit/slot/port
```

Parameters

- `ethernet unit/slot/port`
  Specifies the mirror port to which the monitored port traffic is copied.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the destination port on which the traffic must be mirrored. The destination port must be the same for all ports in a port region. All traffic mirrored from any single port in a port region is mirrored to the same destination mirror port as traffic mirrored from any other port in the same port region. When a destination port is configured for any port within a port region, traffic from any ACL with a mirroring clause assigned to any port in that port region is mirrored to that destination port. This will occur even if a destination port is not explicitly configured for the port with the ACL configured.

To configure ACL-based mirroring for ACLs bound to virtual interfaces, use the `acl-mirror-port` command on a physical port that is a member of the same VLAN as the virtual interface. You can apply ACL-based mirroring on an entire VE, and enable mirroring in only one port region; traffic that is in the same VE but on a port in a different port region will not be mirrored. If a port is in both mirrored and non-mirrored VLANs, only traffic on the port from the mirrored VLAN is mirrored.

**NOTE**

If a destination mirror port is not configured for any ports within the port region where the port-mirroring ACL is configured, the ACL does not mirror the traffic but the ACL is applied to traffic on the port.

The `no` form of the command removes the ACL mirror port.

Examples

The following example shows the ACL mirroring traffic from port 1/1/1 is mirrored to port 1/1/3.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# acl-mirror-port ethernet 1/1/3
```

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The following example shows that ports from a port region must be mirrored to the same destination mirror port.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# acl-mirror-port ethernet 1/2/3
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/2
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/2)# acl-mirror-port ethernet 1/2/3
```

The following example shows ACL mirroring when the destination port within a port region is configured.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# ip access-group 101 in
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/3
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/3)# acl-mirror-port ethernet 1/4/3
```

The following example shows how to specify the destination mirror port for LAG ports.

```
device(config)# lag blue static id 1
device(config-lag-blue)# ports ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/14
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# acl-mirror-port ethernet 1/1/8
```

The following example shows how to configure ACL-based mirroring for ACLs bound to virtual interfaces.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# tagged ethernet 1/4/1 to 1/4/2
device(config-vlan-10)# tagged ethernet 1/5/3
device(config-vlan-10)# router-interface ve 10
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# acl-mirror-port ethernet 1/5/1
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# acl-mirror-port ethernet 1/1/8
```

The following example shows the ACL-based mirroring for ports in both mirrored and non-mirrored VLANs.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# tagged ethernet 1/4/1 to 1/4/2
device(config-vlan-10)# tagged ethernet 1/5/3
device(config-vlan-10)# router-interface ve 10
device(config)# vlan 20
device(config-vlan-20)# tagged ethernet 1/4/1 to 1/4/2
device(config-vlan-20)# exit
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/4/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/4/1)# acl-mirror-port ethernet 1/5/1
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/4/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/4/1)# acl-mirror-port ethernet 1/1/8
device(config)# lag blue static id 1
device(config-lag-blue)# ports ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/14
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# acl-mirror-port ethernet 1/1/8
```

```
device(config)# access-list 102 permit ip any any mirror
```

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# tagged ethernet 1/4/1 to 1/4/2
device(config-vlan-10)# tagged ethernet 1/5/3
device(config-vlan-10)# router-interface ve 10
device(config)# vlan 20
device(config-vlan-20)# tagged ethernet 1/4/1 to 1/4/2
device(config-vlan-20)# exit
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/4/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/4/1)# acl-mirror-port ethernet 1/5/1
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/4/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/4/1)# acl-mirror-port ethernet 1/1/8
device(config)# interface ve 10
device(config)# ip address 10.10.10.254/24
device(config)# ip access-group 102 in
device(config)# access-list 102 permit ip any any mirror
```
activate (VRRP)

Activates the configured Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual routing instance.

Syntax

activate
no activate

Command Default

A VRRP virtual routing instance is not activated.

Modes

VRID interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Before issuing this command, complete the configuration of the VRRP virtual router. The interface assigned to the Virtual Routing ID (VRID) does not provide backup service for the virtual IP address until you activate the VRRP configuration.

The no form of this command disables the VRRP VRID.

Examples

The following example configures and activates VRRP VRID 1.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip address 10.53.5.1/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# owner
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# ip-address 10.53.5.1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# activate
VRRP router 1 for this interface is activating
activate (VSRP)

Activates the Virtual Switch Redundancy Protocol (VSRP) Virtual Router ID (VRID) for a port-based VLAN.

Syntax

activate

no activate

Command Default

The VRID is not activated by default.

Modes

VSRP VRID configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The device must be set as a backup. Because VSRP does not have an owner, all VSRP devices are backups. The active device for a VRID is elected based on the VRID priority, which is configurable.

The **no** form of the command deactivates the VSRP VRID on the VLAN.

Examples

The following example shows how to activate the VSRP on a VLAN.

device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# tag ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# backup
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# activate
add mac

Permanently authenticates certain hosts.

Syntax

```
add mac mac-address [ ethernet unit/slot/port ] [ duration time ]
no add mac mac-address [ ethernet unit/slot/port ] [ duration time ]
```

Command Default

Permanent authentication is not enabled.

Parameters

- `mac-address`
  Specifies the MAC address of the host.

- `ethernet unit/slot/port`
  Specifies the Ethernet interface.

- `duration time`
  Specifies how long the MAC address remains authenticated. Valid values are from 0 through 128,000 seconds. The default is the time configured using the `reauth-time` command. If 0 is configured, then Web Authentication for the MAC address will not expire.

Modes

Web Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Certain hosts, such as a DHCP server, gateway, or printers, may need to be permanently authenticated. Typically, these hosts are managed by the network administrator and are considered to be authorized hosts. Also, some of these hosts (such as printers) may not have a browser and will not be able to perform the Web Authentication.

**NOTE**

If a MAC address is statically configured, the MAC address will not be allowed to be dynamically configured on any port.

The **no** form of the command, without any parameters, removes all hosts and sets the duration a MAC address remains authenticated to its default.
Examples

The following example configures the host with MAC address 0000.00eb.2d14 to be permanently authenticated.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# add mac 0000.00eb.2d14 duration 0

The following example specifies the MAC address to be added by the specified port that is a member of the VLAN.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# add mac 0000.00eb.2d14 ethernet 1/1/1 duration 0
address-family

Enables IPv4 or IPv6 address-family configuration mode.

Syntax

```
address-family { ipv4 | ipv6 } [ max-route num ]
no address-family { ipv4 | ipv6 } [ max-route num ]
```

Command Default

An address family is not configured.

Parameters

- **ipv4**
  Specifies an IPv4 address family.

- **ipv6**
  Specifies an IPv6 address family.

- **max-route num**
  Configures the maximum number routes in a VRF. The valid range is from 128 through 15168. The default is 1024.

Modes

VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the no form of this command to remove IPv4 or IPv6 address family configurations from the device.

Examples

The following example enables IPv4 address-family configuration mode:

```
device(config)# vrf red
device(config-vrf-red)# address-family ipv4
device(config-vrf-red-ipv4)#
```
address-family unicast (BGP)

Enables the IPv4 or IPv6 address family configuration mode to configure a variety of BGP4 unicast routing options.

Syntax

address-family ipv4 unicast vrf vrf-name
address-family ipv6 unicast [ vrf vrf-name ]
no address-family ipv4 unicast vrf vrf-name
no address-family ipv6 unicast [ vrf vrf-name ]

Parameters

ipv4
   Specifies an IPv4 address family.
ipv6
   Specifies an IPv6 address family.
vrf vrf-name
   Specifies the name of the VRF instance to associate with subsequent address-family configuration mode commands.

Modes

BGP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the no form of this command to remove IPv4 or IPv6 address family configurations from the device.

Examples

This example enables BGP IPv6 address family configuration mode.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)#

This example creates a BGP4 unicast instance for VRF green.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast vrf green
device(config-bgp-ipv4u-vrf)#
**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Multi-VRF support was added for IPv6 BGP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commands A and B**

`address-family unicast (BGP)`
add-vlan

   Adds individual VLANs or a range of VLANs.

Syntax

   add-vlan vlan-id [ to vlan-id ]

Command Default

   VLANs are added when creating a VLAN group.

Parameters

   vlan-id
      Specifies the VLAN ID to add.

   to vlan-id
      Specifies the range of VLANs to add.

Modes

   VLAN group configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

   Use the vlan-group command to add up to 256 VLANs. To add more than 256 VLANs, use the add-vlan command.

   NOTE
   The device memory must be configured to contain at least the number of VLANs you specify for the higher end of the range. For example, if you specify 2048 as the VLAN ID at the high end of the range, you first must increase the memory allocation for VLANs to 2048 or higher. Additionally, on Layer 3 switches, if you allocate additional memory for VLANs, you also need to allocate the same amount of memory for virtual routing interfaces before you configure the VLAN groups. This is true regardless of whether you use the virtual routing interface groups. The memory allocation is required because the VLAN groups and virtual routing interface groups have a one-to-one mapping.

Examples

   The following example shows how to add VLANs.

   device(config)# vlan-group 1 vlan 2 to 1000
   device(config-vlan-group-1)# add-vlan 1001 to 1002
advertise backup

Advertises a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) backup router to a VRRP master router.

**Syntax**

```
advertise backup
no advertise backup
```

**Command Default**

A VRRP backup router does not advertise itself to a VRRP master router.

**Modes**

VRID interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Hello messages are used to advertise a backup router to a master router. To configure the interval at which the messages are sent, use the `backup-hello-interval` command.

The `advertise backup` command is configured only on VRRP backup routers and is supported by VRRP and VRRP-E.

The `no` form of the command disables the advertisement of a VRRP backup router to a VRRP master router.

**Examples**

The following example enables advertisements from the VRRP backup router and configures the hello message interval to 10 seconds.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip address 10.53.5.1/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# advertise backup
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# backup-hello-interval 10
```
advertise backup (vsrp)

Enables a backup to send Hello messages to the master.

**Syntax**

```
advertise backup
no advertise backup
```

**Command Default**

By default, backups do not send Hello messages to advertise themselves to the master.

**Modes**

VSRP VRID configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When a backup is enabled to send Hello messages, the backup sends a Hello message to the master every 60 seconds by default. You can change the interval to be up to 3600 seconds using the `backup-hello-interval` command.

The `no` form of the command disables the backup from sending the Hello messages.

**Examples**

The following example enables a backup to send Hello messages to the master.

```
device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# backup
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# activate
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# advertise backup
```
age

Configures the device to age out secure MAC addresses after a specified amount of time.

Syntax

\begin{verbatim}
age time [ absolute ]
no age time [ absolute ]
\end{verbatim}

Command Default

By default, learned MAC addresses stay secure indefinitely.

Parameters

\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{time} Configures the age timer. Valid values range is from 0 through 1440 minutes. If you configure 0, the MAC addresses stay secure indefinitely.
\item \textit{absolute} Configures all secure MAC addresses to age out immediately once the specified time expires.
\end{itemize}

Modes

Port security configuration mode
Port security interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If the \textit{absolute} keyword is not specified, secure MAC addresses are aged out only when the configured hardware MAC address age time expires.

\textbf{NOTE}

Even though you can set the age time to specific ports independent of the device-level setting, the age timer will take the greater of the two values. If you set the age timer to 3 minutes for the port, and 10 minutes for the device, the port MAC address aging occurs in 10 minutes (the device-level setting), which is greater than the port setting that you have configured.

On the ICX 7750, the port security age can only be set to the global hardware age. The absolute age and no aging of secure MACs are configured as static in hardware.

The \textit{no} form of the command configures to never age out secure MAC addresses.

Examples

The following example sets the port security age timer to 10 minutes on all interfaces.

\begin{verbatim}
device(config)# port security
device(config-port-security)# age 10
\end{verbatim}
The following example ages out secure MAC addresses immediately after one minute.

```
device(config)# port security
device(config-port-security)# age 1 absolute
```

The following example sets the port security age timer to 10 minutes on a specific interface.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# port security
device(config-port-security-e1000-1/1/1)# age 10
```
aggregate-address (BGP)

Configures the device to aggregate routes from a range of networks into a single network prefix.

Syntax

```
aggregate-address { ip-addr ip-mask | ipv6-addr ipv6-mask } [ advertise-map map-name ] [ as-set ] [ attribute-map map-name ] [ summary-only ] [ suppress-map map-name ]

no aggregate-address { ip-addr ip-mask | ipv6-addr ipv6-mask } [ advertise-map map-name ] [ as-set ] [ attribute-map map-name ] [ summary-only ] [ suppress-map map-name ]
```

Command Default

The address aggregation feature is disabled. By default, the device advertises individual routes for all networks.

Parameters

- `ip-addr`
  IPv4 address.

- `ip-mask`
  IPv4 mask.

- `ipv6-addr`
  IPv6 address.

- `ipv6-mask`
  IPv6 mask.

- `advertise-map`
  Causes the device to advertise the more-specific routes in the specified route map.

  - `map-name`
    Specifies a route map to be consulted.

- `as-set`
  Causes the device to aggregate AS-path information for all routes in the aggregate routes from a range of networks into a single network prefix.

- `attribute-map`
  Causes the device to set attributes for the aggregate routes according to the specified route map.

- `summary-only`
  Prevents the device from advertising more-specific routes contained within the aggregate route.

- `suppress-map`
  Prevents the more-specific routes contained in the specified route map from being advertised.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the `no` form of this command to restore the defaults. When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Examples

This example aggregates routes from a range of networks into a single network prefix and prevents the device from advertising more-specific routes.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# aggregate-address 10.11.12.0 summary-only
```

This example aggregates routes from a range of networks into a single network prefix under the IPv6 address family and advertises the paths for this route as AS_SET.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# aggregate-address 2001:DB8:12D:1300::/64 as-set
```

This example aggregates routes from a range of networks into a single network prefix for BGP VRF instance "red".

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv4u-vrf)# aggregate-address 5.0.0.0/8
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
aggregated-vlan

Enables support for larger Ethernet frames.

**Syntax**

```
aggregated-vlan
no aggregated-vlan
```

**Command Default**

Support for larger Ethernet frames is not enabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command provides support for Ethernet frames up to 1536 bytes.

The **no** form of the command disables support for larger Ethernet frames.

**Examples**

The following example provides support for larger Ethernet frames.

```
device(config)# aggregated-vlan
```
**alias**

An alias serves as a shorthand version of a longer CLI command.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
alias
alias alias-name = cli-command
no alias alias-name
unalias alias-name
```

**Command Default**

No aliases are defined.

**Parameters**

- **alias-name**
  Alias name. Must be a single word, without spaces.
- **=**
  Operator representing "equals."
- **cli-command**
  Command string for which the alias is created.

**Modes**

- Privileged EXEC mode.
- Global configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

To remove an alias you can enter the **no alias** or the **unalias** command followed by the **alias-name**.

An alias saves typing in a longer command that you commonly use. For example, you can create an alias called `shoro` for the CLI command `show ip route`. Then when you enter `shoro` at the command prompt, the `show ip route` command is issued.

Entering the **alias** command with no parameters displays the currently configured aliases on the device.

**Examples**

The following example creates an alias called `shoro` for the CLI command `show ip route`, enter the **alias shoro = show ip route** command:

```plaintext
device(config)# alias shoro = show ip route
```
The following example uses the command `copy running-config` with the appropriate parameters to create an alias called `wrsbc`:

```
device(config)# alias wrsbc = copy running-config tftp 10.10.10.10 test.cfg
```

The following example removes the `wrsbc` alias from the configuration:

```
device(config)# no alias wrsbc
```

An alternate method of removing the alias is shown below:

```
device(config)# unalias wrsbc
```

To display the aliases currently configured on the Ruckus device, enter the following command at either the Privileged EXEC or global configuration modes of the CLI.

```
device# alias
    wrsbc   copy running-config tftp 10.10.10.10 test.cfg
    shoro   show ip route
```
**all-client**

Restricts all remote management access methods to a host.

**Syntax**

```bash
all-client { ip-address | ipv6 ipv6-address }
no all-client { ip-address | ipv6 ipv6-address }
```

**Command Default**

Remote management access is not restricted.

**Parameters**

- **ip-address**
  The IP address of the host to which you want to restrict the remote management access.

- **ipv6 ipv6-address**
  The IPv6 address of the host to which you want to restrict the remote management access.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

By default, an ICX device does not control remote management access based on the IP address of the managing device. Using the `all-client` command, you can restrict remote management access to a single IP address for all of the following access methods:

- Telnet access
- SSH access
- Web management access
- SNMP access

You can specify only one IP address at a time. However, you can enter each command ten times to specify up to ten IP addresses.

The `no` form of the command removes the access restriction.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to restrict all remote management access methods to a host with IP address 10.157.22.69.

```
device(config)# all-client 10.157.22.69
```
always-compare-med

Configures the device always to compare the Multi-Exit Discriminators (MEDs), regardless of the autonomous system (AS) information in the paths.

Syntax

always-compare-med
no always-compare-med

Modes

BGP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disallows the comparison of the MEDs for paths from neighbors in different autonomous systems.

Examples

The following example configures the device always to compare the MEDs.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# always-compare-med
always-propagate

Enables the device to reflect BGP routes even though they are not installed in the Routing Table Manager (RTM).

Syntax

```
always-propagate
no always-propagate
```

Command Default

This feature is disabled.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the no form of this command to restore the default.

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Examples

This example configures the device to reflect routes that are not installed in the RTM.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# always-propagate
```

This example configures the device to reflect routes that are not installed in the RTM in IPv6 address-family unicast configuration mode.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# always-propagate
```

This example configures the device to reflect routes that are not installed in the RTM in a nondefault VRF instance.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv4u-vrf)# always-propagate
```
History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
anycast-rp

Configures PIM anycast rendezvous points (RPs) in IPv4 and IPv6 multicast domains.

Syntax

```
anycast-rp rp-address anycast-rp-set-acl
no anycast-rp rp-address anycast-rp-set-acl
```

Command Default

PIM anycast RPs are not configured.

Parameters

- `rp-address`  
  Specifies a shared RP address used among multiple PIM routers.

- `anycast-rp-set-acl`  
  Specifies a host-based simple access-control list (ACL) used to specify the address of the anycast RP set, including a local address.

Modes

PIM router configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command removes the anycast RP configuration.

PIM anycast RP is a way to provide load balancing and fast convergence to PIM RPs in an IPv4 or IPv6 multicast domain. The RP address of the anycast RP is a shared address used among multiple PIM routers, known as PIM RP. The PIM software supports up to eight PIM anycast RP routers. All deny statements in the my-anycast-rp-set-acl ACL are ignored.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a PIM anycast RP.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# rp-address 100.1.1.1
device(config-pim-router)# anycast-rp 100.1.1.1 my-anycast-rp-set-acl
```
This example shows how to configure PIM anycast RP 100.1.1.1. The example avoids using loopback 1 interface when configuring PIM Anycast RP because the loopback 1 address could be used as a router-id. A PIM first-hop router registers the source with the closest RP. The first RP that receives the register re-encapsulates the register to all other anycast RP peers.

```
Device(config)# interface loopback 2
Device(config-lbif-2)# ip address 100.1.1.1/24
Device(config-lbif-2)# ip pim-sparse
Device(config-lbif-2)# interface loopback 3
Device(config-lbif-3)# ip address 1.1.1.1/24
Device(config-lbif-3)# ip pim-sparse
Device(config-lbif-3)# router pim
Device(config-pim-router)# rp-address 100.1.1.1
Device(config-pim-router)# anycast-rp 100.1.1.1 my-anycast-rp-set
Device(config-pim-router)# ip access-list standard my-anycast-rp-set
Device(config-std-nacl)# permit host 1.1.1.1
Device(config-std-nacl)# permit host 2.2.2.2
Device(config-std-nacl)# permit host 3.3.3.
```

This example shows how to configure a PIM anycast RP for a VRF.

```
Device(config)# ipv6 router pim vrf blue
Device(config-ipv6-pim-router-vrf-blue)# rp-address 1001::1
Device(config-ipv6-pim-router-vrf-blue)# anycast-rp 1001::1 my-anycast-rp-set-acl
```

This example shows how to configure PIM anycast RP 1001:1 so that it avoids using loopback 1.

```
Device(config)# interface loopback 2
Device(config-lbif-2)# ipv6 address 1001::1/96
Device(config-lbif-2)# ipv6 pim-sparse
Device(config-lbif-2)# interface loopback 3
Device(config-lbif-3)# ipv6 address 1::1/96
Device(config-lbif-3)# ipv6 pim-sparse
Device(config-lbif-3)# ipv6 router pim
Device(config-ipv6-pim-router)# rp-address 1001::1
Device(config-ipv6-pim-router)# anycast-rp 1001::1 my-anycast-rp-set
Device(config-ipv6-pim-router)# ipv6 access-list my-anycast-rp-set
Device(config-std-nacl)# permit ipv6 host 1::1::1 any
Device(config-std-nacl)# permit ipv6 host 2::2::2 any
Device(config-std-nacl)# permit ipv6 host 3::3::3 any
```
area authentication

Enables authentication for an OSPF Version 3 (OSPFv3) area.

Syntax

area { ip-address | decimal } authentication ipsec spi value esp sha1 key
area { ip-address | decimal } authentication ipsec spi value esp sha1 no-encrypt key
no area { ipv6-address | decimal } authentication ipsec spi value

Command Default

Authentication is not enabled on an area.

The key is stored in encrypted format by default.

Parameters

ip-address

Area ID in IP address format.
decimal

Area ID in decimal format.
ipsec

Specifies that IP security (IPsec) is the protocol that authenticates the packets.
spi

Specifies the Security Policy Index (SPI).
value

Specifies the SPI value. Valid values range from decimal numbers 256 through 4294967295. The near-end and far-end values must be the same.

esp

Specifies Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) as the protocol to provide packet-level security. This is the only option currently available.
sha1

Enables Hashed Message Authentication Code (HMAC) Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1) authentication on the OSPFv3 area.
key

Number used in the calculation of the message digest. The 40 hexadecimal character key is stored in encrypted format by default.

no-encrypt

The 40-character key is not encrypted upon either its entry or its display.
key

The 40 hexadecimal character key.
Modes

OSPFv3 router configuration mode
OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The 40 hexadecimal character key is encrypted by default. The system adds the following in the configuration to indicate that the key is encrypted:

- encrypt = the key string uses proprietary simple cryptographic 2-way algorithm
- encryptb64 = the key string uses proprietary base64 cryptographic 2-way algorithm

Use the no-encrypt parameter to disable encryption.

Currently certain keyword parameters must be entered though only one keyword choice is possible for that parameter. For example, the only authentication algorithm is HMAC-SHA1-96, but you must nevertheless enter the sha1 keyword for this algorithm. Also, although ESP is currently the only authentication protocol, you must enter the esp keyword.

The no form of the command removes an authentication specification for an area from the configuration.

Examples

The following example enables esp and SHA-1 authentication for an OSPFv3 area, setting a SPI value of 900.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip router-id 10.1.2.3
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# area 0 authentication ipsec spi 750 esp sha1
abcef12345678901234fedcba098765432109876
area nssa (OSPFv2)

Creates a not-so-stubby area (NSSA) or modifies its parameters.

Syntax

```
area { ip-addr | decimal } nssa { metric [ no-summary ] | default-information-originate }
```

```
no area nssa
```

Command Default

No areas are created.

Parameters

- `ip-addr`
  - Area address in IP address format.
- `decimal`
  - Area address in decimal format.
- `metric`
  - Additional cost for using a route to or from this area.
- `no-summary`
  - When configured on the NSSA area border router (ABR), this parameter prevents any Type 3 and Type 4 summary link-state advertisement (LSA) from being injected into the area. The only exception is that a default route is injected into the NSSA by the ABR, and strictly as a Type 3 LSA (not a Type 7, because that could cause intra-AS traffic to get routed out the AS). This makes the NSSA an NSSA totally stubby area, which can only have Type 1, 2 and 7 LSAs. **Note:** This parameter is disabled by default, which means the default route must use a Type 7 LSA.

- `default-information-originate`
  - When configured on the ABR, this parameter injects a Type 7 default route into the NSSA area. As a result, the other NSSA routers install the default route through the advertising NSSA ABR. By default the NSSA ABR does not originate a default route to the NSSA.

Modes

- OSPF router configuration mode
- OSPF router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

NSSAs are typically needed when one-way transmission of Type-5 LSAs (out of the area) is desired but injection of the same LSAs into the area is not acceptable.

Once created, the type of the area cannot be changed. The only exception to this rule is that an NSSA or stub area can be changed to a totally NSSA or a totally stub area, respectively.
The **no** form of the command deletes a NSSA.

**Examples**

The following example sets an additional cost of 5 on an NSSA identified as 2, includes the no-summary parameter, and prevents the device from importing type 3 and type 4 summary LSAs into the NSSA area.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# area 2 nssa 5 no-summary
```
area nssa (OSPFv3)

Creates a not-so-stubby area (NSSA) or modifies its parameters.

Syntax

```
area { ip-addr | decimal } nssa [ metric ] [ default-information-originate [ metric num ] [ metric-type { type1 | type2 } ] [ no-redsitribution ] [ no-summary ] [ translator-always ] [ translator-interval interval ]

no area nssa
```

Command Default

No areas are created.

Parameters

**ip-addr**

Area address in IP address format.

**decimal**

Area address in decimal format.

**metric**

Additional cost for using a route to or from this area. Valid values range from 1 through 1048575.

**default-information-originate**

When configured on the ABR, this parameter injects a Type 7 default route into the NSSA area. As a result, the other NSSA routers install the default route through the advertising NSSA ABR. By default the NSSA ABR does not originate a default route to the NSSA.

**metric-type**

Specifies how the cost of a neighbor metric is determined.

**type1**

The metric of a neighbor is the cost between itself and the router plus the cost of using this router for routing to the rest of the world.

**type2**

The metric of a neighbor is the total cost from the redistributing routing to the rest of the world.

**no-redsitribution**

The no-redsitribution parameter prevents an NSSA ABR from generating external (type-7) LSA into a NSSA area. This is used in the case where an ASBR should generate type-5 LSA into normal areas and should not generate type-7 LSA into a NSSA area. By default, redistribution is enabled in a NSSA.

**no-summary**

When configured on the NSSA area border router (ABR), this parameter prevents any Type 3 and Type 4 summary link-state advertisement (LSA) from being injected into the area. The only exception is that a default route is injected into the NSSA by the ABR, and strictly as a Type 3 LSA (not a Type 7, because that could cause intra-AS traffic to get routed out the AS). This makes the NSSA a NSSA totally stubby area, which can only have Type 1, 2 and 7 LSAs. **Note:** This parameter is disabled by default, which means the default route must use a Type 7 LSA.
translator-always
Configures the translator-role. When configured on an ABR, this causes the router to unconditionally assume the role of a NSSA translator. By default, translator-always is not set, the translator role by default is candidate.

translator-interval interval
Configures the time interval for which an elected NSSA translator continues to perform its duties even after its NSSA translator role has been disposed by another router. Valid values range from 10 through 60 seconds. By default the stability-interval is 40 seconds.

Modes
OSPFv3 router configuration mode
OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
NSSAs are typically needed when one-way transmission of Type-5 LSAs (out of the area) is desired but injection of the same LSAs into the area is not acceptable.

Once created, the type of the area cannot be changed. The only exception to this rule is that a NSSA or stub area can be changed to a totally NSSA or a totally stub area, respectively.

The no form of the command deletes a NSSA.

Examples
The following example sets an additional cost of 4 on a NSSA identified as 8 (in decimal format), and prevents any Type 3 or Type 4 summary LSAs from being injected into the area.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# area 8 nssa 4 no-summary
area range (OSPFv2)

Specifies area range parameters on an area border router (ABR).

Syntax

```
area { A.B.C.D | decimal } range E.F.G.H I.J.K.L
area { A.B.C.D | decimal } range E.F.G.H I.J.K.L advertise [ cost cost_value ]
area { A.B.C.D | decimal } range E.F.G.H I.J.K.L cost cost_value
area { A.B.C.D | decimal } range E.F.G.H I.J.K.L not-advertise [ cost cost_value ]
no area range
```

Command Default

The address range is advertised.

Parameters

- **A.B.C.D**
  
  Area address in IP address format.

- **decimal**
  
  Area address in decimal format.

- **E.F.G.H I.J.K.L**
  
  Specifies the IP address and mask portion of the range. All network addresses that match this network are summarized in a single route and advertised by the ABR.

- **advertise**
  
  Sets the address range status to *advertise* and generates a Type 3 summary LSA.

- **cost cost_value**
  
  Sets the cost value for the area range. This value is used as the generated summary LSA cost. The range for *cost_value* is 1 to 6777214. If this value is not specified, the cost value is the default range metric calculation for the generated summary LSA cost.

- **not-advertise**
  
  Sets the address range status to DoNotAdvertise; the Type 3 LSA is suppressed, and the component networks remain hidden from other networks. This setting is used to temporarily pause route summarization from the area.

Modes

- OSPF router configuration mode
- OSPF router VRF configuration mode
Usage Guidelines

Use this command only on ABRs to specify route summarization for an existing area. The result is that a single summary route is advertised to other areas by the ABR, in the form of a Type 3 LSA. Routing information is condensed at area boundaries and external to the area, and only a single route is advertised for each address range.

An example of when you might want to use this command is if you have many small networks advertised from area 0 to any other area, or from any non-backbone area into the backbone. This command gives you a summary route instead of many smaller routes. In an area, the OSPF database on each router must be an exact copy of the databases of the other routers. This means that no summarization is allowed within the area.

The no form of the command disables the specification of range parameters on an ABR.

Examples

The following example advertises to Area 3 all the addresses on the network 10.1.1.0 10.255.255.0 in the ABR you are signed into.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# area 3 range 10.1.1.0 10.255.255.0 advertise
area range (OSPFv3)

Specifies area range parameters on an area border router (ABR).

Syntax

```plaintext
area (ip-addr | decimal) range ipv6 address/mask [advertise | not-advertise] [cost cost_value]
```

no area range

Parameters

- **ip-addr**: Area address in IP address format.
- **decimal**: Area address in decimal format.
- **ipv6 address/mask**: Specifies the IPv6 address in dotted-decimal notation and the IPv6 mask in CIDR notation. All network addresses that match this network are summarized in a single route and advertised by the ABR.
- **advertise**: Sets the address range status to advertise and generates a Type 3 summary LSA.
- **cost cost_value**: Sets the cost value for the area range. This value is used as the generated summary LSA cost. The range for `cost_value` is 1 to 6777214. If this value is not specified, the cost value is the default range metric calculation for the generated summary LSA cost.
- **not-advertise**: Sets the address range status to DoNotAdvertise; the Type 3 LSA is suppressed, and the component networks remain hidden from other networks. This setting is used to temporarily pause route summarization from the area.

Modes

- OSPFv3 router configuration mode
- OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command only on ABRs to specify route summarization for an existing area. The result is that a single summary route is advertised to other areas by the ABR, in the form of a Type 3 LSA. Routing information is condensed at area boundaries and external to the area, and only a single route is advertised for each address range.

An example of when you might want to use this command is if you have many small networks advertised from area 0 to any other area, or from any non-backbone area into the backbone. This command gives you a summary route instead of many smaller routes. In an area, the OSPF database on each router must be an exact copy of the databases of the other routers. This means that no summarization is allowed within the area.
The **no** form of the command disables the specification of range parameters on an ABR.

**Examples**

The following example advertises to Area 3 all the addresses on the network 2001:db8:8::/45 in the ABR you are signed into.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# area 3 range 2001:db8:8::/45 advertise
```
area stub (OSPFv2)

 Creates or deletes a stub area or modifies its parameters.

Syntax

```
area { ip-addr | decimal } stub metric [ no-summary ]
```

```
no area stub
```

Command Default

No areas are created.

Parameters

- **A.B.C.D**
  - Area address in IP address format.
- **decimal**
  - Area address in decimal format.
- **metric**
  - Additional cost for using a route to or from this area. Valid values range from 1 through 6777215.
- **no-summary**
  - When configured on the ABR, this parameter prevents any Type 3 and Type 4 summary LSAs from being injected into the area. The only exception is that a default route is injected into the stub/totally stubby area by the ABR as a Type 3 LSA. Enabling this parameter makes the area a so-called totally stubby area, which can only have Types 1 and 2. This parameter is disabled by default.

Modes

- OSPF router configuration mode
- OSPF router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Once created, the type of the area cannot be changed. The only exception to this rule is that a NSSA or stub area can be changed to a totally NSSA or a totally stub area, respectively.

The `no` form of the command deletes a stub area.

Examples

The following example sets an additional cost of 5 on a stub area called 2.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# area 2 stub 5
```
Commands A and B
area stub (OSPFv2)
area stub (OSPFv3)

Creates or deletes a stub area or modifies its parameters.

Syntax

```
area { ip-addr | decimal } stub metric [ no-summary ]
```

```
no area stub
```

Command Default

No areas are created.

Parameters

- **ip-addr**
  
  Area address in IP address format.

- **decimal**
  
  Area address in decimal format.

- **metric**
  
  Additional cost for using a route to or from this area. Valid values range from 3 through 1048575.

- **no-summary**
  
  When configured on the ABR, this parameter prevents any Type 3 and Type 4 summary LSAs from being injected into the area. The only exception is that a default route is injected into the stub/totally stubby area by the ABR as a Type 3 LSA. Enabling this parameter makes the area a so-called totally stubby area, which can only have Types 1 and 2. This parameter is disabled by default.

Modes

- OSPFv3 router configuration mode
- OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Once created, the type of the area cannot be changed. The only exception to this rule is that a NSSA or stub area can be changed to a totally NSSA or a totally stub area, respectively.

The **no** form of the command deletes a stub area.

Examples

The following example sets an additional cost of 5 on a stub area called 2.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# area 2 stub 5
```
Commands A and B
area stub (OSPFv3)
area virtual-link (OSPFv2)

Creates or modifies virtual links for an area.

Syntax

area { ip-addr | decimal } virtual-link E.F.G.H [ authentication-key { 0 | 1 } password ] [ dead-interval time ] [ hello-interval time ] [ md5-authentication { key-activation-wait-time time | key-id num key } ] [ retransmit-interval time ] [ transmit-delay time ]

no area virtual-link

Command Default

No virtual links are created.

Parameters

ip-addr
Area address in IP address format.

decimal
Area address in decimal format.

E.F.G.H
ID of the OSPF router at the remote end of the virtual link.

authentication-key
Sets the password and encryption method. Only one encryption method can be active on an interface at a time. All OSPF packets transmitted on the interface contain this password. All OSPF packets received on the interface are checked for this password. If the password is not present, then the packet is dropped.

0
Does not encrypt the password you enter.

1
The key string uses proprietary simple cryptographic 2-way algorithm.

password
OSPF password. The password can be up to eight alphanumeric characters.

dead-interval time
How long a neighbor router waits for a hello packet from the current router before declaring the router down. This value must be the same for all routers and access servers that are attached to a common network. Valid values range from 3 through 65535 seconds. The default is 40 seconds.

hello-interval time
Time between hello packets that the router sends on an interface. The value must be the same for all routers and access servers that are attached to a common network. Valid values range from 1 through 65535 seconds. The default is 10 seconds.

md5-authentication
Sets either MD5 key-activation wait time or key identifier.
key-activation-wait-time time
Time before a newly configured MD5 authentication key is valid. This parameter provides a graceful transition from one MD5 key to another without disturbing the network. All new packets transmitted after the wait time ends will use the newly configured MD5 Key. OSPF packets that contain the old MD5 key are accepted for up to five minutes (300 seconds) after the new MD5 key is in operation. Valid values range from 0 through 14400 seconds. The default is 300 seconds.

key-id num key
The num is a number between 1 and 255 which identifies the MD5 key being used. This parameter is required to differentiate among multiple keys defined on a device. When MD5 is enabled, the key is an alphanumeric password of up to 16 characters that is later encrypted and included in each OSPF packet transmitted. You must enter a password in this field when the system is configured to operate with either simple or MD5 authentication. By default, the MD5 authentication key is encrypted.

retransmit-interval time
Time between Link State Advertisement (LSA) retransmissions for adjacencies belonging to the interface. Set this interval to a value larger than the expected round-trip delay between any two routers on the attached network. Valid values range from 0 through 3600 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.

transmit-delay time
Estimated time required to send an LSA on the interface. This value must be an integer greater than zero. The age of each LSA in the update packet is incremented by the value of this parameter before transmission occurs. Valid values range from 0 through 3600 seconds. The default is 1 second.

Modes
OSPF router configuration mode
OSPF router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
The no form of the command removes a virtual link.

Examples
The following example creates a virtual link for an area whose decimal address is 1, and where the ID of the OSPFv2 device at the remote end of the virtual link is 10.1.2.3.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# area 1 virtual-link 10.1.2.3
area virtual-link (OSPFv3)

Creates or modifies virtual links for an area.

Syntax

area { ip-addr | decimal } virtual-link A.B.C.D [ dead-interval time | hello-interval time | hello-jitter interval | retransmit-interval time | transmit-delay time ]

no area virtual-link

Command Default

No virtual links are created.

Parameters

ip-addr
Area address in IP address format.

decimal
Area address in decimal format.

A.B.C.D
ID of the OSPFv3 device at the remote end of the virtual link.

dead-interval time
How long a neighbor device waits for a hello packet from the current device before declaring the device down. This value must be the same for all devices and access servers that are attached to a common network. Valid values range from 3 through 65535 seconds. The default is 40 seconds.

hello-interval time
Time between hello packets that the device sends on an interface. The value must be the same for all devices and access servers that are attached to a common network. Valid values range from 1 through 65535 seconds. The default is 10 seconds.

hello-jitter interval
Sets the allowed jitter between hello packets. Valid values range from 1 through 50 percent (%). The default value is 10%.

retransmit-interval time
Time between Link State Advertisement (LSA) retransmissions for adjacencies belonging to the interface. Set this interval to a value larger than the expected round-trip delay between any two devices on the attached network. Valid values range from 0 through 3600 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.

transmit-delay time
Estimated time required to send an LSA on the interface. This value must be an integer greater than zero. The age of each LSA in the update packet is incremented by the value of this parameter before transmission occurs. Valid values range from 0 through 3600 seconds. The default is 1 second.
Modes

OSPFv3 router configuration mode
OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The values of the **dead-interval** and **hello-interval** parameters must be the same at both ends of a virtual link. Therefore, if you modify the values of these parameters at one end of a virtual link, you must make the same modifications on the other end of the link. The values of the other virtual link parameters do not require synchronization.

The **no** form of the command removes a virtual link.

Examples

The following example creates a virtual link for an area whose decimal address is 1, and where the ID of the OSPFv3 device at the remote end of the virtual link is 209.157.22.1.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# area 1 virtual-link 209.157.22.1
```
area virtual-link authentication (OSPFv3)

Enables authentication for virtual links in an OSPFv3 area.

Syntax

area { ip-addr | decimal } virtual-link E.F.G.H authentication ipsec spi value esp sha1 key [ no-encrypt ] key
no area { IPv6 address | decimal } virtual-link E.F.G.H authentication ipsec spi spi

Command Default

Authentication is not enabled on a virtual-link.
The 40 hexadecimal character key is encrypted by default. Use the no-encrypt parameter to disable encryption.

Parameters

ip-addr
Area address in IP address format.
decimal
Area address in decimal format.
E.F.G.H
ID of the OSPFv3 device at the remote end of the virtual link.
ipsec
Specifies that IP security (IPsec) is the protocol that authenticates the packets.
spi
Specifies the Security Policy Index (SPI).
value
Specifies the SPI value. Valid values range from decimal numbers 256 through 4294967295. The near-end and far-end values must be the same.
esp
Specifies Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) as the protocol to provide packet-level security. This is the only option currently available.
sha1
Enables Hashed Message Authentication Code (HMAC) Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1) authentication on the OSPFv3 area.
key
Number used in the calculation of the message digest. The 40 hexadecimal character key is stored in encrypted format by default.
no-encrypt
The 40-character key is not encrypted upon either its entry or its display.
key
The 40 hexadecimal character key.
**Modes**

OSPFv3 router configuration mode

OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Currently certain keyword parameters must be entered though only one keyword choice is possible for that parameter. For example, the only authentication algorithm is HMAC-SHA1-96, but you must nevertheless enter the `sha1` keyword for this algorithm. Also, although ESP is currently the only authentication protocol, you must enter the `esp` keyword.

The `no` form of the command removes authentication from the virtual-links in the area.

**Examples**

The following example configures IPsec on a virtual link in an OSPFv3 area, and encryption is disabled.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip router-id 10.1.2.2
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# area 2 virtual-link 10.1.2.2 authentication ipsec spi 600 esp sha1 no-encrypt 1134567890223456789012345678901234567890
```
arp

Creates static ARP entry.

Syntax

```
arpon-addr  mac-addr { ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | inspection }

no arp ip-address mac-address { ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | inspection }
```

Command Default

Static ARP entries are not configured.

Parameters

- **ip-address**: Specifies the IP address of the device that has the MAC address of the entry.
- **mac-address**: Specifies the MAC address of the entry.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**: Specifies the Ethernet interface.
- **lag lag-id**: Specifies the LAG virtual interface.
- **inspection**: Specifies the ARP inspection entry.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Ruckus Layer 3 switches have a static ARP table, in addition to the regular ARP cache. The static ARP table contains entries that you configure.

Static entries are useful in cases where you want to pre-configure an entry for a device that is not connected to the Layer 3 switch, or you want to prevent a particular entry from aging out. The software removes a dynamic entry from the ARP cache if the ARP aging interval expires before the entry is refreshed. Static entries do not age out, regardless of whether the ICX device receives an ARP request from the device that has the entry address.

**NOTE**

You cannot create static ARP entries on a Layer 2 switch.

The maximum number of static ARP entries you can configure depends on the software version running on the device. The no form of the command removes the configured static ARP entry.
Examples

The following example creates a static ARP entry.

device(config)# arp 10.53.4.2 0000.0054.2348 ethernet 1/1/2

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <code>tag tag-id</code> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
arp-internal-priority

Configures the priority of ingress ARP packets.

Syntax

arp-internal-priority priority-value

Command Default

The default priority of ingress ARP packets is 4.

Parameters

priority-value

Specifies the priority value of the ingress ARP packets. It can take a value in the inclusive range of 0 to 7, where 7 is the highest priority.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

High traffic volume or non-ARP packets with a higher priority may cause ARP packets to be dropped, thus causing devices to become temporarily unreachable. You can use this command to increase the priority of ingress ARP packets. However, if the priority of ARP traffic is increased, a high volume of ARP traffic might cause drops in control traffic, possibly causing traffic loops in the network.

Stacking packets have a priority value of 7 and have higher precedence over ARP packets. If the ARP packets have priority value 7 in a stack system, they will be treated as priority value 6 packets when compared to stacking packets.

This command does not affect the priority of egress ARP packets.

You cannot change the priority of ingress ARP packets on the management port.

Examples

The following example sets the priority of ingress ARP packets to a value of 7.

device(config)# arp-internal-priority 7

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.01</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
as-path-ignore

Disables the comparison of the autonomous system (AS) path lengths of otherwise equal paths.

Syntax

as-path-ignore
no as-path-ignore

Command Default

The comparison of the AS path lengths of otherwise equal paths is enabled.

Modes

BGP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command restores default behavior.

Examples

The following example configures the device to always disable the comparison of AS path lengths.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# as-path-ignore
**atalk-proto**

Configures the AppleTalk protocol-based VLAN.

**Syntax**

```
  atalk-proto [ name string ]
  no atalk-proto [ name string ]
```

**Command Default**

An AppleTalk protocol-based VLAN is not configured.

**Parameters**

`name string`  
Specifies the name of the AppleTalk protocol you want to configure on a VLAN. The name can be up to 32 characters in length.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The device sends AppleTalk broadcasts to all ports within the AppleTalk protocol-based VLAN.

The `no` form of the command disables the AppleTalk protocol-based VLAN.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure an AppleTalk protocol-based VLAN.

```
device(config)# vlan 10 by port
device(config-vlan-10)# untagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/6
added untagged port ethe 1/1/1 to 1/1/6 to port-vlan 30.
device(config-vlan-10)# atalk-proto name Atalk_Prot_VLAN
```
**attempt-max-num**

Configures the number of times a user can enter an invalid username and password; that is, the number of Web Authentication attempts during the specified cycle time.

**Syntax**

```
attempt-max-num number
no attempt-max-num number
```

**Command Default**

The default number of Web Authentication attempts allowed is five.

**Parameters**

`number`

Specifies the number of Web Authentication attempts. Valid values are from 0 through 64. If you configure 0, there is no limit on the number of attempts. The default is five attempts.

**Modes**

Web Authentication configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can set a limit on the number of times a user enters an invalid username and password during the specified cycle time. If the user exceeds the limit, the user is blocked for a duration of time, which is defined by the `block duration` command. Also, the Web browser will be redirected to the Exceeded Allowable Attempts web page.

The **no** form of the command sets the number of Web Authentication attempts to the default.

**Examples**

The following example limits the number of Web Authentication attempts to 10.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# attempt-max-num 10
```
auth-default-vlan

Specifies the auth-default VLAN globally.

Syntax

auth-default-vlan vlan-id

no auth-default-vlan vlan-id

Command Default

The auth-default VLAN is not specified.

Parameters

vlan-id

Specifies the VLAN ID of the auth-default VLAN.

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The auth-default VLAN must be configured to enable authentication. A VLAN must be configured as auth-default VLAN to enable authentication. When any port is enabled for 802.1X authentication or MAC authentication, the client is moved to this VLAN by default.

The auth-default VLAN is also used in the following scenarios:

- When the RADIUS server does not return VLAN information upon authentication, the client is authenticated and remains in the auth-default VLAN.
- If RADIUS timeout happens during the first authentication attempt and the timeout action is configured as "Success", the client is authenticated in the auth-default VLAN. If the RADIUS server is not available during reauthentication of a previously authenticated client, the client is retained in the previously authenticated VLAN.

The no form of the command disables the auth-default VLAN.

Examples

The following example creates an auth-default VLAN with VLAN 2.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# auth-default-vlan 2
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
auth-fail-action (flexible authentication)

Configures, at a global level, the action taken after 802.1X and MAC authentication failure.

Syntax

```
auth-fail-action restricted-vlan [ voice voice-vlan ]
no auth-fail-action restricted-vlan [ voice voice-vlan ]
```

Command Default

The MAC address of the client is blocked in the hardware.

Parameters

```
restricted-vlan
   Places the client in the restricted VLAN after authentication failure.
voice voice-vlan
   Places the client in the voice VLAN after authentication failure.
```

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

NOTE
The auth-fail-action command takes effect only when flexible authentication is enabled on the ports. Therefore, flexible authentication must be enabled on ports prior to configuring the authentication failure action. The authentication failure action must also be reconfigured after a change to the flexible authentication status of a port.

Before setting the authentication failure action to restricted-vlan, the restricted VLAN must be configured using the restricted-vlan command.

The authentication failure action can be configured globally or at the interface level. When both global and interface-level authentication failure actions are configured, the interface-level configuration takes precedence. Authentication failure action is configured at interface level by using the authentication fail-action command.

In single untagged mode, client ports that are placed in the RADIUS-specified VLAN upon successful authentication are not placed in the restricted VLAN when subsequent authentication fails. Instead, the non-authenticated client is blocked.

When voice VLAN is configured, clients are placed in the voice VLAN as a tagged member.

The `no` form of the command removes the authentication failure action configuration.
Examples

The following example configures using VLAN 4 as the restricted VLAN and then specifies placing the client in the restricted VLAN after authentication failure.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# restricted-vlan 4
device(config-authen)# auth-fail-action restricted-vlan
```

The following example specifies placing the client in the restricted VLAN and the voice VLAN after authentication failure.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# restricted-vlan 4
device(config-authen)# auth-fail-action restricted-vlan voice voice-vlan
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to support configuration of an authentication failure action for voice traffic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
auth-timeout-action

Configures, at a global level, the action taken when external server authentication times out.

Syntax

auth-timeout-action { critical-vlan [ voice voice-vlan ] | failure | success }

no auth-timeout-action { critical-vlan [ voice voice-vlan ] | failure | success }

Command Default

Authentication timeout action is not configured at a global level.

Parameters

critical-vlan

Places the client in the critical VLAN after RADIUS timeout.

voice voice-vlan

Places the client in the voice VLAN after RADIUS timeout.

failure

Specifies that RADIUS timeout causes authentication failure.

success

Specifies that RADIUS timeout causes authentication success.

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

NOTE

The auth-timeout-action command takes effect only when flexible authentication is enabled on the ports. Therefore, flexible authentication must be enabled on ports prior to configuring the RADIUS timeout action. The RADIUS timeout action must also be reconfigured after a change to the flexible authentication status of a port.

The auth-timeout-action command configures the RADIUS timeout action at a global level.

The success option triggers authentication success and the client is placed in the previously-authenticated VLAN. In the case of first time authentication, the client is placed in the default voice VLAN.

The failure option causes authentication failure and results in the execution of the authentication failure action. The authentication failure action is configured at a global level by using the auth-fail-action command and at the local interface level by using the authentication command.
RADIUS timeout action can also be configured at the port level by using the `authentication timeout-action` command. When authentication timeout actions are configured at both global and local port level, the port-level configuration takes precedence.

The `no` form of the command removes the authentication timeout action configuration.

**Examples**

The following example specifies placing the client in the critical VLAN and the voice VLAN (for voice traffic) after RADIUS authentication timeout.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# auth-timeout-action critical-vlan voice voice-vlan
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
authenticate

Enables Network Time Protocol (NTP) strict authentication.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
authenticate
ox authenticate
```

**Command Default**

Authentication is disabled.

**Modes**

NTP configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

If authentication is enabled, NTP packets that do not have a valid MAC address are dropped.

The `no` form of the command disables NTP strict authentication.

**Examples**

The following example enables NTP strict authentication.

```
device(config)# ntp
device(config-ntp)# authenticate
```
**authenticated-mac-age-time**

Configures the time duration after which the user-associated MAC address is aged out and reauthentication is enforced.

**Syntax**

```
authenticated-mac-age-time time
no authenticated-mac-age-time time
```

**Command Default**

The default time is 3600 seconds.

**Parameters**

`time`

Specifies the time duration after which the user-associated MAC address is aged out and reauthentication is enforced. Valid values are 0 seconds to the reauthentication time configured using the `reauth-time` command. The default value is 3600 seconds.

**Modes**

Web Authentication configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can force Web Authenticated hosts to be reauthenticated if they have been inactive for a period of time. The inactive duration is calculated by adding the `mac-age-time` that has been configured for the device and the configured `authenticated-mac-age-time`. The `mac-age-time` command defines how long a port address remains active in the address table. If the authenticated host is inactive for the sum of these two values, the host is forced to be reauthenticated.

The `no` form of the command sets the time to the default of 3600 seconds.

**Examples**

The following example configures the time duration after which the user-associated MAC addressed is aged out and reauthentication is enforced.

```
device(config)# mac-age-time 600
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# reauth-time 303
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# authenticated-mac-age-time 300
```
authentication

Enters the authentication mode.

Syntax

authentication

no authentication

Command Default

Authentication mode is not enabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command will disable the authentication functionality.

Use this command to enter the authentication mode from global configuration mode. After entering authentication mode, you can configure additional authentication functionality that applies globally. Authentication functionality is also available for configuration at the interface configuration mode using different commands that apply only to the specified interface.

Examples

The following example enables authentication.

device(config)#authentication

device(config-authen)#

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
authentication (IKEv2)

Configures an authentication proposal for an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) profile.

Syntax

```
authentication authentication-proposal-name
no authentication authentication-proposal-name
```

Command Default

The default authentication proposal is def-ike-auth-prop.

Parameters

- `authentication-proposal-name` Specifies the name of an authentication proposal.

Modes

IKEv2 profile configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When an IKEv2 profile is created, it uses the default authentication proposal (def-ike-auth-prop). The def-ike-auth-prop proposal has the following settings:

- Method for local device authentication: pre_shared
- Method for local device authentication: pre_shared
- Pre-shared key: $QG5HTT1Eb1TVW5NLWiVoW5ATVMhLS0rc1VA

Use this command to configure an alternate authentication proposal for the IKEv2 profile. The `no` form of the command restores the default configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an authentication proposal named auth_test1 for an IKEv2 profile named ikev2_profile.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ikev2 profile ikev2_profile
device(config-ikev2-profile-ikev2_profile)# authentication auth_test1
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
authentication auth-default-vlan

Specifies the authentication default VLAN at the interface level.

Syntax

    authentication auth-default-vlan vlan-id
    no authentication auth-default-vlan vlan-id

Command Default

The auth-default VLAN is not specified.

Parameters

    vlan-id

    Specifies the VLAN ID of the auth-default VLAN.

Modes

    Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The auth-default VLAN specified at the interface level overrides the auth-default VLAN configured using the auth-
    default-vlan command at the global level. The configured auth-default VLAN configured at the global level will still be
    applicable to other ports that don't have auth-default VLAN configured at the interface level.

    The local auth-default VLAN must be configured to enable authentication.

    A VLAN must be configured as auth-default VLAN to enable authentication. When any port is enabled for 802.1X
    authentication or MAC authentication, the client is moved to this VLAN by default.

    The auth-default VLAN is also used in the following scenarios:
    • When the RADIUS server does not return VLAN information upon authentication, the client is authenticated and
      remains in the auth-default VLAN.
    • If RADIUS timeout happens during the first authentication attempt and the timeout action is configured as
      “Success”, the client is authenticated in the auth-default VLAN. If the RADIUS server is not available during
      reauthentication of a previously authenticated client, the client is retained in the previously authenticated VLAN.

    The no form of the command disables the auth-default VLAN.

Examples

    The following example creates a default VLAN with VLAN 3.

        device(config)# authentication
        device(config-authen)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
        device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# authentication auth-default-vlan 3
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
authentication auth-order

Specifies the sequence of authentication methods, 802.1X authentication and MAC authentication, on a specific interface.

Syntax

authentication auth-order {dot1x mac-auth | mac-auth dot1x}

no authentication auth-order {dot1x mac-auth | mac-auth dot1x}

Command Default

The authentication sequence is set to perform 802.1X authentication method followed by MAC authentication.

Parameters

- **dot1x mac-auth**
  Specifies 802.1X authentication followed by MAC authentication as the order of authentication methods on the interface.

- **mac-auth dot1x**
  Specifies MAC authentication followed by 802.1X authentication as the order of authentication methods on the interface.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If 802.1X authentication and MAC authentication methods are enabled on the same port, by default the authentication sequence is set to perform 802.1X authentication followed by MAC authentication.

Configuring the authentication order at the interface level overrides the configuration at the global level for that particular interface. The configured global authentication order will still be applicable to other ports that don't have a per port authentication order configured.

For authentication order 802.1X authentication followed by MAC authentication: When 802.1X authentication succeeds, the client is authenticated and the policies returned by the RADIUS server are applied. MAC authentication is not performed in this case. If 802.1X authentication fails, the failure action is carried out and MAC authentication is not attempted. On the other hand, if the client does not respond to dot1x messages, then MAC authentication is attempted. Upon successful MAC authentication, the client is authenticated and the policies returned by the RADIUS server are applied and on authentication failure, the configured failure action is applied.

For authentication order MAC authentication followed by 802.1X authentication: By default, 802.1X authentication is performed even if MAC authentication is successful. Upon successful 802.1X authentication, the client is authenticated and the policies returned by the RADIUS server are applied and on authentication failure, the configured failure action is applied. The default behavior can be changed by specifying the RADIUS attribute, to prevent the 802.1X authentication from being performed after successful MAC authentication. In this case, the client is authenticated and the policies...
returned by the RADIUS server are applied after successful MAC authentication. If MAC authentication method fails, 802.1X port security authentication is not attempted and the configured failure action is applied. However, if the `mac-authentication dot1x-override` command is configured, the clients that failed MAC authentication undergoes 802.1X authentication if the failure action is configured as restricted VLAN. If 802.1X authentication is successful, the policies returned by the RADIUS server are applied to the port.

The `no` form of the command disables the authentication order functionality.

### Examples

The following example specifies 802.1X authentication followed by MAC authentication as the order of authentication methods on Ethernet interface 1/1/3.

```bash
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# interface ethernet 1/1/3
device(config-if-e1/1/3)# authentication auth-order dot1x mac-auth
```

The following example specifies MAC authentication followed by 802.1X authentication as the order of authentication methods on Ethernet interface 1/1/3.

```bash
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# interface ethernet 1/1/3
device(config-if-e1/1/3)# authentication auth-order mac-auth dot1x
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
authentication auth-vlan-mode

Enables multiple-untagged mode on a specific Flexible authentication-enabled port and allows it to be member of multiple untagged VLANs.

Syntax

```
authentication auth-vlan-mode { multiple-untagged }
no authentication auth-vlan-mode { multiple-untagged }
```

Command Default

Flexible authentication-enabled port can be member of only one untagged VLAN.

Parameters

`multiple-untagged`

Allows the client to be assigned to multiple untagged VLANs on authentication.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Reload is not required to change the VLAN mode. However, existing sessions will be cleared if the command is applied to an individual interface.

The VLAN mode specified at the interface level overrides the VLAN mode configured using the `auth-vlan-mode` command at the global level. The configured VLAN mode configured at the global level will still be applicable to other ports that don't have the VLAN mode configured at the interface level.

Single untagged mode is only applicable to untagged VLANs returned by RADIUS.

The `no` form of the command returns the VLAN mode to single untagged. Port can be assigned to only one untagged VLAN on authentication.

Examples

The following example configures multiple untagged VLAN mode on interface 1/1/1.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# authentication auth-vlan-mode multiple-untagged
```

The following example clears all sessions on a Flexible authentication enabled interface and restores the single untagged VLAN mode.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# no authentication auth-vlan-mode multiple-untagged
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30b</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commands A and B**

authentication auth-vlan-mode
authentication disable-aging

Disables aging of MAC sessions at the interface level.

Syntax

```
authentication disable-aging { permitted-mac-only | denied-mac-only }
no authentication disable-aging { permitted-mac-only | denied-mac-only }
```

Command Default

Aging of MAC sessions is not disabled.

Parameters

- **permitted-mac-only**
  - Prevents permitted (authenticated and restricted) sessions from being aged out and ages denied sessions.

- **denied-mac-only**
  - Prevents denied sessions from being aged out, but ages out permitted sessions.

Modes

- Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to disable the aging of MAC sessions. Use the `authentication disable-aging` command at the interface level and the `disable-aging` command in the authentication configuration mode. Entered at the interface level, this command overrides the command entered at the authentication global level. However, the global configuration to disable aging of MAC sessions will still be applicable to other ports that don't have configuration at the interface level.

The `no` form of the command does not disable aging.

Examples

The following example disables aging for permitted MAC addresses.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# authentication disable-aging permitted-mac-only
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
authentication dos-protection

Enables denial of service (DoS) authentication protection on the interface.

Syntax

```
authentication dos-protection { enable | mac-limit mac-limit-value }
```

```
no authentication dos-protection { enable | mac-limit mac-limit-value }
```

Command Default

Denial of service is disabled by default.

Parameters

- **enable**
  Specifies to enable DoS protection.

- **mac-limit**
  Specifies the maximum number MAC-authentication attempts allowed per second.

- **mac-limit-value**
  Specifies the rate limit for DoS protection. You can specify a rate from 1 - 65535 authentication attempts per second. The default is a rate of 512 authentication attempts per second.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command disables DoS protection.

To limit the susceptibility of the ICX device to DoS attacks, you can configure the device to use multiple RADIUS servers, which can share the load when there are a large number of MAC addresses that need to be authenticated. The ICX device can run a maximum of 10 RADIUS clients per server and will attempt to authenticate with a new RADIUS server if current one times out.

In addition, you can configure the ICX device to limit the rate of authentication attempts sent to the RADIUS server. When MAC authentication is enabled, the number of RADIUS authentication attempts made per second is tracked. When you also enable the DoS protection feature, if the number of RADIUS authentication attempts for MAC addresses learned on an interface per second exceeds a configurable rate (by default 512 authentication attempts per second), the device considers this a possible DoS attack and disables the port. You must then manually re-enable the port.
Examples

The example specifies the DoS protection count as 256.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# interface ethernet 1/3/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/1)# authentication dos-protection mac-limit 256

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
authentication fail-action

Specifies the authentication failure action to move the client port to the restricted VLAN after authentication failure for both MAC authentication and 802.1X authentication on an interface.

Syntax

```
authentication fail-action restricted-vlan vlan-id
no authentication fail-action restricted-vlan
```

Command Default

The default action is to block the MAC address of the client.

Parameters

- **restricted-vlan**
  Specifies the failure action to move the client port to the restricted VLAN after authentication failure.

- **vlan-id**
  Specifies the ID of the VLAN to be configured as restricted VLAN.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If the authentication failure action is not configured, the client's MAC address is blocked in the hardware (default action) when the authentication fails.

The restricted VLAN specified at the interface level overrides the restricted VLAN configured using the `restricted-vlan` command at the global level. The configured restricted VLAN configured at the global level will still be applicable to other ports that don’t have restricted VLAN configured at the interface level.

The client ports that were placed in the RADIUS-specified VLAN upon successful authentication are not placed in the restricted VLAN if the subsequent authentication fails. Instead, the non-authenticated client is blocked.

The `no` form of the command disables the authentication failure action.

Examples

The following example specifies authentication failure action to move the client port to the restricted VLAN (VLAN 4 is configured as restricted VLAN) after authentication failure.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# restricted-vlan 4
device(config-authen)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# authentication fail-action restricted-vlan 5
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
authentication filter-strict-security

Enables or disables strict filter security for 802.1X and MAC-authentication enabled interfaces.

Syntax

authentication filter-strict-security

no authentication filter-strict-security

Command Default

Strict filter security is enabled.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When strict security mode is enabled, authentication for a port fails if the Filter-Id attribute contains invalid information, or if insufficient system resources are available to implement the IP ACLs.

When strict security mode is enabled:

- If the Filter-Id attribute in the Access-Accept message contains a value that does not refer to an existing filter (that is, IP ACL configured on the device), then the client will not be authorized, regardless of any other information in the message (for example, if the Tunnel-Private-Group-ID attribute specifies a VLAN on which to assign the port).
- If the device does not have the system resources available to dynamically apply a filter to a port, then the client will not be authenticated.

When strict filter security is disabled:

- If the Filter-Id attribute in the Access-Accept message contains a value that does not refer to an existing filter (that is, a MAC address filter or IP ACL configured on the device), then the client remains authorized and no filter is dynamically applied to it.
- By default, strict security mode is enabled for all MAC authentication and 802.1X-enabled interfaces, but you can manually disable or enable it using the filter-strict-security command from the authentication configuration mode or using the authentication filter-strict-security command from the interface configuration mode.

The no form of the command disables strict filter security.

Examples

The following example enables strict filter security.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# authentication filter-strict-security
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30mb</td>
<td>This command was modified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
authentication max-sessions

Specifies the maximum number of MAC sessions that can be authenticated per port for MAC authentication and 802.1X authentication.

Syntax

```
authentication max-sessions count
no authentication max-sessions count
```

Command Default

The default number of MAC sessions that can be authenticated on a single interface is 2.

Parameters

`count`

Specifies the maximum number of authenticated MAC sessions per port.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The maximum number of authenticated mac-sessions on an interface depends on the device and dynamic ACL assignments.

If RADIUS assigns dynamic ACL to at least one client on the interface, the maximum number of MAC sessions that can be authenticated is limited to 32 in all Ruckus devices.

If dynamic ACL is not assigned to any of the clients on the interface, the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be authenticated varies depending on the device as specified in Table 5.

System reload is not required for the changes to take effect. However, existing sessions on the interface are cleared for the changes to take effect.

**TABLE 5 Maximum number of authenticated MAC sessions per port on various platforms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported platforms</th>
<th>Maximum number of MAC sessions per port when none of the Clients has dynamic ACL</th>
<th>Maximum number of MAC sessions per port when at least one User has Dynamic ACL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7750</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7450</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7250</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The system limit for authenticated MAC sessions also varies and depends on the device and dynamic ACL assignments.
## TABLE 6 Maximum number of authenticated MAC sessions per system (standalone or stack) on various platforms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported platforms</th>
<th>Maximum number of MAC sessions per system when none of the clients has dynamic ACL</th>
<th>Maximum number of MAC sessions per system when at least one client has dynamic ACL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7750</td>
<td>1536</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7450</td>
<td>1536</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7250</td>
<td>1536</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **no** form of the command reinstates the maximum authenticated MAC sessions allowed per port to the default value of 2.

### Examples

The example specifies the maximum number of authenticated MAC sessions.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# authentication max-sessions 30
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30b</td>
<td>The command was made available on Ruckus ICX 7250, 7450, and 7750 devices. The maximum number of authenticated MAC sessions per port was increased from 32 to 256 and 1024, depending on the platforms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
authentication reauth-timeout

Sets the time to wait before reauthenticating a client after a timeout-action (success or critical-vlan) is applied. This command is applicable for MAC authentication and 802.1X authentication.

Syntax

authentication reauth-timeout seconds
no authentication reauth-timeout seconds

Command Default

The default re-authentication timeout is 300 seconds.

Parameters

seconds
Sets the re-authentication timeout, in seconds. The range is from 60 to 4294967295.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form disables re-authentication timeout.

This command sets the re-authentication timeout at the interface level after the timeout action is specified as critical VLAN.

Examples

The example shows specifying a re-authentication timeout of 120 seconds.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# interface ethernet 1/1/2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/2)# authentication reauth-timeout 120

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to increase the default timeout from 60 to 300.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
authentication source-guard-protection enable

Enables Source Guard Protection along with authentication on a specified interface.

Syntax

- `authentication source-guard-protection enable`
- `no authentication source-guard-protection enable`

Command Default

Source Guard Protection is not enabled.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When a new Flexible authentication session begins on a port that has Source Guard Protection enabled, the session either applies a dynamically created Source Guard ACL entry or it uses the dynamic IP ACL assigned by the RADIUS server. If a dynamic IP ACL is not assigned, the session uses the Source Guard ACL entry. The Source Guard ACL entry is `permit ip secure-ip any`, where `secure-ip` is obtained from the ARP Inspection table or from the DHCP Secure table. The DHCP Secure table is comprised of DHCP Snooping and Static ARP Inspection entries. The Source Guard ACL permit entry is added to the hardware table after all of the following events occur:

- The MAC address is authenticated
- The IP address is learned
- The MAC-to-IP mapping is checked against the Static ARP Inspection table or the DHCP Secure table

**NOTE**

In Flexible authentication, IP Source guard is applicable only for IPv4 traffic.

The Source Guard ACL entry is not written to the running configuration file. However, you can view the configuration using the `show mac-authentication sessions` command or the `show dot1x sessions` command at the global level or for a specific interface.

**NOTE**

The secure MAC-to-IP mapping is assigned at the time of authentication and remains in effect as long as the session is active. The existing session doesn't get affected if the DHCP Secure table is updated after the session is authenticated and while the session is still active.

The Source Guard ACL permit entry is removed when the session expires or is cleared.

The `no` form of the command disables source guard protection.
Examples

The following example enables source guard protection on an interface.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# authentication source-guard-protection enable

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40a</td>
<td>IP Source guard was supported for 802.1X authentication-enabled port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
authentication timeout-action

Configures the authentication timeout actions to specify the action for the RADIUS server if an authentication timeout occurs.

Syntax

```
authentication timeout-action { success | failure | critical-vlan }
no authentication timeout-action { success | failure | critical-vlan vlan-id }
```

Command Default

The default authentication timeout action is failure.

Parameters

- **success**
  
  Considers the client as authenticated after RADIUS timeout. After the timeout action is enabled as success, use the **no** form of the command to set the RADIUS timeout behavior to retry.

- **failure**
  
  Specifies the RADIUS timeout action to carry out the configured failure action. If the failure action is not configured, the client's MAC address is blocked in the hardware. Once the failure timeout action is enabled, use the **no** form of the command to reset the RADIUS timeout behavior to retry.

- **critical-vlan**
  
  On initial authentication, specifies that the client be moved to the client to the designated critical VLAN after authentication timeout. This command applies only to data traffic.

- **vlan-id**
  
  Specifies the ID of the VLAN to be configured as critical VLAN.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of this command will disable this functionality.

If the timeout is configured as success, client will be authenticated in the auth-default VLAN.

If the authentication failure action is configured as restricted VLAN using the **authentication fail-action** command, the client is placed in the restricted VLAN. A restricted VLAN must be configured using the **restricted-vlan** command at the global level or using the **authentication fail-action restricted-vlan** command at the interface level.

The critical VLAN specified at the interface level overrides the critical VLAN configured using the **critical-vlan** command at the global level. The configured critical VLAN configured at the global level will still be applicable to other ports that don't have critical VLAN configured at the interface level.
Examples

The following example sets the `authentication timeout-action` command to success.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# authentication timeout-action success
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
authentication voice-vlan

Creates a voice VLAN ID for a port or for a group of ports.

Syntax

authentication voice-vlan num
no authentication voice-vlan num

Command Default

A local or port-level voice VLAN ID is not configured.

Parameters

num

Specifies a valid VLAN ID. Valid values range from 1 through 4095.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When a local voice VLAN is configured, it facilitates continuing operation of IP phones in the following scenarios:

- The authentication process does not return a client VLAN.
- The RADIUS server is not reachable.
- Phone authentication fails.

The local voice VLAN configuration overrides the global voice VLAN configuration.

When a local voice VLAN is not configured or the local voice VLAN configuration is removed, the global VLAN configuration takes effect.

When you configure a voice VLAN ID on the port to which the VoIP phone is connected, the device automatically detects and reconfigures the VoIP phone when it is physically moved from one port to another within the same device.

When the ICX device receives the VoIP phone query, it sends the voice VLAN ID in a reply packet to the VoIP phone. The VoIP phone then configures itself within the voice VLAN.

As long as the port to which the VoIP phone is connected has a voice VLAN ID, the phone will configure itself into that voice VLAN. If you change the voice VLAN ID, the software will immediately send the new ID to the VoIP phone, and the VoIP phone will reconfigure itself with the new voice VLAN.

Some VoIP phones may require a reboot after configuring or reconfiguring a voice VLAN ID.

The no form of the command removes the voice VLAN ID from the port.
Examples

The following example creates a VLAN ID for a port.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 2/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-2/1/1)# authentication voice-vlan 1001
```

The following example creates a VLAN ID for a group of ports.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/2 to 1/1/10
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/2-1/1/10)# authentication voice-vlan 1005
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
authentication-key

Defines an authentication key for Network Time Protocol (NTP).

Syntax

```
authentication-key key-id key-id \{ md5 | sha1 \} key-string
no authentication-key key-id key-id \{ md5 | sha1 \} key-string
```

Command Default

Authentication keys are not configured.

Parameters

- **key-id key-id**
  Specifies a valid key ID. The value can range from 1 through 65535.

- **md5**
  Message authentication support is provided using the Message Digest 5 algorithm.

- **sha1**
  The SHA1 keyed hash algorithm is used for NTP authentication.

- **key-string**
  The value of the MD5 or SHA1 key. The length of the key string may be up to 16 characters. Up to 32 keys may be defined.

Modes

NTP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC) is enabled, only the **sha1** option is available.

If the NTP server or peer is configured without authentication keys, the NTP request is not sent to the configured server or peer.

The same set or subset of key ID and key string should be installed on all NTP devices.

The **no** form of the command removes the authentication key.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an authentication key.

```
device(config)# ntp
device(config-ntp)# authentication-key key-id 1 md5 moof
```
auth-fail-action (flexible authentication)

Configures, at a global level, the action taken after 802.1X and MAC authentication failure.

Syntax

auth-fail-action restricted-vlan [ voice voice-vlan ]

no auth-fail-action restricted-vlan [ voice voice-vlan ]

Command Default

The MAC address of the client is blocked in the hardware.

Parameters

restricted-vlan
Places the client in the restricted VLAN after authentication failure.

voice voice-vlan
Places the client in the voice VLAN after authentication failure.

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

NOTE
The auth-fail-action command takes effect only when flexible authentication is enabled on the ports. Therefore, flexible authentication must be enabled on ports prior to configuring the authentication failure action. The authentication failure action must also be reconfigured after a change to the flexible authentication status of a port.

Before setting the authentication failure action to restricted-vlan, the restricted VLAN must be configured using the restricted-vlan command.

The authentication failure action can be configured globally or at the interface level. When both global and interface-level authentication failure actions are configured, the interface-level configuration takes precedence. Authentication failure action is configured at interface level by using the authentication fail-action command.

In single untagged mode, client ports that are placed in the RADIUS-specified VLAN upon successful authentication are not placed in the restricted VLAN when subsequent authentication fails. Instead, the non-authenticated client is blocked. When voice VLAN is configured, clients are placed in the voice VLAN as a tagged member.

The no form of the command removes the authentication failure action configuration.
Examples

The following example configures using VLAN 4 as the restricted VLAN and then specifies placing the client in the restricted VLAN after authentication failure.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# restricted-vlan 4
device(config-authen)# auth-fail-action restricted-vlan

The following example specifies placing the client in the restricted VLAN and the voice VLAN after authentication failure.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# restricted-vlan 4
device(config-authen)# auth-fail-action restricted-vlan voice voice-vlan

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to support configuration of an authentication failure action for voice traffic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
auth-mode captive-portal

Authenticates the users in a VLAN through external Web Authentication (Captive Portal user authentication mode).

Syntax

auth-mode captive-portal

no auth-mode captive-portal

Command Default

External Web Authentication mode is not enabled by default.

Modes

Web Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

External Web Authentication uses RADIUS as the authentication method.

The no form of the command removes the external Web Authentication mode as the configured authentication mode.

Examples

The following example configures the authentication mode as external Web Authentication to authenticate the users in a VLAN.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# auth-mode captive-portal

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30j</td>
<td>This command was added to Fastiron 8.0.30j</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
auth-mode none

Enables automatic Web Authentication.

Syntax

auth-mode none
no auth-mode none

Command Default

By default, if Web Authentication is enabled, hosts need to login and enter authentication credentials to gain access to the network.

Modes

Web Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If a reauthentication period is configured, the host will be asked to re-enter authentication credentials once the reauthentication period ends.

You can configure Web Authentication to authenticate a host when the user clicks the Login button. When a host enters a valid URL address, Web Authentication checks the list of blocked MAC addresses. If the host's MAC address is not on the list and the number of allowable hosts has not been reached, after clicking the Login button, the host is automatically authenticated for the duration of the configured reauthentication period, if one is configured. Once the reauthentication period ends, the host is logged out and must enter the URL address again. If automatic authentication is enabled and a host address is not in the blocked MAC address list, Web Authentication authenticates the host and displays the Login page without user credentials, and then provides a hyperlink to the requested URL site.

NOTE
Automatic authentication is not the same as permanent authentication. You must still specify devices that are to be permanently authenticated even if automatic authentication is enabled.

Use the show weauth vlan command in VLAN configuration mode to determine if automatic authentication is enabled.

The no form of the command removes the automatic Web Authentication configuration.

Examples

The following example enables automatic Web Authentication.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# auth-mode none
auth-mode passcode

Enables Web Authentication to use dynamically created passcodes to authenticate users in the VLAN.

Syntax

```
auth-mode passcode [ flush-expired | generate | grace-period time | length passcode-length | log { snmp-trap | syslog } | refresh-type { duration time | time [ time-string | delete-all ] } | resend-log | static ]
```

Command Default

Passcode authentication is not enabled.

Parameters

- **flush-expired**
  Deletes old passcodes that have expired but are still valid because they are in the grace period.

- **generate**
  Refreshes the passcode instead of waiting for the system to automatically generate one.

- **grace-period time**
  Configures a grace period for an expired passcode.

- **length passcode-length**
  Configures the passcode length. Valid values are from 4 through 16 digits. The default is 4 digits.

- **log**
  Enables the generation of syslog messages and SNMP trap messages every time a new passcode is generated and passcode authentication is attempted. By default, the syslog and SNMP trap messages are enabled.

- **snmp-trap**
  Generates SNMP trap messages every time a new passcode is generated and passcode authentication is attempted.

- **syslog**
  Generates syslog messages every time a new passcode is generated and passcode authentication is attempted.

- **refresh-type**
  Configures the passcode refresh type as one of the following:

  - **duration time**
    Configures the duration of time after which passcodes are refreshed. By default, dynamically created passcodes are refreshed every 1440 minutes (24 hours).

  - **time time-string**
    Configures the time of the day when the passcode should be refreshed. When initially enabled, the time of day method will cause passcodes to be refreshed at 00:00 (12:00 midnight). You can add up to 24 refresh periods in a 24-hour period.
delete-all
  Deletes all of the configured passcode refresh times and reverts back to the default time of 00:00 (12:00 midnight).

resend-log
  Retransmits the current passcode to a syslog message or SNMP trap if passcode logging is enabled.

static
  Creates a static passcode.

Modes
  Web Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
You can delete old passcodes that have expired but are still valid because they are in the grace period using the auth-mode passcode flush-expired command. This is useful in situations where the old passcodes have been compromised but are still valid because of the grace period. This command does not affect current valid passcodes or passcodes that newly expire.

When manually refreshed using the auth-mode passcode generate command, the old passcode will no longer work, even if a grace period is configured. Also, if the passcode refresh method duration of time is used, the duration counter is reset when the passcode is manually refreshed. The passcode refresh method time of day is not affected when the passcode is manually refreshed.

If the grace period is reconfigured using the auth-mode passcode grace-period command while a passcode is already in the grace period, the passcode is not affected by the configuration change. The new grace period will apply only to passcodes that expire after the new grace period is set.

If you change the passcode refresh value using the auth-mode passcode refresh-type, the configuration is immediately applied to the current passcode. If both the duration of time and time of day passcode refresh values are configured, they are saved to the configuration file. You can switch back and forth between the passcode refresh methods, but only one method can be enabled at a time.

Passcodes are not stateful, meaning a software reset or reload will cause the system to erase the passcode. When the device comes back up, a new passcode will be generated.

When the auth-mode passcode resend-log command is configured, the switch retransmits the current passcode only. Passcodes that are in the grace period are not sent.

Static passcodes can be used for troubleshooting purposes, or for networks that want to use passcode authentication, but do not have the ability to support automatically generated passcodes (for example, the network does not fully support the use of SNMP traps or syslog messages with passcodes). Manually created passcodes are used in conjunction with dynamic passcodes. You can configure up to four static passcodes that never expire. Unlike dynamically created passcodes, static passcodes are saved to flash memory. By default, there are no static passcodes configured on the switch. Static passcodes do not have to be the same length as passcodes that are automatically generated.

Use the show webauth vlan vlan-id passcode command to view the current passcodes.

The no form of the command removes or disables the configured settings.
Examples

The following example flushes out all expired passcodes that are currently in the grace period.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# auth-mode passcode flush-expired
```

The following example refreshes the passcode immediately.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# auth-mode passcode generate
```

The following example configures the grace period for an expired passcode.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# auth-mode passcode grace-period 5
```

The following example increases the passcode length to 10 digits.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# auth-mode passcode length 10
```

The following example shows how to re-enable syslog messages for passcodes after they have been disabled.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# auth-mode passcode log syslog
```

The following example changes the duration of time after which passcodes are refreshed to 4320 minutes (72 hours).

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# auth-mode passcode refresh-type duration 4320
```

The following example configures the switch to refresh passcodes at a certain time of day.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# auth-mode passcode refresh-type time 14:30
```

The following example deletes all of the configured passcode refresh times and reverts back to the default time of 00:00 (12:00 midnight).

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# auth-mode passcode refresh-type time delete-all
```

The following example retransmits the current passcode to a syslog message or SNMP trap if passcode logging is enabled.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# auth-mode passcode resend-log
```

The following example creates static passcodes.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# auth-mode passcode static 3267345
```
auth-mode username-password

Enables the username and password Web Authentication mode.

Syntax

```plaintext
auth-mode username-password [ auth-methods {radius [local] | local [radius]} | local-user-database database-name ]

no auth-mode username-password [ auth-methods {radius [local] | local [radius]} | local-user-database database-name ]
```

Command Default

Username password authentication is not enabled.

Parameters

- **auth-methods**: Configures the authentication method.
  - **radius**: Uses the RADIUS server to authenticate.
  - **local**: Uses the local user database to authenticate.

- **local-user-database database-name**: Uses the usernames and passwords in the specified database to authenticate.

Modes

Web Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can optionally specify a failover sequence for RADIUS and local user database authentication methods. For example, you can configure Web Authentication to first use a local user database to authenticate users in a VLAN. If the local user database is not available, it will use a RADIUS server. You can specify the `local` and `radius` options one after the other in the required sequence to configure the failover sequence.

The `no` form of the command removes the username password authentication.

Examples

The following example uses a local user database to authenticate users in a VLAN.

```plaintext
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# auth-mode username-password auth-methods local
```
The following example uses the usernames and passwords in the specified database to authenticate.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# auth-mode username-password local-user-database

The following example configures a failover sequence for RADIUS and local user database authentication methods. In this example, Web Authentication first uses a local user database to authenticate users in a VLAN. If the local user database is not available, it will use a RADIUS server.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# auth-mode username-password auth-methods local radius
auth-order

Specifies the sequence of authentication methods, 802.1X authentication and MAC authentication at the global level.

Syntax

```
auth-order {dot1x mac-auth | mac-auth dot1x}
no auth-order {dot1x mac-auth | mac-auth dot1x}
```

Command Default

The authentication sequence is set to perform 802.1X authentication method followed by MAC authentication.

Parameters

- **dot1x mac-auth**
  Specifies 802.1X authentication followed by MAC authentication as the order of authentication methods on the interface.

- **mac-auth dot1x**
  Specifies MAC authentication followed by 802.1X authentication as the order of authentication methods on the interface.

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If 802.1X authentication and MAC authentication methods are enabled on the same port, by default the authentication sequence is set to perform 802.1X authentication followed by MAC authentication.

For authentication order 802.1X authentication followed by MAC authentication: When 802.1X authentication succeeds, the client is authenticated and the policies returned by the RADIUS server are applied. MAC authentication is not performed in this case. If 802.1X authentication fails, the failure action is carried out and MAC authentication is not attempted. On the other hand, if the client does not respond to 802.1X messages, then MAC authentication is attempted. Upon successful MAC authentication, the client is authenticated and the policies returned by the RADIUS server are applied and on authentication failure, the configured failure action is applied.

For authentication order MAC authentication followed by 802.1X authentication: By default, 802.1X authentication is performed even if MAC authentication is successful. Upon successful 802.1X authentication, the client is authenticated and the policies returned by the RADIUS server are applied and on authentication failure, the configured failure action is applied. The default behavior can be changed by specifying the RADIUS attribute, to prevent the 802.1X authentication from being performed after successful MAC authentication. In this case, the client is authenticated and the policies returned by the RADIUS server are applied after successful MAC authentication. If MAC authentication method fails, 802.1X port security authentication is not attempted and the configured failure action is applied. However, if the **mac-authentication dot1x-override** command is configured, the clients that failed MAC authentication undergoes 802.1X
authentication if the failure action is configured as restricted VLAN. If 802.1X authentication is successful, the policies returned by the RADIUS server are applied to the port.

The **no** form of the command disables the authentication order functionality.

**Examples**

The following example specifies 802.1X authentication followed by MAC authentication as the order of authentication methods at the global level.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# auth-order dot1x mac-auth
```

The following example specifies MAC authentication followed by 802.1X authentication as the order of authentication methods at the global level.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# auth-order mac-auth dot1x
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
auth-timeout-action

Configures, at a global level, the action taken when external server authentication times out.

Syntax

auth-timeout-action { critical-vlan [ voice voice-vlan ] | failure | success }
no auth-timeout-action { critical-vlan [ voice voice-vlan ] | failure | success }

Command Default

Authentication timeout action is not configured at a global level.

Parameters

critical-vlan
   Places the client in the critical VLAN after RADIUS timeout.
voice voice-vlan
   Places the client in the voice VLAN after RADIUS timeout.
failure
   Specifies that RADIUS timeout causes authentication failure.
success
   Specifies that RADIUS timeout causes authentication success.

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

NOTE
   The auth-timeout-action command takes effect only when flexible authentication is enabled on the ports. Therefore, flexible authentication must be enabled on ports prior to configuring the RADIUS timeout action. The RADIUS timeout action must also be reconfigured after a change to the flexible authentication status of a port.

The auth-timeout-action command configures the RADIUS timeout action at a global level.

The success option triggers authentication success and the client is placed in the previously-authenticated VLAN. In the case of first time authentication, the client is placed in the default voice VLAN.

The failure option causes authentication failure and results in the execution of the authentication failure action. The authentication failure action is configured at a global level by using the auth-fail-action command and at the local interface level by using the authentication command.
RADIUS timeout action can also be configured at the port level by using the **authentication timeout-action** command. When authentication timeout actions are configured at both global and local port level, the port-level configuration takes precedence.

The **no** form of the command removes the authentication timeout action configuration.

### Examples

The following example specifies placing the client in the critical VLAN and the voice VLAN (for voice traffic) after RADIUS authentication timeout.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# auth-timeout-action critical-vlan voice voice-vlan
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
auth-vlan-mode

Enables the Flexible authentication-enabled ports to be member of multiple untagged VLANs.

Syntax

auth-vlan-mode { multiple-untagged }
no auth-vlan-mode { multiple-untagged }

Command Default

Flexible authentication-enabled port can be member of only one untagged VLAN.

Parameters

multiple-untagged

Allows the client to be assigned to multiple untagged VLANs on authentication.

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Reload is not required to change the VLAN mode. If the command is applied globally, all sessions will be cleared on all interfaces that have Flexible authentication enabled. However, existing sessions will be cleared if the command is applied on an individual interface using the authentication auth-vlan-mode command from the interface configuration mode.

Single untagged mode is only applicable to untagged VLANs returned by RADIUS.
The no form of the command returns the VLAN mode to single untagged. Port can be assigned to only one untagged VLAN on authentication.

Examples

The following example configures multiple untagged VLAN at the global level.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# auth-vlan-mode multiple-untagged
```

The following example clears all sessions on interfaces with Flexible authentication enabled and restores the single untagged VLAN mode default on all new sessions established on those interfaces.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# no auth-vlan-mode multiple-untagged
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30b</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
auto-cost reference-bandwidth (OSPFv2)

Configures reference bandwidth.

Syntax

```
auto-cost reference-bandwidth { value | use-active-ports }
no auto-cost reference-bandwidth
```

Command Default

Reference bandwidth is 100 Mbps.

Parameters

- **value**
  Reference bandwidth in Mbps. Valid values range from 1 through 4294967.

- **use-active-ports**
  Specifies that any dynamic change in bandwidth immediately affects the cost of OSPF routes. This parameter enables cost calculation for currently active ports only.

Modes

- OSPF router configuration mode
- OSPF router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the cost of an interface that a device advertises to its OSPF neighbors. OSPF calculates the cost of a route as the ratio of the reference bandwidth to the bandwidth of the egress interface. An increase in the reference bandwidth results in an increased cost. If the resulting cost is less than 1, the software rounds the cost up to 1.

The bandwidth for interfaces that consist of more than one physical port is calculated as follows:

- **LAG group** — The combined bandwidth of all the ports.
- **Virtual interface** — The lowest individual bandwidth of all the ports that carry the VLAN for the associated VE.

If a change to the reference bandwidth results in a cost change to an interface, the device sends a link-state update to update the costs of interfaces advertised by the device.

**NOTE**

If you specify the cost for an individual interface (by using the `ip ospf cost` command), the cost you specify overrides the cost calculated by the software.

The `no` form of the command disables bandwidth configuration.
Examples

The following example configures a reference bandwidth of 500.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# auto-cost reference-bandwidth 500
```

The reference bandwidth specified in this example results in the following costs:

- 10 Mbps port’s cost = 500/10 = 50.
- 100 Mbps port’s cost = 500/100 = 5.
- 1000 Mbps port’s cost = 500/1000 = 0.5, which is rounded up to 1.

The costs for 10 Mbps and 100 Mbps ports change as a result of the changed reference bandwidth. Costs for higher-speed interfaces remain the same.
auto-cost reference-bandwidth (OSPFv3)

Configures reference bandwidth.

Syntax

auto-cost reference-bandwidth value
no auto-cost reference-bandwidth

Command Default

Reference bandwidth is 100 Mbps.

Parameters

value

Reference bandwidth in Mbps. Valid values range from 1 through 4294967. The default is 100 Mbps.

Modes

OSPFv3 router configuration mode
OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the cost of an interface that a device advertises to its OSPF neighbors. OSPFv3 calculates the cost of a route as the ratio of the reference bandwidth to the bandwidth of the egress interface. An increase in the reference bandwidth results in an increased cost. If the resulting cost is less than 1, the software rounds the cost up to 1.

The bandwidth for interfaces that consist of more than one physical port is calculated as follows:

- LAG group — The combined bandwidth of all the ports.
- Virtual (Ethernet) interface — The combined bandwidth of all the ports in the port-based VLAN that contains the virtual interface.

If a change to the reference bandwidth results in a cost change to an interface, the device sends a link-state update to update the costs of interfaces advertised by the device.

**NOTE**

If you specify the cost for an individual interface using the `ipv6 ospf cost` command, the cost you specify overrides the cost calculated by the software.

Some interface types are not affected by the reference bandwidth and always have the same cost regardless of the reference bandwidth in use:

- The cost of a loopback interface is always 1.
- The cost of a virtual link is calculated using the Shortest Path First (SPF) algorithm and is not affected by the auto-cost feature.
The bandwidth for tunnel interfaces is 9 Kbps and is subject to the auto-cost feature. The no form of the command restores the reference bandwidth to its default value and, thus, restores the default costs of the interfaces to their default values.

**Examples**

The following example configures a reference bandwidth of 500.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# auto-cost reference-bandwidth 500
```

The reference bandwidth specified in this example results in the following costs:

- 10 Mbps port's cost = 500/10 = 50.
- 100 Mbps port's cost = 500/100 = 5.
- 1000 Mbps port's cost = 500/1000 = 0.5, which is rounded up to 1.
- 155 Mbps port cost = 500/155 = 3.23, which is rounded up to 4
- 622 Mbps port cost = 500/622 = 0.80, which is rounded up to 1
- 2488 Mbps port cost = 500/2488 = 0.20, which is rounded up to 1

The costs for 10 Mbps, 100 Mbps, and 155 Mbps ports change as a result of the changed reference bandwidth. Costs for higher-speed interfaces remain the same.
**auto-lacp**

Configures the auto-LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) deployment for a specific port or a range of ports.

**Syntax**

```
auto-lacp ethernet stack-id/slot/port [ ethernet stack-id/slot/port | to stack-id/slot/port ]
no auto-lacp ethernet stack-id/slot/port [ ethernet stack-id/slot/port | to stack-id/slot/port ]
```

**Command Default**

Auto-LACP is not deployed on any ports in the system.

**Parameters**

- **ethernet stack-id/slot/port**
  - Specifies the Ethernet port or the beginning range of the port list in terms of stack ID, slot number, or port number.

- **to stack-id/slot/port**
  - Specifies the end range of the port list in terms of stack ID, slot number, or port number.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command removes the auto-LACP configuration for a specific port or range of ports.

**Examples**

The following example configures the auto-LACP deployment on the ports 1/1/7 and 2/1/11 to 2/1/12.

```
device(config)# auto-lacp ethernet 1/1/7 ethernet 2/1/11 to 2/1/12
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
autosave

Automatically saves learned secure MAC addresses to the startup configuration at specified intervals.

Syntax

```plaintext
  autosave time
  no autosave time
```

Command Default

By default, secure MAC addresses are not autosaved to the startup-config file.

Parameters

`time`

The interval between two autosaves, in minutes. The valid range is from 15 to 1440 minutes.

Modes

Port security configuration mode
Port security interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The autosave feature saves learned MAC addresses by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration. If you change the autosave interval, the next save occurs according to the old interval, and then the new interval takes effect. To change the interval immediately, disable autosave by entering the `no autosave` command, and then configure the new autosave interval using the `autosave` command. The `no` form of the command disables autosave.

Examples

The following example saves learned secure MAC addresses every 20 minutes automatically.

```plaintext
  device(config)# port security
  device(config-port-security)# autosave 20
```

The following example saves learned secure MAC addresses every 20 minutes automatically on an interface.

```plaintext
  device(config)# port security
  device(config-port-security)# interface ethernet 1/1
  device(config-port-security-e1000-1/1)# autosave 20
```
backup

Designates a virtual router as a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) or VRRP Extended (VRRP-E) backup device and configures priority and track values.

Syntax

```
backup [ priority value ] [ track-priority value ]
no backup [ priority value ] [ track-priority value ]
```

Command Default

No virtual routers are designated as a VRRP or VRRP-E backup device.

Parameters

- `priority value`
  Sets a priority value for a backup device. Values are from 8 through 254. In VRRP, the default backup device priority is 100, and the owner device has a default priority of 255. In VRRP-E, the default backup device priority is 100.

- `track-priority value`
  Sets the new priority value if the interface goes down. Values are from 1 through 254. Default is 2 for VRRP, and default is 5 for VRRP-E.

Modes

VRID interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

In VRRP, the backup device with the highest priority assumes the role of VRRP master device if the owner device fails. The interface on which the Virtual Routing ID (VRID) is configured must be in the same subnet (but not be the same address) as the IP address associated with the VRID by the owner device.

In VRRP-E, all devices are configured as backup devices and the backup device with the highest priority becomes the master device. If the master device fails, the backup device with the highest priority at that time assumes the role of VRRP master device. The IP address assigned to the interface of any device in the same virtual router must be in the same IP subnet. The IP address assigned to the VRID must not be configured on any of the ICX devices.

This command must be entered before the `ip-address` command can be configured for a VRRP or VRRP-E virtual routing ID.

The `no` form of this command removes the virtual router configuration.
Examples

The following example configures the device as a VRRP backup device and assigns it a priority of 110.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip address 10.53.5.3/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip vrrp vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-1)# backup priority 110
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-1)# advertise backup
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-1)# ip-address 10.53.5.254
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-1)# activate
```

The following example configures the device as a VRRP-E backup device and assigns it a priority of 50 and a track priority of 10.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp-extended
device(config-vrrpe-router)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip address 10.53.10.4/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip vrrp vrid 2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# backup priority 50 track-priority 10
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# ip-address 10.53.10.254
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# activate
```
backup (VSRP)

 Configures the device as a VSRP backup for the VRID or changes the backup priority and the track priority.

Syntax

backup [ priority priority-number [ track-priority track-number ] ]

no backup [ priority priority-number [ track-priority track-number ] ]

Command Default

The default backup priority for the VSRP VRID is 100.
The default track priority for all track ports is 5.

Parameters

priority priority-number
 Configures the backup priority for the VSRP VRID. The range is from 6 through 255. The default value is 100.

track-priority track-number
 Configures the track priority for the VSRP VRID. The range is from 1 through 254. The default value is 5.

Modes

VSRP VRID configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This configuration is important because in VSRP, all devices on which a VRID are configured are backups. The master is then elected based on the VSRP priority of each device. There is no "owner" device as there is in VRRP.

The backup priority is used for election of the master. The VSRP backup with the highest priority value for the VRID is elected as the master for that VRID. If two or more backups are tied with the highest priority, the backup with the highest IP address becomes the master for the VRID.

The track priority is used with the track port feature. When you configure a VRID to track the link state of other interfaces, if one of the tracked interface goes down, the software changes the VSRP priority of the VRID interface. The software reduces the VRID priority by the amount of the priority of the tracked interface that went down. For example, if the VSRP interface priority is 100 and a tracked interface with track priority 60 goes down, the software changes the VSRP interface priority to 40. If another tracked interface goes down, the software reduces the VRID priority again, by the amount of the tracked interface track priority.

The no form of the command without any options removes the device as the backup. The no form of the command with the options resets the backup priority value and the track priority value to the default values.
Examples

The following example configures the backup priority as 75.

```
device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# backup priority 75
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# activate
```

The following example configures the backup priority as 100 and the track priority as 2.

```
device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# backup priority 100 track-priority 2
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# activate
```
backup-hello-interval

Configures the interval at which backup Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) routers advertise their existence to the master router.

Syntax

```
backup-hello-interval seconds
no backup-hello-interval seconds
```

Command Default

The default backup hello interval is 60 seconds.

Parameters

`seconds`

The interval, in seconds, at which a backup VRRP router advertises its existence to the master router. Valid values range from 60 through 3600.

Modes

VRID interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The interval is the length of time, in seconds, between each advertisement sent from the backup routers to the master router. The advertisement notifies the master router that the backup is still active. If the master router does not receive an advertisement from the backup router within a designated amount of time, the backup router with the highest priority can assume the role of master.

The `backup-hello-interval` command is configured only on VRRP backup routers and is supported by VRRP and VRRP Extended (VRRP-E).

The `no` form disables the advertisement of a VRRP backup router to a VRRP master router.

Examples

The following example enables advertisements from the VRRP backup router and sets the hello message interval to 80 seconds.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip address 10.53.5.1/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# backup priority 90
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# advertise backup
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# backup-hello-interval 80
```
backup-hello-interval (vsrp)

Configures the time interval during which Hello messages are sent by the backup.

Syntax

```
backup-hello-interval number

no backup-hello-interval number
```

Command Default

The backup sends a Hello message to the master every 60 seconds by default.

Parameters

`number`

Specifies the time interval for the backup to send the Hello messages. The time range is from 60 through 3600 seconds.

Modes

VSRP VRID configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command resets the time interval to the default value.

Examples

The following example changes the Hello message time interval.

```bash
device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# backup
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# activate
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# backup-hello-interval 180
```
**bandwidth (interface)**

Sets and communicates bandwidth value for an interface to higher-level protocols such as OSPFv2 and OSPFv3, so this setting can be used to influence the routing cost for routes learnt on these interfaces.

**Syntax**

```
bandwidth \{ kilobits \}
no bandwidth \{ kilobits \}
```

**Command Default**

For physical ports, the port speed is the default bandwidth. For VE interfaces and Link aggregation (LAG) groups, the sum of port speeds of individual physical ports is the default bandwidth.

**Parameters**

*kilobits*

Intended bandwidth, in kilobits per second. There is no default value for this parameter. The range is from 1 to 1000000000 kbps (100 Gbps).

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

This command is supported on all Ruckus FastIron platforms.

You cannot adjust the actual bandwidth of an interface with this command. When you configure the interface bandwidth for virtual Ethernet that is associated with multiple physical interfaces, OSPF does not adjust its metric cost if one of those associated interfaces is down, and does not generate network and router link state advertisement.

The `no` form of the command removes the bandwidth value.

**Examples**

The following example sets the bandwidth to 2000 kbps on a specific Ethernet interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1) bandwidth 2000
```

The following example sets the bandwidth to 2000 kbps on a specific virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# interface ve 10
device(config-vif-10) bandwidth 2000
```
The following example sets the bandwidth to 2000 kbps on a specific tunnel interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface tunnel 2
device(config-tnif-2) bandwidth 2000
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
banner

Defines a login banner.

Syntax

banner [ exec | incoming ] banner-string
no banner [ exec | incoming ] banner-string
banner motd { banner-string | require-enter-key }
no banner motd { banner-string | require-enter-key }

Command Default

A banner is not configured.

Parameters

exec
Sets the EXEC process creation banner; that is, the message to be displayed when you enter the Privileged EXEC mode.

incoming
Sets the incoming terminal line banner; that is, the message to be displayed on the console when a user establishes a Telnet session.

banner-string
The ASCII string indicating the banner string in the format "c banner text c" where "c" is the delimiting character.

motd
Sets the message of the day (MOTD) banner; that is, the message to be displayed on a user terminal when a Telnet CLI session is established.

require-enter-key
Requires pressing of the Enter key after the MOTD message is displayed. This requirement is disabled by default. Unless configured, you do not have to press Enter after the MOTD banner is displayed.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The banner-string includes a delimiting character. You begin and end the message with this delimiting character. The delimiting character can be any character except a double-quotiation mark ("), and cannot appear in the banner text. The banner text can be up to 4000 characters long, and can consist of multiple lines.

The no form of the command removes the banner. Use the no banner motd require-enter-key command to remove the requirement of pressing the Enter key once the banner text is displayed.
**Examples**

The following example shows how to set a banner with "c" as the delimiting character.

```
device(config)# banner c Good Morning! c
```

The following example shows how to set a MOTD banner with "$" as the delimiting character.

```
device(config)# banner motd $ Welcome!!! $
```

The following example shows how to configure the requirement to press the Enter key after the banner message is displayed.

```
device(config)# banner motd require-enter-key
```

The following example shows the message displayed when the requirement to press the Enter key is enabled upon accessing the switch from Telnet.

**Authorized Access Only ...**
**Press <Enter> to accept and continue the login process....**
**batch buffer**

Creates a group of CLI commands per batch ID that is used in the automatic execution of commands in batches.

**Syntax**

```
batch buffer batch-id delimiting-character command-list delimiting-character

no batch buffer batch-id
```

**Command Default**

CLI commands are not grouped per batch.

**Parameters**

*batch-id*

Specifies the unique batch buffer ID. The value range is from 1 through 4.

*delimiting-character*

Enables an onboard editor on which the list of CLI commands is added. The second occurrence of the delimiting character closes the onboard editor.

*command-list*

Specifies the list of commands that you want to add in the batch buffer. A maximum of 10 commands can be added in a batch buffer.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can create only up to 4 batches and each batch can have a maximum of 10 commands.

The commands that are present at the user EXEC mode, privileged EXEC mode, global configuration mode, and sub-level commands can be added to a batch.

The commands that are saved in the batch buffer are applied on the device only if the `execute batch` command is issued.

The following list of commands cannot be issued using the batch process:

- At the privileged EXEC level:
  - `exit`
  - `ping`
  - `reload`
  - `telnet`
  - `quit`
  - `traceroute`
Commands A and B

- ssh
- At the global configuration level:
  - quit
  - relative-utilization
  - batch

Any command that requires user intervention will fail during batch execution.
The no form of the command removes the configured batch.

Examples

The following example creates a batch buffer containing two CLI commands.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# batch buffer 1 &
configure terminal
hostname ruckus &
bgp-redistribute-internal

Causes the device to allow the redistribution of IBGP routes from BGP into OSPF for non-default VRF instances.

Syntax

\[ \text{bgp-redistribute-internal} \]
\[ \text{no bgp-redistribute-internal} \]

Command Default

This feature is disabled.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the `no` form of the command to restore the defaults.

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Examples

This example enables BGP4 route redistribution.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# bgp-redistribute-internal
```

This example enables BGP4+ route redistribution in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# bgp-redistribute-internal
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**block**

Configures the time users must wait before the next cycle of Web Authentication begins after they have exceeded the limit for Web Authentication attempts.

**Syntax**

```
block [ mac mac-address ] duration time
no block [ mac mac-address ] duration time
```

**Command Default**

The default is 90 seconds.

**Parameters**

- **mac mac-address**
  Configures the host with the specified MAC address to be temporarily or permanently blocked from attempting Web Authentication.

- **duration time**
  Configures the time duration users must wait before the next cycle of Web Authentication attempts is allowed. Valid values are from 0 through 128,000 seconds. The default is 90 seconds, and entering 0 means the user is infinitely blocked.

**Modes**

Web Authentication configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

To unblock the MAC address, wait until the block duration timer expires or enter the `clear webauth vlan vlan-id block-mac` command.

The `no` form of the command resets the duration time to the default.

**Examples**

The following example configures the block duration to 1000 seconds.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# block duration 1000
```

The following example configures the block duration for a specific host.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# block mac 1111.2222.3333 duration 1000
```
**block-applicant**

Disables the VLAN advertising on a GVRP-enabled port.

**Syntax**

```
block-applicant all
block-applicant ethernet unit/slot/port [ [ ethernet unit/slot/port ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ] [ to unit/slot/port ]... ]
block-applicant lag lag-id [ [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ] [ to lag-id ]... ]
no block-applicant all
no block-applicant ethernet unit/slot/port [ [ ethernet unit/slot/port ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ] [ to unit/slot/port ]... ]
no block-applicant lag lag-id [ [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ] [ to lag-id ]... ]
```

**Command Default**

VLANs are advertised on GVRP-enabled ports.

**Parameters**

- **all**
  - Disables VLAN advertising on all GVRP-enabled ports.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Disables VLAN advertisement on the specified GVRP-enabled Ethernet port.

- **to unit/slot/port**
  - Specifies the range of GVRP-enabled Ethernet ports on which you want to disable VLAN advertising.

- **lag lag-id**
  - Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

**Modes**

GVRP configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

**NOTE**

Even when VLAN advertising is disabled, Leaveall messages are still sent on the GVRP ports.

The **no** form of the command allows the VLAN advertising on GVRP-enabled ports.
**Examples**

The following example shows how to disable VLAN advertising on all ports.

```plaintext
device(config)# gvrp-enable
device(config-gvrp)# block-applicant all
```

The following example shows how to disable VLAN advertising on specific ports.

```plaintext
device(config)# gvrp-enable
device(config-gvrp)# block-applicant ethernet 1/1/24 ethernet 1/6/24 ethernet 1/8/17
```

The following example shows how to disable VLAN advertising on a range of ports.

```plaintext
device(config)# gvrp-enable
device(config-gvrp)# block-applicant ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
```

The following example shows how to disable VLAN advertising on a list of specific ports as well as on a range of ports.

```plaintext
device(config)# gvrp-enable
device(config-gvrp)# block-applicant ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8 ethernet 1/1/24 ethernet 1/6/24 ethernet 1/8/17
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <strong>lag</strong>/lag-id option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**block-learning**

Disables the VLAN learning on GVRP-enabled ports.

**Syntax**

```
block-learning all
block-learning ethernet unit/slot/port [ [ ethernet unit/slot/port ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ] [ to unit/slot/port ]... ]
block-learning lag lag-id [ [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ] [ to lag-id ]... ]
no block-learning all
no block-learning ethernet unit/slot/port [ [ ethernet unit/slot/port ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ] [ to unit/slot/port ]... ]
no block-learning lag lag-id [ [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ] [ to lag-id ]... ]
```

**Command Default**

VLAN learning is enabled.

**Parameters**

- **all**
  - Disables VLAN learning on all GVRP-enabled ports.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Disables VLAN learning on the specified Ethernet interface.

- **to unit/slot/port**
  - Specifies a range of GVRP-enabled Ethernet ports on which you want to disable VLAN learning.

- **lag lag-id**
  - Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

**Modes**

GVRP configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

**NOTE**

The port still advertises VLAN information unless you also disable VLAN advertising.

The **no** form of the command re-enables VLAN learning.
Examples

The following example shows how to disable VLAN learning on all GVRP-enabled ports.

device(config)# gvrp-enable
device(config-gvrp)# block-learning all

The following example shows how to disable VLAN learning on a list of specific GVRP-enabled ports.

device(config)# gvrp-enable
device(config-gvrp)# block-learning ethernet 1/1/24 ethernet 1/6/22 ethernet 1/8/17

The following example shows how to disable VLAN learning on a range of GVRP-enabled ports.

device(config)# gvrp-enable
device(config-gvrp)# block-learning ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8

The following example shows how to disable VLAN learning on a list of ports along with a range of GVRP-enabled ports.

device(config)# gvrp-enable
device(config-gvrp)# block-learning ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8 ethernet 1/1/24 ethernet 1/6/24 ethernet 1/8/17

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add lag lag-id option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
bootfile

Specifies the boot image to be used by the client.

Syntax

```
bootfile name
```

Parameters

```
name
```

Specifies the name of the bootfile to be used by the client.

Modes

DHCP server pool configuration mode

Examples

The following example specifies the bootfile name.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp-server-pool cabo
device(config-dhcp-cabo)# bootfile foxhound
```
bootp-relay-max-hops

Modifies the maximum number of BootP or DHCP hops.

Syntax

```
bootp-relay-max-hops max-hop
no bootp-relay-max-hops max-hop
```

Command Default

By default, a Ruckus Layer 3 switch forwards a BootP or DHCP request if its hop count is four or less, but discards the request if the hop count is greater than four.

Parameters

```
max-hop
```

Specifies the maximum number of hops. The parameter value can be from 1 through 15.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command allows the Layer 3 switch to forward BootP or DHCP requests that have passed through 10 previous hops before reaching the Layer 3 switch. Requests that have traversed 11 hops before reaching the switch are dropped. Because the hop count value initializes at zero, the hop count value of an ingressing DHCP Request packet is the number of Layer 3 routers that the packet has already traversed.

Examples

The following example modifies the maximum number of BootP or DHCP hops to 10.

```
device(config)# bootp-relay-max-hops 10
```
**boot system flash**

Configures the device to boot from the image stored in the flash memory.

**Syntax**

```
boot system flash { primary | secondary } [ yes ]
no boot system flash { primary | secondary } [ yes ]
```

**Command Default**

By default, the device first attempts to boot from the image stored in its primary flash, then its secondary flash, and then from a TFTP server.

**Parameters**

- `primary`
  - Configures to boot from the image stored in its primary flash.

- `secondary`
  - Configures to boot from the image stored in its secondary flash.

- `yes`
  - Confirms the system boot preference settings. This option is equivalent to using the `write memory` command. This option is available only in Privileged EXEC mode.

**Modes**

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can use boot commands to immediately initiate software boots from a software image stored in the primary or secondary flash on an ICX device.

It is very important that you verify a successful transfer of the boot code before you reset the system. If the boot code is not transferred successfully but you try to reset the system, the system will not have the boot code with which to successfully boot.

You can modify the default booting sequence in the global configuration mode using the `boot system` command.

Execute the `write memory` command to save the boot preferences to the startup configuration. If you are executing the `boot system flash` command from the Privileged EXEC mode, you can use the `yes` option to save the boot preference to the startup configuration. Executing the `write memory` command is not required in this case.

You can use the `show boot-preference` command to view the boot sequence preference.

The `no` form of the command resets the boot preference to the default.
Examples

The following example shows how to set the system to boot the image from the secondary flash.

device(config)# boot system flash secondary

The following example shows how to set the system to boot the image from the primary flash and save the preference to the startup configuration.

device# boot system flash primary yes
boot system tftp

Configures the device to boot from the image stored on a TFTP server.

Syntax

```
boot system tftp server-ip file-name [ fiber-port ]
no boot system tftp server-ip file-name [ fiber-port ]
```

Command Default

By default, the device first attempts to boot from the image stored in its primary flash, then its secondary flash, and then from a TFTP server.

Parameters

- **server-ip**
  The IP address of the TFTP server. The IP address of the device and the TFTP server should be in the same subnet.

- **file-name**
  The boot code file name.

- **fiber-port**
  Configures to boot the device from a TFTP server through the fiber connection. This option is available only in devices running router images and in Privilege EXEC mode.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

It is very important that you verify a successful transfer of the boot code before you reset the system. If the boot code is not transferred successfully but you try to reset the system, the system will not have the boot code with which to successfully boot.

The `boot system tftp` command is not supported in a stacking environment.

The `no` form of the command resets the boot preference to the default.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the device to boot from the image stored on a TFTP server.

```
device# boot system tftp 192.168.10.1 SPS08040.bin
```
**bpdu-flood-enable**

Configures the MCT cluster devices to flood the SSTP or MSTP BPDUs in the SSTP or MSTP domain.

**Syntax**

```
bpdu-flood-enable
no bpdu-flood-enable
```

**Command Default**

BPDU flooding is not enabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When **bpdu-flood-enable** is configured, there should not be any links other than the ICL connecting the two MCT cluster devices. If there is an additional link, then the flooded BPDU will cause a loop and high CPU utilization.

**NOTE**

The **bpdu-flood-enable** command is not supported on ICX 7750.

The **no** form of the command disables the BPDU flooding.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure BPDU flooding on the device.

```
device(config)# bpdu-flood-enable
Warning - Any received untagged BPDUs will now be flooded to all the ports.
```
breakout ethernet

Configures sub-ports from 40 Gbps ports.

Syntax

- `breakout ethernet unit/slot/port`
- `breakout ethernet unit/slot/port to ethernet unit/slot/port`
- `breakout ethernet unit/slot/port ethernet unit/slot/port`
- `no breakout ethernet unit/slot/port`
- `no breakout ethernet unit/slot/port to ethernet unit/slot/port`
- `no breakout ethernet unit/slot/port ethernet unit/slot/port`

Command Default

By default, ports that can be broken out are configured as 40 Gbps ports.

Parameters

- **ethernet**
  Specifies the connection as ethernet.

- **unit/slot/port**
  Specifies the port to be broken into 10 Gbps sub-ports. If there are two port identifiers in the command line, the first port designates the beginning port in a range of ports to be broken out, and the second port indicates the end of the breakout range. When a range is specified, the 10 Gbps sub-ports within the range are implicitly included.

- **to**
  Designates a range of ports to be configured when followed by an ending port identifier. This is an optional keyword.

Modes

Global configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of the command to remove breakout configuration from the designated port or range of ports.

No configuration may be present on a port for which the **breakout ethernet** command is issued. When the command is issued on a port with pre-existing configuration, an error message is returned. The existing configuration must be removed before the **breakout ethernet** command is re-issued.

The **breakout ethernet** command is available only on certain ICX 7750 40 Gbps ports. Refer to the *FastIron Ethernet Switch Administration Guide* for a table of available breakout ports. Refer to the *ICX 7750 Ethernet Switch Hardware Installation Guide* for detailed information on breakout cables.
The **breakout ethernet** command can be issued on stand-alone units only. Stacking cannot be enabled on a port configured for breakout. An error is returned if you try to enable stacking on a unit that has any breakout ports configured. The breakout configuration must be removed manually before stacking can be enabled. Use the **show breakout** command to display the breakout configuration for a unit.

The **breakout ethernet** and **no breakout ethernet** commands must be followed by a **write memory** command and a **reload** command for the port configuration changes to take effect.

### Examples

The following example configures breakout on port 1/1/5, after existing configuration on the port is removed.

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# breakout ethernet 1/1/5
Error: Port 1/1/5 has sflow forwarding
Device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
Device(config-if-e40000-1/1/5)# no sflow forwarding
Device(config-if-e40000-1/1/5)# end
Device# write memory
Write startup-config done.
Device(config)# configure terminal
Device(config)# breakout ethernet 1/1/5
Reload required. Please write memory and then reload or power cycle.
Device(config)# write memory
Write startup-config done.
Device(config)# Flash Memory Write (8192 bytes per dot) .
Copy Done.
Device(config)# end
Device# reload
```
The following example checks for ports with active breakout configuration and then removes breakout from ports 1/3/1 through 1/3/6.

Device# show breakout

Unit-Id: 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Module Exist</th>
<th>Module Conf</th>
<th>breakout_conf</th>
<th>breakout_oper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/7</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/8</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/12</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/13</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/14</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/15</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/16</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# no breakout ethernet 1/3/1 to 1/3/6
Reload required. Please write memory and then reload or power cycle.
Device(config)# write memory
Write startup-config done.

Device(config)# Flash Memory Write (8192 bytes per dot) .
Copy Done.
Device(config)# end
Device# reload

**NOTE**

If there had been any configuration on any sub-ports (1/3/1:1 to 1/3/6:4), the no breakout command would have returned an error. The configuration would then have to be removed from the sub-ports before breakout configuration could be removed.

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FastIron Release 08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
broadcast client

Configures a device to receive Network Time Protocol (NTP) broadcast messages on a specified interface.

**Syntax**

- `broadcast client`
- `no broadcast client`

**Command Default**

The broadcast mode is not enabled.

**Modes**

NTP interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

An NTP broadcast client can be enabled on a maximum of 16 Ethernet interfaces. If the interface is operationally down or if NTP is disabled, the NTP broadcast server packets are not received.

The **no** form of the command disables the capability of a device to receive NTP broadcast messages.

**Examples**

The following example configures a device to receive NTP broadcast messages on a specified interface.

```
device(config)# ntp
device(config-ntp)# ntp-interface management 1
device(config-ntp-mgmt-1)# broadcast client
```
broadcast destination

Configures Network Time Protocol (NTP) broadcast destination options.

Syntax

`broadcast destination ip-address [ key key-id ] [ version version-number ]`

`no broadcast destination ip-address [ key key-id ] [ version version-number ]`

Command Default

The broadcast mode is not enabled.

Parameters

`ip-address`

Specifies the IPv4 subnet address of the device to send NTP broadcast messages.

`key key-id`

Specifies the authentication key ID. By default, no authentication key is configured. Valid values are from 1 through 65535.

`version version-number`

Specifies the NTP version number. The version options are 3 and 4. The default value is 4.

Modes

NTP interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The NTP broadcast server can be enabled on a maximum 16 Ethernet interfaces and four subnet addresses per interface. If the interface is operationally down or there is no IP address configured for the subnet address, the NTP broadcast server packets are not sent.

NOTE

This command is not effective if the NTP server is disabled.

The no form of the command disables the broadcast option.

Examples

The following example configures NTP broadcast destination options.

```
device(config)# ntp
device(config-ntp)# ntp-interface management 1
device(config-ntp-mgmt-1)# broadcast destination 10.20.99.0 key 2 version 3
```
broadcast limit (enable)

Configures the maximum number of broadcast packets allowed per second.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
broadcast limit num kbps
no broadcast limit num kbps
```

**Command Default**

Broadcast rate limiting is disabled.

**Parameters**

- `num`
  
  Specifies the maximum number of broadcast packets per second. The value can be 1 to 8388607.

- `kbps`
  
  Enables byte-based limiting. The value can be 1 to Max Port Speed.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use 0 or the `no` form of the command to disable broadcast rate limiting.

**Examples**

The following example enables a broadcast rate limit of 131072 kbps.

```plaintext
device(config)# interface ethernet 9/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-9/1/1)# broadcast limit 131072 kbps
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>The command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
broadcast limit (logging)

Enables Syslog logging of broadcast packets.

Syntax

```
broadcast limit num kbps [ log ]
no broadcast limit num kbps [ log ]
```

Command Default

Broadcast rate logging is disabled.

Parameters

- `num`
  Specifies the maximum number of broadcast packets per second. The value can be 1 to 8388607.
- `kbps`
  Enables byte-based limiting. The value can be 1 to Max Port Speed.
- `log`
  Enables Syslog logging when the broadcast limit exceeds `num kbps`.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use 0 or the `no` form of the command to disable broadcast rate logging.

Examples

The following example enables broadcast limit logging when the configured broadcast limit exceeds 100 Kbps.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/2/1)# broadcast limit 100 kbps log
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>The command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40a</td>
<td>The command was modified to include the keyword <code>log</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
bsr-candidate

Configures a bootstrap router (BSR) as a candidate to distribute rendezvous point (RP) information to the other PIM Sparse devices within a PIM Sparse domain.

Syntax

bsr-candidate ethernet unit/slot/port hash-mask-length [ priority ]
bsr-candidate lag lag-id hash-mask-length [ priority ]
bsr-candidate loopback num hash-mask-length [ priority ]
bsr-candidate ve num hash-mask-length [ priority ]
bsr-candidate tunnel num hash-mask-length [ priority ]
no bsr-candidate

Command Default

The PIM router does not participate in BSR election.

Parameters

ethernet unit/slot/port
  Specifies the Ethernet interface for the candidate BSR.

lag lag-id
  Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

loopback num
  Specifies the loopback interface for the candidate BSR.

ve num
  Specifies the virtual interface for the candidate BSR.

tunnel num
  Specifies a GRE tunnel interface.

hash-mask-length
  Specifies the number of bits in a group address that are significant when calculating the group-to-RP mapping. The range is 1 to 32.

  NOTE
  It is recommended that you specify 30 for IPv4 networks.

priority
  Specifies the BSR priority. The range is from 0 to 255, from low to high. The default is 0.

Modes

PIM Router configuration mode
Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of this command makes the PIM router cease to act as a candidate BSR.

Each PIM Sparse domain has one active BSR. For redundancy, you can configure ports on multiple devices as candidate BSRs. The PIM Sparse protocol uses an election process to select one of the candidate BSRs as the BSR for the domain. The BSR with the highest BSR priority is elected. If the priorities result in a tie, the candidate BSR interface with the highest IP address is elected.

Although you can configure the device as only a candidate BSR or an RP, it is recommended that you configure the same interface on the same device as both a BSR and an RP.

Examples

The following example uses a physical interface to configure a device as a candidate BSR.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# bsr-candidate ethernet 1/2/2 30 255
```

The following example uses a loopback interface to configure a device as a candidate BSR.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# bsr-candidate loopback 1 30 240
```

The following example uses a virtual interface to configure a device as a candidate BSR.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# bsr-candidate ve 120 30 250
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was modified to add the <strong>tunnel</strong> keyword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <strong>lag lag-id</strong> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
bsr-msg-interval

Sets the PIM BSR message interval timer.

Syntax

```
bsr-msg-interval time
no bsr-msg-interval time
```

Command Default

The default IPv6 PIM BSR message interval timer is 60 seconds.

Parameters

time

Defines the interval at which the BSR sends RP candidate data to all IPv6-enabled routers within the IPv6 PIM Sparse domain. Valid values are 10 to 65535 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.

Modes

IPv6 router PIM configuration

Usage Guidelines

The BSR message interval timer defines the interval at which the BSR sends RP candidate data to all IPv6-enabled routers within the IPv6 PIM Sparse domain.

The no form of the command resets the IPv6 PIM BSR message interval timer to the default value of 60 seconds.

Examples

The following example sets the IPv6 PIM BSR message interval timer to 16 seconds.

```
device(config)# ipv6 router pim
device(config-ipv6-pim-router)# bsr-msg-interval 16
```

The following example sets the IPv6 PIM BSR message interval timer to 16 seconds for a specified VRF.

```
device(config)# ipv6 router pim vrf blue
device(config-ipv6-pim-router-vrf-blue)# bsr-msg-interval 16
```
buffer-profile port-region

Configures a buffer profile on a device.

Syntax

```
buffer-profile port-region port-region qd-buffer-profile user-profile-name
no buffer-profile port-region port-region qd-buffer-profile user-profile-name
buffer-profile port-region port-region scheduler-profile user-profile-name
no buffer-profile port-region port-region scheduler-profile user-profile-name
buffer-profile port-region port-region voip downlink 100 uplink 1000
no buffer-profile port-region port-region voip downlink 100 uplink 1000
```

Command Default

Buffer profiles are not configured.

Parameters

```
port-region
   Specifies the device number on which the user-configurable buffer profile is applied. The port-region number can be 0 through 15.
qd-buffer-profile user-profile-name
   Applies the user-defined buffer profile.
scheduler-profile user-profile-name
   Configures a defined scheduler profile.
voip
   Configures a VoIP buffer profile.
downlink 1000
   Configures the downlink ports as 1000 Megabits.
uplink 100
   Configures the uplink ports as 100 Megabits.
```

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command deletes the buffer profile configuration.
Examples

The following example applies the buffer profile named profile1 to a device.

device(config)# buffer-profile port-region 0 qd-buffer-profile profile1
buffer-sharing-full

Removes the buffer allocation limits on all ports and all traffic classes globally.

Syntax

buffer-sharing-full

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The buffer-sharing-full command sets the total transmit queue depth limit and the transmit queue depth limits for each traffic class to 4095 for all ports of the device. The command overrides any existing individually configured queue depth limits. The command permits all available buffers in a port region to be used on a first-come, first-served basis by any of its ports, regardless of priority.

NOTE
The buffer-sharing-full command should be used carefully. By entering this command, there is no limit on the number of buffers a port or a specific priority on a port can use. One port could potentially use up all the available buffers of its port region and cause starvation on other ports of the port region. The command can create unpredictable behavior during traffic congestion or a blocking scenario, compromising network stability (by losing control packets), QoS, and stacking.

Examples

The following example removes the buffer allocation limits on all ports and all traffic classes globally.

device(config)# buffer-sharing-full
Commands C

capability as4

Enables 4-byte autonomous system number (ASN) capability at the BGP global level.

Syntax

capability as4 { disable | enable }
no capability as4 { disable | enable }

Command Default

This feature is disabled.

Parameters

disable
Disables 4-byte ASN capability at the BGP global level.

enable
Enables 4-byte ASN capability at the BGP global level.

Modes

BGP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the no form of this command to disable this functionality.

Examples

To enable 4-byte ASN capability:

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-router)# capability as4 enable
captive-portal

Creates a user-defined Captive Portal profile.

Syntax

\[
captive-portal \text{ profile-name} \\
\text{no captive-portal} \text{ profile-name}
\]

Parameters

\text{profile-name}

Specifies the name of the user-defined Captive Portal profile.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The Captive Portal profile serves as a template that includes configuration details specific to the external web server, such as virtual IP address, HTTP or HTTPS protocol port number, and login-page details hosted on the external captive portal server.

The details configured in the Captive Portal profile enable the switch to handle HTTP redirection mechanism and redirects the client to the login page hosted on the external captive portal server.

The Captive Portal profile can be attached to an external Web Authentication-enabled VLAN using the \text{captive-portal profile} command.

The \text{no} form of the command removes the Captive Portal profile.

Examples

The following example creates the user-defined Captive Portal profile \text{cp_ruckus}.

\[
\text{device(config)}# \text{captive-portal cp_ruckus}
\]

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30j</td>
<td>This command was added to FastIron 8.0.30j</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
captive-portal profile

Applies a configured Captive Portal profile on a Web Authentication-enabled VLAN.

Syntax

captive-portal profile profile-name
no captive-portal profile profile-name

Command Default

A Captive Portal profile is not applied on a Web Authentication-enabled VLAN.

Parameters

profile-name

Specifies the Captive Portal profile to be applied on a Web Authentication-enabled VLAN.

Modes

Web Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the Captive Portal profile from the Web Authentication-enabled VLAN.

Examples

The following example binds the Captive Portal profile cp_ruckus on Web Authentication-enabled VLAN 10.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# captive-portal profile cp_ruckus

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30j</td>
<td>This command was added to FastIron 8.0.30j</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**cdp enable**

Enables Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) at the interface level.

**Syntax**

```
cdp enable
no cdp enable
```

**Command Default**

CDP is not enabled. CDP is enabled on an interface once CDP is enabled on the device.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of the command disables CDP on an interface.

**Examples**

The following example enables CDP on an interface.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# cdp enable
```
**cdp run**

Enables the device to intercept and display Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) messages.

**Syntax**

```
cdp run
no cdp run
```

**Command Default**

CDP is disabled by default.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command also enables the device to detect CDP power requirements.

The no form of the command disables the device from intercepting and displaying CDP messages.

**Examples**

The following example enables the device to intercept and display CDP messages.

```
device(config)# cdp run
```
chassis fanless

Enables chassis fanless mode that sets the device to operate with the fan disabled while providing a PoE budget of 150 watts.

Syntax

chassis fanless { unit-id | all }

no chassis fanless { unit-id | all }

Command Default

Fanless mode is disabled.

Parameters

unit-id

Enables fanless mode for a specified unit.

all

Enables fanless mode in all supported units of stack.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Fanless mode is supported only on ICX 7150-24P and ICX 7150-48P devices.

Fanless mode can be enabled only if the PoE power allocation is less than or equal to 150W. If the PoE power allocation is more than 150W, PoE load must be reduced by removing PoE interfaces manually or by unplugging PoE devices.

When fanless mode is enabled, the fan speed is set to zero RPM.

Fanless mode is enabled from the active console.

Even if fanless mode is configured on a switch, fans will be turned on temporarily during boot up or reboot and will be turned off after the boot up.

The no form of the command resets the fan speed to auto and reinstates the PoE budget to the default value.

Examples

The following example enables fanless mode on the device.

device(config)# chassis fanless 1

The following example enables fanless mode on all supported units of stack.

device(config)# chassis fanless all
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.60</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was enhanced to support stacking. Also, the command name was modified from <code>chassis fanless-mode-enable</code> to <code>chassis fanless</code> with the <code>all</code> option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
chassis name

Configures a chassis name.

Syntax

chassis name name
no chassis name name

Command Default

A chassis name is not configured.

Parameters

name

Specifies the name of the chassis.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command does not change the CLI prompt. Instead, the command assigns an administrative ID to the device. The no form of the command removes the chassis name.

Examples

The following example configures a chassis name.

device(config)# chassis name ch_2
clear access-list

Clears ACL counters.

Syntax

clear access-list { all | std-acl-num | ext-acl-num }

Parameters

all
Clears all ACL counters.

std-acl-num
Clears the counter for the specified standard ACL. Valid values are from 1 through 99.

extd-acl-num
Clears the counter for the specified extended ACL. Valid values are from 100 through 199.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following example clears all the ACL counters.

device# clear access-list all

The following example clears the counter for the standard ACL 10.

device# clear access-list 10
clear access-list accounting

Clears access control list (ACL) accounting statistics for IPv4 ACLs, IPv6 ACLs, and Layer 2 MAC filters.

**Syntax**

```
clear access-list accounting all
clear access-list accounting interface-type stackid/slot/port in
clear access-list accounting lag lag-id in
clear access-list accounting traffic-policy { all | name }
```

**Parameters**

- **all**: Clears all statistics for all ACLs.
- **interface-type stackid/slot/port**: Specifies the ID of the Ethernet or virtual interface. Clears the accounting statistics for ACLs bound to a physical port or clears statistics for all ACLs bound to ports that are members of a virtual routing interface.
- **in**: Clears statistics of the inbound ACLs.
- **lag lag-id**: Specifies the LAG virtual interface.
- **traffic-policy**: Clears traffic-policy statistics.
  - **all**: Clears all traffic-policy statistics.
  - **name**: Clears statistics of a specific traffic policy.

**Modes**

- Privileged EXEC mode

**Examples**

The following example clears ACL accounting statistics for all configured ACLs.

```
device# clear access-list accounting all
```

The following example clears ACL accounting statistics for a specific port.

```
device# clear access-list accounting ethernet 1/1/5 in
```

The following example clears all traffic-policy statistics.

```
device# clear access-list accounting traffic-policy all
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add the <strong>lag lag-id</strong> option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear acl-on-arp

Clears the count of how many ARP packets have been dropped on the interface.

Syntax

clear acl-on-arp

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The Filter Count column in the output of the `show acl-on-arp` command shows how many ARP packets have been dropped on the interface since the last time the count was cleared. The `clear acl-on-arp` command resets the filter count on all interfaces in a device back to zero.

Examples

The following example clears the count of how many ARP packets have been dropped on the interface.

device# clear acl-on-arp
clear cable diagnostics tdr

Clears the results of Virtual Cable Test (VCT) TDR testing (if any) conducted on the specified port

Syntax

```
clear cable-diagnostics tdr stackid/slot/port
```

Command Default

By default, the results of the previous test (if any) are present and are displayed in response to the `show cable-diagnostics tdr` command for the specified port.

Parameters

`stackid/slot/port`

Identifies the specific interface (port), by device, slot, and port number in the format shown.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to clear TDR test registers before every TDR cable diagnostic test. Most ICX devices support VCT technology. VCT technology enables the diagnosis of a conductor (wire or cable) by sending a pulsed signal into the conductor, then examining the reflection of that pulse. This method of cable analysis is referred to as Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR). By examining the reflection, the ICX device can detect and report cable statistics such as local and remote link pair, cable length, and link status.

Use the command in conjunction with the `phy cable-diagnostics tdr stackid/slot/port` command to test the interface.

Show diagnostic test results using the `show cable-diagnostics tdr stackid/slot/port` command.

Examples

In the following example, results from the previous test are cleared from the third interface on the second slot of the first device in the stack.

```
device# clear cable-diagnostics tdr 1/2/3
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear cli-command-history

Clears the allocated logging memory and removes the command log history.

Syntax

clear cli-command-history

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Examples

The following example clears the command log history.

device(config)# clear cli-command-history

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear dhcp

Clears the DHCP binding database.

Syntax

```
clear dhcp ip-address
```

Parameters

- `ip-address`
  - The IP address of the client.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

You can remove all entries in the database or remove entries for a specific IP address only.

Examples

The following example removes all entries from the DHCP binding database.

```
device# clear dhcp
```

The following example clears entries for a specific IP address.

```
device# clear dhcp 10.10.102.4
```
clear dot1x sessions

Clears 802.1X authentication sessions.

Syntax

clear dot1x sessions { mac-address | ethernet device/slot/port }

Parameters

mac-address

Specifies the MAC address from which the 802.1X authentication sessions are to be cleared.

ethernet device/slot/port

Specifies the interface from which the 802.1X authentication sessions are to be cleared.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to clear the 802.1X authentication sessions.

Examples

The following example clears the 802.1X authentication session for the specified MAC address.

device(config)# clear dot1x sessions 0000.0034.abd4

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear dot1x statistics

Clears 802.1X authentication statistics.

Syntax

clear dot1x statistics [ ethernet unit/slot/port ]

Parameters

ethernet unit/slot/port
  Specifies the interface on which the 802.1X authentication statistics are to be cleared.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example clears 802.1X authentication statistics.

device(config)# clear dot1x statistics

The following example clears 802.1X authentication statistics on a specific interface.

device(config)# clear dot1x statistics ethernet 1/1/1

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>The all option was removed from ICX 6430, ICX 6450, ICX 6610, FCX, and ICX 7750 devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>The all option was removed as it is not supported on ICX 7750, ICX 7450, and ICX 7250 devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear dot1x-mka statistics

Clears current MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) statistics.

Syntax

```
clear dot1x-mka statistics ethernet device/slot/port
```

Parameters

- `ethernet device/slot/port`
  Specifies an Ethernet interface by device position in stack, slot on the device, and interface on the slot.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

MACsec commands are supported only on the ICX 7450.

Examples

In the following example, MKA statistics are cleared for Ethernet interface 1/3/3 (port 3 of slot 3 on the first device in the stack).

```
device# clear dot1x-mka statistics ethernet 1/3/3
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added on ICX 7450.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear fdp counters

Clears Foundry Discovery Protocol (FDP) and Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) statistics.

Syntax

clear fdp counters

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following example clears FDP and CDP statistics.

device(config)# clear fdp counters
clear fdp table

Clears the information received in Foundry Discovery Protocol (FDP) and Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) updates from neighboring devices.

Syntax

clear fdp table

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command clears all updates for FDP and CDP.

Examples

The following example clears FDP and CDP updates from neighboring devices.

device(config)# clear fdp table
clear gvrp statistics

Clears statistics of the GVRP counters.

Syntax

clear gvrp statistics { all | ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id }

Parameters

all

Clears the counters for all ports.

ethernet unit/slot/port

Clears the counters for a specific Ethernet port.

lag lag-id

Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Global configuration mode

GVRP configuration mode

Examples

The following example shows how to clear statistics for all GVRP counters.

device# clear gvrp statistics all

The following example shows how to clear statistics for a specific port.

device# clear gvrp statistics ethernet 1/2/1

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add lag lag-id options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear ikev2 sa

Clears Internet Key Exchange version 2 security associations (IKEv2 SAs).

Syntax

```
clear ikev2 sa [ fvrf vrf-name | ipv4 | local ip-address | remote ip-address ]
```

Parameters

- **fvrf vrf-name**
  Specifies the front-door VRF (FVRF) for the SAs.
- **ipv4**
  Specifies clearing IPv4 connections.
- **local ip-address**
  Specifies the local IPv4 address for the SAs.
- **remote ip-address**
  Specifies the remote IPv4 address for the SAs.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

The clearing process deletes and re-establishes the SAs (including any child SAs).

When optional parameters are not specified, the command clears all IKEv2 SAs on the device.

**NOTE**

Clearing all IKEv2 SAs is a costly operation. Therefore, the unqualified version of the command should be used with caution. Issuing multiple unqualified versions of the command within a short time frame is not recommended.

Examples

The following example clears the IKEv2 SAs for local interface 10.10.20.1.

```
device# clear ikev2 sa local 10.10.20.1
```

The following example clears the IKE SAs for remote interface 10.0.10.1.

```
device# clear ikev2 sa remote 10.0.10.1
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear ikev2 statistics

Clears Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) statistics by resetting the various IKEv2 counters to zero.

Syntax

clear ikev2 statistics

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example clears IKEv2 statistics from the device.

device# clear ikev2 statistics

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear ip bgp dampening

Reactivates suppressed BGP4 routes.

Syntax

clear ip bgp dampening [ip-addr ( / mask )]

Parameters

  ip-addr
      IPv4 address of a specified route in dotted-decimal notation.

  mask
      IPv4 mask of a specified route in CIDR notation.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example unsuppresses all suppressed BGP4 routes.

device# clear ip bgp dampening
clear ip bgp flap-statistics

Clears the dampening statistics for a BGP4 route without changing the dampening status of the route.

Syntax

```
clear ip bgp flap-statistics [ ip-addr | mask ] | neighbor ip-addr | regular-expression string ]
```

Parameters

- **ip-addr**
  Specifies the IPv4 address of a specified route in dotted-decimal notation.

- **mask**
  Specifies the IPv4 mask of a specified route in CIDR notation.

- **neighbor**
  Clears dampening statistics only for routes learned from the specified neighbor.
  - **ip-addr**
    Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor.

- **regular-expression**
  Specifies a regular expression.

- **string**
  Regular expression.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example clears the dampening statistics for a BGP4 route.

```
device# clear ip bgp flap-statistics 10.0.0.0/16
```
clear ip bgp local routes

Clears BGP4 local routes from the IP route table and resets the routes.

Syntax

clear ip bgp local routes

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example clears all BGP4 local routes.

device# clear ip bgp local routes
clear ip bgp neighbor

Requests a dynamic refresh of BGP4 connections or routes from a neighbor, with a variety of options.

Syntax

clear ip bgp neighbor { all | as-num | peer-group-name | ip-addr } [ last-packet-with-error ] [ notification-errors ] [ soft [ in | out ] ] [ soft-outbound ] [ traffic ]

Parameters

all
Resets and clears all BGP4 connections to all neighbors.

as-num
Clears all BGP4 connections within this autonomous system. Range is from 1 through 4294967295.

peer-group-name
Clears all BGP4 connections in this peer group. Range is from 1 through 63 characters.

ip-addr
Clears all BGP4 connections with this IPv4 address, in dotted-decimal notation.

last-packet-with-error
Clears all BGP4 connections identified as having the last packet received with an error.

notification-errors
Clears all BGP4 connections identified as having notification errors.

soft
Refreshes routes received from or sent to the neighbor.

   in
   Refreshes received routes.

   out
   Refreshes sent routes.

soft-outbound
Refreshes all outbound routes by applying new or changed filters, but sends only the existing routes affected by the new or changed filters to the neighbor.

   NOTE
   Use **soft-outbound** only if the outbound policy is changed. This operand updates all outbound routes by applying the new or changed filters. However, the device sends to the neighbor only the existing routes that are affected by the new or changed filters. The **soft out** operand updates all outbound routes and then sends the entire BGP4 route table on the device to the neighbor after the device changes or excludes the routes affected by the filters.

traffic
Clears the counters (resets them to 0) for BGP4 messages.
**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Examples**

The following example refreshes all BGP4 neighbor connections.

```
device# clear ip bgp neighbor all
```
clear ip bgp routes

Clears BGP4 routes from the IP route table and resets the routes.

Syntax

clear ip bgp routes [ ip-addr / mask ]

Parameters

ip-addr
- Specifies the IPv4 address of a specified route in dotted-decimal notation.

mask
- Specifies the IPv4 mask of a specified route in CIDR notation.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example clears all BGP4 routes.

device# clear ip bgp routes 10.0.0.0/16
clear ip bgp traffic

Clears the BGP4 message counter for all neighbors.

Syntax

clear ip bgp traffic

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example clears the BGP4 message counters:

device# clear ip bgp traffic
clear ip bgp vrf

Clears BGP4 information for a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.

Syntax

clear ip bgp vrf \textit{vrf-name}

Parameters

\textit{vrf \textit{vrf-name}}

Specifies the name of a VRF instance.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example clears BGP4 information for VRF red.

device# clear ip bgp vrf red
clear ip dhcp-server binding

Clears the leases from the lease binding database.

Syntax

```
clear ip dhcp-server binding { address | * }
```

Parameters

* `address`
  The IP address to be deleted.

* `*`
  Wildcard clears all lease entries.

Modes

Global configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete a specific lease, or all lease entries from the lease binding database.

Examples

The following example clears all lease entries.

```
device(config)# clear ip dhcp-server binding *
```
clear ip igmp cache

Clears the IGMP group membership table from a VRF instance or from all interfaces on the device.

Syntax

clear ip igmp [vrf vrf-name] cache

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
Specifies the name of a VRF instance. When this parameter is specified, the command is executed only on the specified VRF instance.

cache
Clears the IGMP group membership table from a specified VRF instance or from all interfaces.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the vrf keyword, this command clears information for all VRF instances.

Examples

The following example clears the IGMP group membership table for the device.

device# clear ip igmp cache

The following example clears the IGMP membership information on a single virtual routing interface, vpn1.

device# clear ip igmp vrf vpn1 cache
clear ip igmp traffic

Clears statistics for IGMP traffic from a VRF instance or from all interfaces on the device.

Syntax

```
    clear ip igmp [ vrf vrf-name ] traffic
```

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  
  Specifies the name of a VRF instance. When this parameter is specified, the command is executed only on the specified VRF instance.

- **traffic**
  
  Clears multicast traffic statistics from a specified VRF instance or from all interfaces.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the **vrf** keyword, this command clears information for all VRF instances.

Examples

The following example clears all multicast statistics on the device.

```
device# clear ip igmp traffic
```

The following example clears the multicast statistics on the virtual routing interface, vpn1.

```
device# clear ip igmp vrf vpn1 traffic
```
clear ip mroute

    Removes multicast routes from the IP multicast routing table.

Syntax

    clear ip mroute [vrf vrf-name] [ip-address (ip-mask | mask-bits)]

Parameters

    vrf vrf-name
        Specifies a VRF.
    ip-address
        Specifies an IP address.
    ip-mask
        Specifies an IP subnet mask.
    mask-bits
        Specifies a subnet mask in bits.

Modes

    Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

    After multicast routes are cleared from an IP multicast routing table, the best static multicast routes are added back to the routing table.

    When used without specifying a vrf vrf-name this command clears multicast routes from the multicast routing table.

Examples

    The following example removes all mroutes from the IP multicast routing table:

        Device# configure terminal
        Device(config)# clear ip mroute

    The following example removes all mroutes from the vrf green IP multicast routing table:

        Device# configure terminal
        Device(config)# clear ip mroute vrf green

    The following example removes mroute 10.0.0.2/24 from the IP multicast routing table:

        Device# configure terminal
        Device(config)# clear ip mroute 10.0.0.2/24
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear ip msdp peer

Clears multicast source discovery protocol (MSDP) peer information.

Syntax

clear ip msdp [vrf vrf-name] peer [ip-addr]

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
Specifies a VRF instance.

peer
Clears MSDP peer information.

ip-addr
Specifies a VRF peer. If you do not specify a peer, MSDP information for all peers is cleared.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the vrf keyword, this command clears information for all VRF instances.
A message is displayed when the connection is closed.

Examples

The following example clears the MSDP peer connection with MSDP router 192.168.162.1.

device# clear ip msdp peer 192.168.162.1
clear ip msdp sa-cache

Clears the multicast source discovery protocol (MSDP) source active (SA) cache.

Syntax

clear ip msdp [vrf vrf-name] sa-cache [ip-addr]

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  - Specifies a VRF instance.
- **sa-cache**
  - Clears MSDP source active cache information.
- **ip-addr**
  - Specifies a source or a group to clear. If you do not specify a source or group, all SA cache entries are cleared.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the **vrf** keyword, this command clears the SA cache for all VRF instances.

Examples

The following example clears the MSDP SA cache.

```
device# clear ip msdp sa-cache
```
clear ip msdp statistics

Clears multicast source discovery protocol (MSDP) statistics.

Syntax

```
clear ip msdp [ vrf vrf-name ] statistics [ ip-addr ]
```

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Specifies a VRF instance.
- **statistics**
  Clears MSDP statistics information.
- **ip-addr**
  Specifies a VRF peer.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the `vrf` keyword, this command clears information for all VRF instances.

Examples

The following example clears MSDP statistics.

```
device# clear ip msdp statistics
```
clear ip multicast counters

Clears IGMP snooping on error and traffic counters for all VLANs.

Syntax

```
set ip multicast counters
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example clears IGMP snooping on error and traffic counters for all VLANs.

```
device# clear ip multicast counters
```
clear ip multicast mcache

Clears the mcache on a specific VLAN or on all VLANs.

**Syntax**
```
clear ip multicast [vlan vlan-id] mcache [ip-addr]
```

**Parameters**
- `vlan vlan-id`
  Specifies a VLAN.
- `mcache`
  Clears the mcache on the specified VLANs.
- `ip-addr`
  Specifies a source or a group to clear. If you do not specify a source or group, all cache entries are cleared.

**Modes**
Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**
When entered without the `vlan` keyword, this command clears the mcache for all VLANs.

**Examples**
The following example clears the mcache on all VLANs:
```
device# clear ip multicast mcache
```

The following example clears the mcache on VLAN 20.
```
device# clear ip multicast vlan 20 mcache
```
clear ip multicast traffic

Clears traffic counters on a specific VLAN or on all VLANs.

Syntax

clear ip multicast [vlan vlan-id] traffic

Parameters

vlan vlan-id
  Specifies a VLAN.

traffic
  Clears traffic counters on the specified VLANs.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the vlan keyword, this command clears information for all VLANs.

Examples

The following example clears traffic counters on VLAN 20.

device# clear ip multicast vlan 20 traffic

The following example clears the traffic counters on all on VLANs.

device# clear ip multicast traffic
clear ip ospf

Clears OSPF process, counters, neighbors, or routes.

Syntax

```
clear ip ospf all

clear ip ospf neighbor { A.B.C.D | all } [ ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | tunnel number | ve vlan_id ]

clear ip ospf routes { A.B.C.D/L | all }

clear ip ospf traffic
```

Parameters

- **all**: Globally resets (disables then re-enables) OSPF without deleting the OSPF configuration information.
- **neighbor**: Clears the specified neighbor, or clears all neighbors.
  - **A.B.C.D**: Specifies the IP address of the neighbor to clear.
  - **all**: Clears all neighbors.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**: Specifies the Ethernet interface and the interface ID in the format unit/slot/port.
- **lag lag-id**: Specifies the LAG virtual interface.
- **tunnel number**: Specifies a tunnel.
- **ve vlan_id**: Specifies a virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.
- **routes**: Clears matching routes or clears all routes.
  - **A.B.C.D**: Clears all routes that match the prefix and mask that you specify.
  - **all**: Clears all routes.
- **traffic**: Clears OSPF counters and errors.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Examples

The following example resets OSPF without deleting the OSPF configuration.

device# clear ip ospf all

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add \texttt{lag lag-id} options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear ip pim cache

Clears the PIM forwarding cache on a specific VRF instance or on all VRFs.

Syntax

```
clear ip pim [ vrf vrf-name ] cache [ ip-address ]
```

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  
  Specifies a VRF instance.

- **cache**
  
  Specifies the PIM forwarding cache.

- **ip-address**
  
  Specifies the source or group address of the entry to clear.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the `vrf` keyword, this command clears the PIM forwarding cache for all VRFs.

Examples

The following example clears the PIM forwarding cache on a VRF instance named blue.

```
device# clear ip pim vrf blue cache
```
clear ip pim counters

Clears PIM message counters.

Syntax

clear ip pim [vrf vrf-name] counters

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
   Specifies a VRF instance.

counters
   Specifies PIM message counters.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the vrf keyword, this command clears the PIM message counters for all VRFs.

Examples

The following example clears the PIM message counters.

Device# clear ip pim counters

The following example clears the PIM message counters on a XRF named blue.

Device# clear ip pim vrf blue counters
clear ip pim hw-resource

Clears the PIM hardware resource fail count for a specific VRF instance or for all VRFs.

Syntax

clear ip pim [vrf vrf-name] hw-resource

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
  Specifies a VRF instance.

hw-resource
  Specifies hardware resource fail count.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the vrf keyword, this command clears the PIM hardware resource fail count for all VRFs.

Examples

The following example clears the PIM hardware resource fail count.

Device# clear ip pim hw-resource
clear ip pim rp-map

Updates the entries in the static multicast forwarding table for a specific VRF instance or for all VRFs.

Syntax

clear ip pim [vrf vrf-name] rp-map

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
  Specifies a VRF instance.

rp-map
  Specifies the entries in a PIM sparse static multicast forwarding table.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the vrf keyword, this command clears the PIM forwarding cache for all VRFs.

Configure this command to update the entries in the static multicast forwarding table immediately after making rendezvous point (RP) configuration changes. This command is meant to be used with the rp-address command.

Examples

The following example clears the entries in a PIM sparse static multicast forwarding table on a VRF instance named blue.

Device# clear ip pim vrf blue rp-map
clear ip pim traffic

Clears PIM traffic for a specific VRF instance or on all VRFs.

Syntax

clear ip pim [vrf vrf-name] traffic

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
  Specifies a VRF instance.

traffic
  Specifies PIM traffic.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the vrf keyword, this command clears PIM traffic for all VRFs.

Examples

The following example clears PIM traffic on a VRF instance named blue.

device# clear ip pim vrf blue traffic
clear ip pimsm-snoop

Clears PIM sparse mode (SM) information.

**Syntax**

clear ip pimsm-snoop [ vlanvlan-id ] { cache [ ip-address ] | stats }

**Parameters**

- **vlanvlan-id**
  Specifies clearing information on a specific VLAN.

- **cache**
  Specifies clearing the PIM SM snooping cache.

- **ip-address**
  Specifies clearing PIM SM snooping-cache information on a specific source or group.

- **stats**
  Specifies clearing traffic and error counters.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Examples**

The following example clears PIM SM information from all VLANs.

Device(config)#clear ip pimsm-snoop cache

The following example clears PIM SM information from a specific VLAN.

Device(config)#clear ip pimsm-snoop vlan 10 cache

The following example clears PIM SM information from a specific source.

Device(config)#clear ip pimsm-snoop cache 10.1.1.1

The following example clears traffic and error counters from all VLANs.

Device(config)#clear ip pimsm-snoop stats

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear ip route

Clears entire IP route table or specific routes.

**Syntax**

```
clear ip route [vrf vrf-name] [ip-address]
```

**Parameters**

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Specifies the VPN Routing and Forwarding instance.

- **ip-address**
  Specifies the route entry to be cleared from the IP route table. The IP address can be specified in the format A.B.C.D/L where L is the mask bits or as A.B.C.D followed by network mask.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The command, when used without any parameters, clears the entire IP route table.

When an interface subnet route with an interface address that directly matches a host route learned from a neighboring device is configured and subsequently removed, the `clear ip route` command should be used so that the learned route is updated in the Routing and Hardware Forwarding table.

**NOTE**

The L2 and L3 protocols might flap in case the number of L3 routes are more.

**Examples**

The following example clears the IP route 10.157.22.0/24 from the IP routing table.

```
device# clear ip route 10.157.22.0/24
```
clear ip tunnel

Clears statistics (reset all fields to zero) for all IP tunnels or for a specific tunnel interface.

Syntax

```
  clear ip tunnel { pmtud tunnel-id | stat [ tunnel-id ] }
```

Parameters

- **pmtud tunnel-id**
  Resets a dynamically-configured MTU on a tunnel interface back to the configured value.
- **stat**
  Clears statistics of all tunnels.
- **tunnel-id**
  Clears statistics of the specified tunnel.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

You can also use the `clear statistics tunnel` command to clear tunnel statistics.

Examples

The following example clears statistics for all IP tunnels.

```
  device# clear ip tunnel stat
```

The following example clears the statistics for a specific tunnel interface.

```
  device# clear ip tunnel stat 2
```

The following example resets a dynamically-configured MTU on a tunnel interface.

```
  device# clear ip tunnel pmtud 1
```
clear ip vrrp statistics


Syntax

clear ip vrrp statistics

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This command can be entered in privileged EXEC mode and in any configuration mode. Entering the command in a configuration mode can be useful if you are configuring VRRP options, for example, and want to clear existing statistics.

Examples

The following example clears IPv4 VRRP statistics when entered in privileged EXEC mode.

device# clear ip vrrp statistics

The following example clears IPv4 VRRP statistics when entered in VRID interface configuration mode.

device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip address 10.53.5.1/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# clear ip vrrp statistics
clear ip vrrp-extended statistics


Syntax

clear ip vrrp-extended statistics

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This command can be entered in privileged EXEC mode and in any configuration mode. Entering the command in a configuration mode can be useful if you are configuring VRRP-E options, for example, and want to clear existing statistics.

Examples

The following example clears IPv4 VRRP-E statistics when entered in privileged EXEC mode.

device# clear ip vrrp-extended statistics

The following example clears IPv4 VRRP-E statistics when entered in VRID interface configuration mode.

device(config)# router vrrp-extended
device(config-vrrpe-router)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip address 10.53.4.1/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip vrrp-extended vrid 2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# clear ip vrrp-extended statistics
clear ipsec sa

Clears IPsec security associations (SAs).

Syntax

```
clear ipsec sa [ fvrf vrf-name | ipv4 | peer ip-address ]
```

Parameters

- **fvrf vrf-name**
  Specifies the front-door VRF (FVRF) for the SAs.
- **ipv4**
  Specifies clearing IPv4 associations.
- **peer ip-address**
  Specifies clearing associations for the IPv4 address of a peer.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

The clearing process deletes and re-establishes IPsec SAs. The SAs remain unchanged.

When optional parameters are not specified, this command clears all IPsec SAs on the device.

**NOTE**
Clearing all IPsec SAs is a costly operation. Therefore, the unqualified version of the command should be used with caution. Issuing multiple unqualified versions of the command within a short time frame is not recommended.

Examples

The following example clears all IPsec SAs on the device.

```
device# clear ipsec sa
```

History

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
clear ipv6 bgp dampening

Reactivates suppressed BGP4+ routes.

Syntax

clear ipv6 bgp dampening [ ipv6-addr [ / mask ] ]

Parameters

ipv6-addr
IPv6 address of a specified route in dotted-decimal notation.

mask
IPv6 mask of a specified route in CIDR notation.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example unsuppresses all suppressed BGP4+ routes.

device# clear ipv6 bgp dampening
clear ipv6 bgp flap-statistics

Clears the dampening statistics for a BGP4+ route without changing the dampening status of the route.

Syntax

```
clear ipv6 bgp flap-statistics [ ipv6-addr { / mask } | neighbor ipv6-addr | regular-expression string ]
```

Parameters

- `ipv6-addr`
  Specifies the IPv6 address of a specified route in dotted-decimal notation.

- `mask`
  Specifies the IPv6 mask of a specified route in CIDR notation.

- `neighbor`
  Clears dampening statistics only for routes learned from the specified neighbor.
  `ipv6-addr`
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.

- `regular-expression`
  Specifies a regular expression.

- `string`
  Regular expression.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example clears the dampening statistics for a BGP4+ route.

```
device# clear ipv6 bgp flap-statistics 2001:2002::23:61
```
**clear ipv6 bgp local routes**

Clears BGP4+ local routes from the IP route table and resets the routes.

**Syntax**

```
clear ipv6 bgp local routes
```

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Examples**

The following example clears all BGP4+ local routes.

```
device> clear ipv6 bgp local routes
```
clear ipv6 bgp neighbor

Requests a dynamic refresh of BGP4+ connections or routes from a neighbor, with a variety of options.

Syntax

```
clear ipv6 bgp neighbor [ all | as-num | peer-group-name | ipv6-addr ] [ last-packet-with-error ] [ notification-errors ] [ soft [ in | out ] ] [ soft-outbound ] [ traffic ]
```

Parameters

- **all**
  - Resets and clears all BGP4+ connections to all neighbors.

- **as-num**
  - Clears all BGP4+ connections within this autonomous system. Range is from 1 through 4294967295.

- **peer-group-name**
  - Clears all BGP4+ connections in this peer group. Range is from 1 through 63 characters.

- **ipv6-addr**
  - Clears all BGP4+ connections with this IPv6 address, in dotted-decimal notation.

- **last-packet-with-error**
  - Clears all BGP4+ connections identified as having the last packet received with an error.

- **notification-errors**
  - Clears all BGP4+ connections identified as having notification errors.

- **soft**
  - Refreshes routes received from or sent to the neighbor.
    - **in**
      - Refreshes received routes.
    - **out**
      - Refreshes sent routes.

- **soft-outbound**
  - Refreshes all outbound routes by applying new or changed filters, but sends only the existing routes affected by the new or changed filters to the neighbor.

**NOTE**

Use **soft-outbound** only if the outbound policy is changed. This operand updates all outbound routes by applying the new or changed filters. However, the device sends to the neighbor only the existing routes that are affected by the new or changed filters. The **soft out** operand updates all outbound routes and then sends the entire BGP4+ route table on the device to the neighbor after the device changes or excludes the routes affected by the filters.

- **traffic**
  - Clears the counters (resets them to 0) for BGP4+ messages.
Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example refreshes all BGP4+ neighbor connections.

device# clear ipv6 bgp neighbor all
clear ipv6 bgp routes

Clears BGP4+ routes from the route table and resets the routes.

Syntax

```
clear ipv6 bgp routes [ipv6-addr { / mask }]
```

Parameters

- `ipv6-addr`
  - Specifies the IPv6 address of a specified route in dotted-decimal notation.
- `mask`
  - Specifies the IPv6 mask of a specified route in CIDR notation.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example clears all BGP4+ routes.

```
device> clear ipv6 bgp routes
```
clear ipv6 bgp traffic

Clears the BGP4+ message counter for all neighbors.

Syntax

clear ipv6 bgp traffic

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example clears the BGP4+ message counters.

device# clear ipv6 bgp traffic
clear ipv6 cache

Deletes all entries in the dynamic host IPv6 cache.

**Syntax**

```
clear ipv6 cache [ vrf vrf-name ] [ ipv6-address | ipv6-prefix/prefix-length | ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | tunnel tunnel-id | ve ve-number ]
```

**Parameters**

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Removes cache entries for the specified VPN Routing/Forwarding (VRF) instance.
- **ipv6-address**
  Removes cache entries for the specified IPv6 address.
- **ipv6-prefix/prefix-length**
  Removes cache entries for the specified IPv6 prefix.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  Removes cache entries for the specified Ethernet interface.
- **tunnel tunnel-id**
  Removes cache entries for the specified tunnel interface.
- **lag lag-id**
  Specifies the LAG virtual interface.
- **ve ve-number**
  Removes cache entries for the specified Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can remove all entries from the IPv6 cache or specify an entry based on the IPv6 prefix, IPv6 address, or interface type.

You must specify the `ipv6-prefix` parameter in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373. You must specify the `prefix-length` parameter as a decimal value. A slash mark (/) must follow the `ipv6-prefix` parameter and precede the `prefix-length` parameter.

You must specify the `ipv6-address` parameter in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373.
Examples

The following example removes entries for IPv6 address 2000:e0ff::1.

```
device# clear ipv6 cache 2000:e0ff::1
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <code>lag lag-id</code> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear ipv6 dhcp6 snooping

Clears the IPv6 DHCP snooping database.

Syntax

```
clear ipv6 dhcp6 snooping vlan
```

Parameters

```
vlan
```

Specifies the VLAN.

Modes

- Global configuration mode
- User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

You can remove all entries in the database, or remove entries for a specific IP address only.

Examples

The following command clears the IPv6 entries in the database.

```
device# clear ipv6 dhcp6 snooping
```
clear ipv6 dhcp-relay delegated-prefixes

Clears the IPv6 DHCP relay delegated prefixes.

Syntax

clear ipv6 dhcp-relay delegated-prefixes { vrf vrf-name | X::X::X::X/M | all | interface interface-id }

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
Clears the DHCPv6 delegated prefixes for a specific VRF. If this parameter is not provided, then the information for the default VRF is cleared.

X::X::X::X/M
Clears the specified delegated prefix and removes the corresponding route permanently from the router.

all
Clears all the delegated prefixes and removes the corresponding routes permanently from the router for the VRF.

interface interface-id
Clears all the delegated prefixes and removes the corresponding routes permanently from the router for the specified outgoing interface.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode.

Examples

The following example clears the IPv6 DHCP relay delegated prefixes from VRF1.

device# clear ipv6 dhcp-relay delegated-prefixes vrf VRF1

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10d</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added in 08.0.30 and later releases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear ipv6 dhcp-relay statistics

Clears the IPv6 DHCP packet counters.

Syntax

clear ipv6 dhcp-relay statistics

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example clears the IPv6 DHCP packet counters.

device# clear ipv6 dhcp-relay statistics

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10d</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added in 08.0.30 and later releases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear ipv6 mld traffic
Clears the counters on IPv6 multicast listening discovery (MLD) traffic.

Syntax
```
clear ipv6 mld [ vrf vrf-name ] traffic
```

Parameters
- **vrf vrf-name**
  Specifies a VRF instance.
- **traffic**
  Clears the traffic counters.

Modes
Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines
When entered without the **vrf** keyword, this command clears traffic counters for all VRF instances.

Examples
The following example clears counters on IPv6 PIM traffic.
```
device# clear ipv6 mld traffic
```
clear ipv6 mroute

Removes IPv6 multicast routes from the IPv6 multicast routing table.

**Syntax**

```
   clear ipv6 mroute [vrf vrf-name] [ipv6-address-prefix/prefix-length]
```

**Parameters**

- **vrf vrf-name**
  - Specifies a VRF route.
- **ipv6-address-prefix/prefix-length**
  - Specifies an IPv6 address prefix in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373 and a prefix length as a decimal value.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

After mroutes are removed from an IPv6 multicast routing table, the best static mroutes are added back to it.

**Examples**

The following example removes all mroutes from the IPv6 multicast routing table:

```
Device(config)# clear ipv6 mroute
```

The following example removes all mroutes from the vrf green IPv6 multicast routing table:

```
Device(config)# clear ipv6 mroute vrf green
```

The following example removes mroute 2000:7838::/32 from the IPv6 multicast routing table:

```
Device(config)# clear ipv6 mroute 2000:7838::/32
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear ipv6 multicast counters

Clears multicast listening discovery (MLD) snooping error and traffic counters on all VLANs.

Syntax

clear ipv6 multicast counters

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example clears MLD snooping on error and traffic counters for all VLANs.

device# clear ipv6 multicast counters
clear ipv6 multicast mcache

Clears the multicast listening discovery (MLD) mcache on a specific VLAN or on all VLANs.

Syntax

```
clear ipv6 multicast [ vlan vlan-id ] mcache [ ipv6-addr ]
```

Parameters

- **vlan vlan-id**
  - Specifies a VLAN.

- **mcache**
  - Clears the mcache on the specified VLANs.

- **ipv6-addr**
  - Specifies a source or a group to clear. If you do not specify a source or group, all cache entries are cleared.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the `vlan` keyword, this command clears information for all VLANs.

Examples

The following example clears the mcache on VLAN 20.

```
device# clear ipv6 multicast vlan 20 mcache
```
clear ipv6 multicast traffic

Clears multicast listening discovery (MLD) traffic counters on a specific VLAN or on all VLANs.

**Syntax**

```
clear ipv6 multicast [ vlan vlan-id ] traffic
```

**Parameters**

- `vlan vlan-id`: Specifies a VLAN.
- `traffic`: Clears traffic counters on the specified VLANs.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When entered without the `vlan` keyword, this command clears information for all VLANs.

**Examples**

The following example clears traffic counters on VLAN 20.

```
device# clear ipv6 multicast vlan 20 traffic
```
clear ipv6 neighbor

Removes entries from the IPv6 neighbor table.

Syntax

clear ipv6 neighbor [ vrf vrf-name ] [ ipv6-address | ipv6-prefix/prefix-length | ve ve-number ]
clear ipv6 neighbor ethernet unit/slot/port
clear ipv6 neighbor lag lag-id

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
   Removes entries from the IPv6 neighbor table for the specified VPN Routing/Forwarding (VRF) instance.
ipv6-address
   Removes cache entries for the specified IPv6 address.
ipv6-prefix/prefix-length
   Removes cache entries for the specified IPv6 prefix.
ethernet unit/slot/port
   Removes cache entries for the specified Ethernet interface.
lag lag-id
   Specifies the LAG virtual interface.
ve ve-number
   Removes cache entries for the specified Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

You must specify the ipv6-prefix parameter in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373. You must specify the prefix-length parameter as a decimal value. A slash mark (/) must follow the ipv6-prefix parameter and precede the prefix-length parameter.

You must specify the ipv6-address parameter in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373.

Examples

The following example removes neighbor entries for Ethernet interface 1/3/1.

device# clear ipv6 neighbor ethernet 1/3/1
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <code>lag lag-id</code> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear ipv6 neighbor inspection

Clears the static neighbor discovery (ND) inspect entries and ND inspection statistics.

Syntax

```
clear ipv6 neighbor [vrf vrf-name] inspection [static-entry | statistics]
```

Parameters

- **vrf**
  - Specifies the VRF instance (optional).
- **vrf-name**
  - Specifies the ID of the VRF instance required with `vrf`.
- **inspection**
  - Specifies that the neighbor discovery messages are verified against the static ND inspection entries or dynamically learned DHCPv6 snoop entries.
- **static-entry**
  - Clears the manually configured static ND inspect entries that are used to validate the packets received on untrusted ports.
- **statistics**
  - Clears the total number of neighbor discovery messages received and the number of packets discarded after ND inspection.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command can be used in three different modes as shown in the examples. If used without specifying a VRF, this command clears data from the default VRF.

Examples

The following example removes the manually configured static ND inspect entries.

```
device# clear ipv6 neighbor inspection static-entry
```

The following example removes the manually configured static ND inspect entries on a VRF.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# vrf vrf2
device(config-vrf-vrf2)# clear ipv6 neighbor vrf vrf2 inspection static-entry
```
The following example deletes the ND inspection statistics.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# clear ipv6 neighbor inspection statistics

The following example deletes the ND inspection statistics on a VRF.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# clear ipv6 neighbor vrf vrf2 inspection statistics

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear ipv6 ospf

Clears OSPFv3 data processes, counts, force-spf, neighbors, redistribution, routes, and traffic.

Syntax

```
clear ipv6 ospf all

clear ipv6 ospf counts

clear ipv6 ospf counts neighbor A.B.C.D

clear ipv6 ospf counts neighbor interface { ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | tunnel number | ve vlan_id } [ A.B.C.D ]

clear ipv6 ospf { force-spf | redistribution | traffic } [ vrf vrf-name ]

clear ipv6 ospf neighbor all

clear ipv6 ospf neighbor interface { ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | tunnel number | ve vlan_id } [ A.B.C.D ]

clear ipv6 ospf routes { IPv6addr | all }
```

Parameters

```
all
    Clears all OSPFv3 data.

counts
    Clears OSPFv3 counters.

neighbor
    Clears all OSPF counters for a specified neighbor.

A.B.C.D
    Specifies a neighbor.

interface
    Specifies an interface.

ethernet unit/slot/port
    Specifies the Ethernet interface and the interface ID in the format unit/slot/port.

lag lag-id
    Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

tunnel number
    Specifies a tunnel interface.

ve vlan_id
    Specifies a virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

force-spf
    Performs the shortest path first (SPF) calculation without clearing the OSPFv3 database.

redistribution
    Clears OSPFv3 redistributed routes.

traffic
    Clears OSPFv3 traffic statistics.
```
routes
Clears OSPFv3 routes.

Modes
Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines
Use the `force-spf` keyword to perform the shortest path first (SPF) calculation without clearing the OSPFv3 database.

Examples
The following example restarts the OSPFv3 processes.

```
device# clear ipv6 ospf all
```

The following example clears all OSPFv3 counters for a specified neighbor.

```
device# clear ipv6 ospf counts neighbor 10.10.10.1
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <code>lag lag-id</code> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear ipv6 pim cache

Clears the IPv6 PIM forwarding cache.

Syntax

```
clear ipv6 pim [vrf vrf-name] cache ipv6-address
```

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  - Specifies a VRF instance.
- **cache ipv6-address**
  - Specifies group or address of the PIM forwarding cache to clear.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the `vrf` keyword, this command clears information for all VRF instances.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the IPv6 PIM forwarding cache:

```
Device#clear ipv6 pim cache 2001:0DB8:0:1::1/120 5100::192:1:1:1
```
clear ipv6 pim counters

Clears IPv6 PIM message counters.

Syntax

clear ipv6 pim [ vrf vrf-name ] counters

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
Specifies a VRF instance.

counters
Specifies the IPv6 PIM message counters.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the vrf keyword, this command clears information for all VRF instances.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the IPv6 PIM message counters:

Device#clear ipv6 pim counters
clear ipv6 pim hw-resource

Clears the IPv6 PIM hardware resource fail count for a specific VRF instance or for all VRFs.

**Syntax**

```
clear ipv6 pim hw-resource
```

**Parameters**

- `vrf vrf-name`
  - Specifies a VRF instance.
- `hw-resource`
  - Specifies hardware resource fail count.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When entered without the `vrf` keyword, this command clears the PIM hardware resource fail count for all VRFs.

**Examples**

The following example clears the IPv6 PIM hardware resource fail count.

```
Device# clear ipv6 pim hw-resource
```
clear ipv6 pim rp-map

Clears the entries in an IPv6 PIM Sparse static multicast forwarding table, allowing a new rendezvous point (RP) configuration to be effective immediately.

Syntax

clear ipv6 pim [vrf vrf-name] rp-map

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
Specifications a VRF instance.

rp-map
Specifications the entries in a PIM sparse static multicast forwarding table.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Configuring this command clears and overwrites the static RP configuration. If you change the static RP configuration, the entries in the IPv6 PIM Sparse multicast forwarding table continue to use the old RP configuration until they are aged out. You can configure the clear ipv6 pim rp-map command to update the entries in the static multicast forwarding table immediately after making RP configuration changes.

This command is meant to be used with the rp-address command.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the entries in an IPv6 PIM Sparse static multicast forwarding table after you change the RP configuration:

Device#clear ipv6 pim rp-map
clear ipv6 pim traffic

Clears counters on IPv6 PIM traffic.

Syntax

clear ipv6 pim [vrf vrf-name] traffic

Parameters

vrf vrf-name

Specifies a VRF instance.

traffic

Specifies counters on IPv6 PIM traffic.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the vrf keyword, this command clears counters for all VRF instances.

Examples

This example shows how to clear IPv6 PIM traffic counters on all VRF instances:

Device#clear ipv6 pim traffic
clear ipv6 pimsm-snoop

Clears PIM sparse mode (SM) information.

Syntax

```
clear ipv6 pimsm-snoop [ vlan vlan-id ] { cache [ ipv6-address ] | stats }
```

Parameters

- **vlan vlan-id**: Specifies clearing information on a specific VLAN.
- **cache**: Specifies clearing the PIM SM snooping cache.
- **ipv6-address**: Specifies clearing PIM SM snooping-cache information on a specific source or group.
- **stats**: Specifies clearing traffic and error counters.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Examples

The following example clears PIM SM information from all VLANs.

```
Device(config)# clear ipv6 pimsm-snoop cache
```

The following example clears PIM SM information from a specific VLAN.

```
Device(config)# clear ipv6 pimsm-snoop vlan 10 cache
```

The following example clears PIM SM information from a specific source.

```
Device(config)# clear ipv6 pimsm-snoop cache ff05::100
```

The following example clears traffic and error counters from all VLANs.

```
Device(config)# clear ipv6 pimsm-snoop stats
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear ipv6 raguard

Resets the drop or permit packet counters for Router Advertisement (RA) guard policies.

Syntax

clear ipv6 raguard { name | all }

Parameters

name

An ASCII string indicating the name of the RA guard policy of which the packet counters must be cleared.

all

Clears the packet counters of all RA guard policies.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To clear RA guard packet counters for all RA guard policies, use the all keyword. To clear the RA guard packet counters for a specific RA guard policy, specify the name of the policy.

Examples

The following example clears the packet count for an RA guard policy:

device(config)# clear ipv6 raguard policy1

The following example clears the packet counters for all RA guard policies:

device(config)# clear ipv6 raguard all
**clear ipv6 rip route**

Clears all RIPng routes from the RIPng route table and the IPv6 main route table and resets the routes.

**Syntax**

`clear ipv6 rip route`

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode or any configuration mode.

**Examples**

The following example clears all RIPng routes.

```
device# clear ipv6 rip route
```
clear ipv6 route
Clears IPv6 routes.

Syntax
clear ipv6 route [ vrf vrf-name ] [ ipv6-prefix/prefix-length ]

Parameters
vrf vrf-name
   Removes IPv6 routes for the specified VPN Routing/Forwarding (VRF) instance.
ipv6-prefix/prefix-length
   Removes IPv6 routes for the specified IPv6 prefix.

Modes
Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines
The ipv6-prefix/prefix-length parameter clears routes associated with a particular IPv6 prefix. You must specify the ipv6-prefix parameter in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373. You must specify the prefix-length parameter as a decimal value. A slash mark (/) must follow the ipv6-prefix parameter and precede the prefix-length parameter.

NOTE
   The L2 and L3 protocols might flap in case the number of L3 routes are more.

Examples
The following example clears IPv6 routes associated with the prefix 2000:7838::/32.

device# clear ipv6 route 2000:7838::/32
clear ipv6 traffic

Clears IPv6 traffic statistics (resets all fields to zero).

**Syntax**

clear ipv6 traffic

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Examples**

The following example clears the IPv6 traffic statistics.

device# clear ipv6 traffic
clear ipv6 tunnel

Clears statistics (resets all fields to zero) for all IPv6 tunnels or for a specific tunnel.

Syntax

clear ipv6 tunnel [ number ]

Parameters

number

Specifies the tunnel number.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can use the show ipv6 tunnel command to verify the results of issuing the clear ipv6 tunnel command.

Examples

The following example clears statistics for tunnel 1.

device(config)# clear ipv6 tunnel 1
clear ipv6 vrrp statistics


Syntax

```
clear ipv6 vrrp statistics
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This command can be entered in privileged EXEC mode and in any configuration mode. Entering the command in a configuration mode can be useful if you are configuring IPv6 VRRP options, for example, and want to clear existing VRRP statistics.

Examples

The following example clears IPv6 VRRP statistics when entered in privileged EXEC mode.

```
device# clear ipv6 vrrp statistics
```

The following example clears IPv6 VRRP statistics when entered in VRID interface configuration mode.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ipv6 vrrp vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# clear ipv6 vrrp statistics
```
clear ipv6 vrrp-extended statistics


Syntax

clear ipv6 vrrp-extended statistics

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This command can be entered in privileged EXEC mode and in any configuration mode. Entering the command in a configuration mode can be useful if you are configuring IPv6 VRRP-E options, for example, and want to clear existing VRRP-E statistics.

Examples

The following example clears IPv6 VRRP-E statistics when entered in privileged EXEC mode.

device# clear ipv6 vrrp-extended statistics

The following example clears IPv6 VRRP-E statistics when entered in VRID interface configuration mode.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ipv6 2001:DB8::2/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ipv6 vrrp-extended vrid 2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# clear ipv6 vrrp-extended statistics
clear link-keepalive statistics

Clears the UDLD statistics.

Syntax

clear link-keepalive statistics

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command clears the Packets sent, Packets received, and Transitions counters in the show link-keepalive ethernet command output.

Examples

The following example shows how to clear the UDLD port statistics.

device# clear link-keepalive statistics
clear link-oam statistics

Clears EFM-OAM statistics from all EFM-OAM-enabled interfaces.

Syntax

```
clear link-oam statistics
```

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- EFM-OAM protocol configuration mode

Examples

The following example clears EFM-OAM statistics from all EFM-OAM-enabled interfaces.

```
device(config)# clear link-oam statistics
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear lldp neighbors

Clears cached LLDP neighbor information.

Syntax

```
clear lldp neighbors [ ports { all | ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port | [ ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port ]... ] } ]
```

Parameters

- **ports**
  
  Clears LLDP neighbor information for ports.

- **all**
  
  Clears LLDP neighbor information for all LLDP capable ports.

- **ethernet stackid/slot/port**
  
  Clears LLDP neighbor information for the specified Ethernet interface.

- **to stackid/slot/port**
  
  Clears LLDP neighbor information for a range of Ethernet interfaces.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The device clears cached LLDP neighbor information after a port becomes disabled and the LLDP neighbor information ages out. However, if a port is disabled and then re-enabled before the neighbor information ages out, the device will clear the cached LLDP neighbor information when the port is re-enabled.

Examples

The following example clears the cached LLDP neighbor information for a specific port.

```
device# clear lldp neighbors ports ethernet 1/1/10
```

The following example clears the cached LLDP neighbor information for all ports.

```
device# clear lldp neighbors ports all
```
clear lldp statistics

Clears the global and per-port LLDP neighbor statistics on the device.

Syntax

clear lldp statistics [ all | ports { all | ethernet stack-id/slot/port [ to stack-id/slot/port | ethernet stack-id/slot/port to stack-id/slot/port | ethernet stack-id/slot/port } ] ]

Parameters

all
  Clears LLDP neighbor statistics for all LLDP-capable ports.
ports
  Clears LLDP neighbor statistics for ports.
all
  Clears LLDP neighbor statistics for all Ethernet interfaces.
ethernet stack-id/slot/port
  Clears LLDP neighbor statistics for the specified Ethernet interface.
to stack-id/slot/port
  Clears LLDP neighbor statistics for a range of Ethernet interfaces.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following example clears the LLDP neighbor statistics for all ports.

device# clear lldp statistics ports all
clear logging

Clears the log entries from the dynamic buffer, the static buffer, or the local buffer.

Syntax

clear logging [ dynamic-buffer | static-buffer ]

Parameters

dynamic-buffer
  Clears log entries from the dynamic buffer.

static-buffer
  Clears log entries from the static buffer.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following example clears the syslog messages stored in the local buffer.

device# clear logging

The following example clears the log entries from the dynamic buffer.

device# clear logging dynamic-buffer
clear loop-detection

Clears loop detection statistics and enables all Err-Disabled ports.

Syntax

clear loop-detection

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following example clears loop detection statistics and enables all Err-Disabled ports.

device(config)# clear loop-detection
clear mac-address

Clears the MAC addresses.

Syntax

```
clear mac-address [ mac-address | ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | vlan vlan-id ]
```

Parameters

- **mac-address**: Clears entries in all VLANs with the specified MAC address.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**: Clears the entries on the specified port.
- **lag lag-id**: Specifies the LAG virtual interface.
- **vlan vlan-id**: Clears all entries in a VLAN.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Cluster configuration mode

Examples

The following example shows how to clear the MAC address of a specific VLAN.

```
device# clear mac-address vlan 2
```

The following example shows how to clear all MAC addresses in the system.

```
device# clear mac-address
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>The <code>mdup-stats</code> option was removed as it was supported only on FSX devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <code>lag lag-id</code> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear mac-address cluster

Clears cluster-specific MAC addresses.

Syntax

```
clear mac-address cluster { cluster-name | cluster-id } [ vlan vlan-id ] [ client [ client-name ] ] [ local | remote ]
```

Parameters

- `cluster-name`
  Clears the cluster MAC address entries for the cluster identified by the cluster name.
- `cluster-id`
  Clears the cluster MAC address entries for the cluster identified by the cluster ID.
- `vlan vlan-id`
  Clears the VLAN ID for which you want to clear the MAC address.
- `client client-name`
  Clears cluster client MAC address entries.
- `local`
  Clears the MAC addresses local to the cluster.
- `remote`
  Clears the MAC addresses remote to the cluster.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Cluster configuration mode

Examples

The following example shows how to clear cluster-specific MAC addresses.

```
device# clear mac-address cluster AGG-1 local
```

The following example shows how to clear a MAC address for cluster client for a specific VLAN ID.

```
device# clear mac-address cluster AGG-1 vlan 1 local
```

The following example shows how to clear MAC address for cluster client.

```
device# clear mac-address cluster AGG-1 vlan 2 client 1 local
```
clear mac-authentication sessions

Clears MAC authentication sessions.

Syntax

clear mac-authentication sessions { mac-address mac-address | ethernet device/slot/port }

Parameters

mac-address
Specifies the mac-address from which the MAC authentication sessions are to be cleared.

ethernet device/slot/port
Specifies the interface from which the MAC authentication sessions are to be cleared.

Modes
Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to clear the MAC authentication sessions for either a specified MAC address or an ethernet interface.

Examples

The following example clears the MAC authentication session for the specified MAC address.

device# clear mac-authentication sessions 0000.0034.abd4

The following example clears the MAC authentication session sessions on an interface.

device# clear mac-authentication sessions ethernet 1/1/1

The following example clears the MAC authentication sessions.

device# clear mac-authentication sessions

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear macsec statistics

Clears the MACsec traffic statistics for the specified interface.

Syntax

clear macsec statistics ethernet device/slot/port

Parameters

ethernet device/slot/port

Specifies an interface by device position in stack, slot on the device, and interface on the slot.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

MACsec commands are supported only on ICX 7450 devices.

Examples

In the following example, MACsec traffic statistics are cleared for interface 1/3/4 (port 4 of slot 3 on the first device in the stack).

device# clear macsec statistics ethernet 1/3/4

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added on ICX 7450 devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear management-vrf-stats

Clears the management Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) rejection statistics.

Syntax

clear management-vrf-stats

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface management configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can use the show management-vrf command to verify the result of issuing the clear management-vrf-stats command.

Examples

The following example clears the management VRF rejection statistics.

device(config)# clear management-vrf-stats
clear notification-mac statistics

Clears the MAC-notification statistics, such as the number of trap messages and number of MAC notification events sent.

Syntax

clear notification-mac statistics

Command Default

The MAC-notification statistics are available on the device.

Modes

Global configuration
Privileged EXEC

Usage Guidelines

MAC notification statistics can be viewed using the show notification-mac display command.

Examples

The following example clears the MAC notification statistics:

device(config)# clear notification-mac statistics

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear openflow

Clears flows from the flow table.

Syntax

clear openflow (flowid flow-id | all)

Parameters

flowid flow-id
  Clears the given flow ID that you want to delete from the flow table.

all
  Deletes all flows from the flow table.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When an OpenFlow rule or all flows in the flow table need to be deleted you can use the clear openflow command with the all option. To delete a single OpenFlow rule based on a flow-id, use the clear openflow command with the flowid flow-id options.

Examples

The following example clears the flow with an ID of 6.

device# clear openflow flowid 6

The following example clears all flows in the flow table.

device# clear openflow all

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Command History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear port security

Clears port security data.

Syntax

```
clear port security { restricted-macs | statistics } { all | ethernet stack/slot/port }
```

Parameters

restricted-macs
Clears all restricted MAC addresses globally.

statistics
Clears violation statistics globally.

all
Clears information for all ports.

device# clear port security restricted-macs all

ethernet stack/slot/port
Clears information for the specified Ethernet port.

device# clear port security restricted-macs ethernet 1/1/1

Examples

The following example clears all restricted MAC addresses globally.

```
device# clear port security restricted-macs all
```

The following example clears restricted MAC addresses on a specific port.

```
device# clear port security restricted-macs ethernet 1/1/1
```

The following example clears violation statistics globally.

```
device# clear port security statistics all
```

The following example clears violation statistics on a specific port.

```
device# clear port security statistics ethernet 1/1/1
```
clear public-key

Clears the authorized client public key from the buffer.

Syntax

clear public-key

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Examples

The following example clears the client public key from the buffer.

device# clear public-key
clear pvstplus-protect-statistics

Clears the statistics of the PVST+ Protect feature, configured by means of the `pvstplus-protect` command.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
clear pvstplus-protect-statistics [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ]
clear pvstplus-protect-statistics [ lag lag-id ]
```

**Parameters**

- **ethernet**
  - Specifies an Ethernet port.
- **unit/slot/port**
  - Number of an Ethernet port. Ranging is allowed by means of the `to` keyword.
- **lag lag-id**
  - Specifies the LAG virtual interface.
- **to**
  - Enables optional ranging.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Examples**

This example clears the statistics of PVST+ Protect on all Ethernet interfaces, including the number of dropped PVST+ BPDUs.

```plaintext
device# clear pvstplus-protect-statistics
```

This example clears the statistics of PVST+ Protect on a single Ethernet interface.

```plaintext
device# clear pvstplus-protect-statistics ethernet 1/1/1
```

This example clears the statistics of PVST+ Protect on a range of Ethernet interfaces.

```plaintext
device# clear pvstplus-protect-statistics ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/4
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30mb</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <code>lag lag-id</code> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear stack ipc

Clears stack traffic statistics.

Syntax

clear stack ipc

Command Default

Stack traffic statistics are collected and retained.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the clear stack ipc command before issuing the show stack ipc command. This helps to ensure that the data are the most recent traffic statistics for the stack.

This command must be executed from the active stack controller.
Examples

The following example clears stack traffic statistics prior to using the `show stack ipc` command to display current stack traffic statistics.

```
device# clear stack ipc
device# show stack ipc
V15, G1, Recv: SkP0:3749372, Pl:3756064, MAIL:184291175, sum:191796611, t=457152.2
Message types have callbacks:
1 :Reliable IPC message 2 :Reliable IPC atomic 4 :fragmentation, jumbo
5 :probe by mailbox 6 :rel-mailbox 7 :test ipc
8 :disable keep-alive 9 :register cache 10:ipc dnld stk
11:chassis operation 12:ipc stk boot 13:Rconsole IPC message
14:auth msg 15:ipc erase flash 16:unconfigure
17:ipc stk boot 18:ss set 19:ssFlow IPC message
21:SYNC download reqeues 23:SYNC download 1 spec 28:SYNC client hello
30:SYNC dy chg error 32:active-uprintf 33:test auth msg
34:probe KA 39:unrel-mailbox 40:trunk-probe
Send message types:
[34]=1827543, [39]=30451, [40]=289420,
Recv message types:
[34]=912972, 914086, [39]=973492, 973440, [40]=700313,
Statistics:
send pkt num : 34068433, recv pkt num : 191796609,
send msg num : 79756048, recv msg num : 379902767,
send frag pkt num : 22264, recv frag pkt num : 493860,
recv frag alloc : 34068433,
Reliable-mail send success receive duplic
target ID 1 1 0 0
target MAC 15230 15230 0 0
unrel target ID 7615 0
There is 1 current jumbo IPC session
Possible errors:
*** recv from non-exist unit 2 times: unit 5
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.00a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear statistics

Clears all counters and statistics.

Syntax

clear statistics [ dos-attack | traffic-policy traffic-policy-name ]
clear statistics [ rate-counters ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | management number | tunnel [ number ] | unit number ]

Parameters

dos-attack
  Clears statistics about ICMP and TCP SYN packets dropped because burst thresholds were exceeded.

traffic-policy traffic-policy-name
  Clears traffic policy counters (access list and rate limit counters).

rate-counters
  Clears the rate counters.

ethernet unit/slot/port
  Clears egress queue statistics (resets the statistics to zero) for all unit/slot/port.

lag lag-id
  Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

management number
  Clears all statistics on a management port.

tunnel
  Clears all GRE tunnel statistics.
    number
    Clears GRE tunnel statistics for the specified tunnel.

unit number
  Clears a stack unit statistics.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following example clears the statistics for a specific Ethernet interface.

device(config)# clear statistics ethernet 1/1/1
The following example clears the rate counters for a tunnel interface.

```
device(config)# clear statistics rate-counters tunnel 2
```

The following example clears the statistics about ICMP and TCP SYN packets dropped.

```
device(config)# clear statistics dos-attack
```

The following example clears access list and rate limit counters.

```
device(config)# clear statistics traffic-policy counttwo
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <strong>lag lag-id</strong> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear statistics openflow

Clears OpenFlow statistics.

Syntax

clear statistics openflow { group | meter | controller }

Parameters

group
  Clears statistics for all groups.

meter
  Clears statistics for all meters.

controller
  Clears statistics for all controllers.

Modes

EXEC and Privileged EXEC mode

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command can be entered in three configuration modes as shown in the examples below.

Examples

The following example, entered in User EXEC mode, clears statistics for all groups in User EXEC mode.

device> clear statistics openflow group

The following example, entered in Privileged EXEC mode, clears statistics for all meters in Privileged EXEC mode.

device> enable
device# clear statistics openflow meter

device# configure terminal
device(config) # clear statistics openflow controller

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Command History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear stp-protect-statistics

Clears the BPDU drop counters for all ports on the device that have STP Protection enabled.

Syntax

clear stp-protect-statistics [ ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id ]

Parameters

  ethernet unit/slot/port
  Specifies the Ethernet interface on which to clear the BPDU drop counters.

  lag lag-id
  Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

Modes

  Privileged EXEC mode
  Global configuration mode
  Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

For each port that has STP Protection enabled, the ICX device counts and records the number of dropped BPDUs. You can use this command to clear the BPDU drop counters for all ports on the device, or for a specific port on the device.

Examples

The following example shows how to clear the BPDU drop counters on all ports.

device(config)# clear stp-protect-statistics

The following example shows how to clear the BPDU drop counter on a specific port.

device(config)# clear stp-protect-statistics ethernet 1/1/1

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add lag lag-id options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear webauth vlan

Clears the authenticated hosts or the blocked hosts.

Syntax

```
clear webauth vlan vlan-id{ authenticated-mac | block-mac } [ mac-address ]
```

Parameters

- **vlan-id**: Specifies the VLAN ID.
- **authenticated-mac**: Clears authenticated hosts in a Web Authentication VLAN. If a MAC address is specified, then only that host is cleared. If a MAC address is not specified, then all the authenticated hosts are cleared.
- **block-mac**: Clears the configured time duration users must wait before the next cycle of Web Authentication attempts is allowed. If a MAC address is specified, then only that host is unblocked. If no MAC address is specified, then all the hosts are unblocked.
- **mac-address**: Specifies the MAC address of the host. When used with **authenticated-mac** keyword, this is the dynamically authenticated host MAC address and when used with the **block-mac** keyword, this is the blocked host MAC address.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- VLAN configuration mode
- Web Authentication configuration mode

Examples

The following example clears all the authenticated hosts.

```
device# clear webauth vlan 10 authenticated-mac
```

The following example clears the host with MAC address 1111.2222.3333.

```
device# clear webauth vlan 10 authenticated-mac 1111.2222.3333
```

The following example unblocks an authenticated host.

```
device# clear webauth vlan 20 block-mac 1111.2222.3333
```
clear web-connection

Clears all web management sessions.

Syntax

clear web-connection

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Examples

The following example shows how to clear all the web management sessions.

device# clear web-connection
client

Configures cluster clients manually.

Syntax

```
client client-name
no client client-name
```

Command Default

Cluster clients are not configured.

Parameters

```
client-name
```

Specifies the name of the client. The client name is an ASCII string and can be up to 64 characters in length.

Modes

Cluster configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Client configuration requires client-name, RBridge ID, and Cluster Client Edge Port (CCEP). The client name can be different on the different cluster devices.

The no form of the command removes the manually configured cluster client.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the client manually.

```
device(config)# cluster SX 10
device(config-cluster-SX)# client client-2
device(config-cluster-SX-client-2)# rbridge-id 200
device(config-cluster-SX-client-2)# client-interface ethernet 1/2
device(config-cluster-SX-client-2)# deploy
```
client-auto-detect config

Configures the automatically detected cluster clients into the running configuration and deploys all of the automatically detected clients.

Syntax

client-auto-detect config [ deploy-all ]
no client-auto-detect config [ deploy-all ]

Command Default

The cluster clients are not automatically detected and deployed.

Parameters

deploy-all

Deploys all automatically detected cluster clients.

Modes

Cluster configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the configured and deployed automatically detected cluster clients.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the automatically detected clients into the running configuration.

device(config)# cluster SX 400
device(config-cluster-SX)# client-auto-detect config
client-auto-detect ethernet

Enables cluster client automatic configuration on a specific port or range of ports.

Syntax

```
client-auto-detect ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port | [ ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port ] ... ]
```

```
no client-auto-detect ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port | [ ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port ] ... ]
```

Command Default

Cluster client automatic configuration is not enabled on the ports.

Parameters

- `ethernet stackid/slot/port`
  
  Specifies the Ethernet port on which you want to enable the cluster client automatic configuration.

- `to stackid/slot/port`
  
  Specifies the range of ports on which you want to enable the cluster client automatic configuration.

Modes

Cluster configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command disables the cluster client automatic configuration on the ports.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable cluster client automatic configuration on an Ethernet port.

```
device(config)# cluster SX 400
device(config-cluster-SX)# client-auto-detect ethernet 1/1/15
```

The following example shows how to enable cluster client automatic configuration on a range of ports.

```
device(config)# cluster SX 400
device(config-cluster-SX)# client-auto-detect ethernet 1/1/15 to 1/1/18
```
client-auto-detect start

Starts the cluster client automatic configuration.

Syntax

client-auto-detect start [ config-deploy-all ]

Command Default

The client automatic detection process is not enabled.

Parameters

config-deploy-all

Configures and deploys all automatically detected clients.

Modes

Cluster configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Make sure that the network connection and configuration are in place before using this command. Within one minute of the time that each client is discovered, the client is automatically configured and deployed into the running configuration.

Within one minute of configuring this command, the system reports information and errors (if there are mismatches, such as an LACP configuration mismatch). You can fix a mismatch while the process is running.

Use the config-deploy-all option as an alternative to the client-auto-detect config command. The client-auto-detect config command also configures automatically detected clients into the running configuration and deploys all of the automatically detected clients.

Examples

The following example shows how to start the client automatic configuration process.

device(config)# cluster SX 400
device(config-cluster-SX)# client-auto-detect start
**client-auto-detect stop**

Stops the automatic configuration process of the running cluster client.

**Syntax**

```
client-auto-detect stop
```

**Command Default**

The automatic configuration process of the running cluster client is not stopped if the client automatic detection process is enabled using the `client-auto-detect ethernet` command.

**Modes**

Cluster configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

All auto-detected but unconfigured clients will be removed.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to stop the automatic configuration process of the running cluster client.

```
device(config)# cluster SX 400
device(config-cluster-SX)# client-auto-detect stop
```
client-interface

Configures the physical port or static LAG port as the Cluster Client Edge Port (CCEP).

**Syntax**

```
client-interface { ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id }  
noclient-interface { ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id }
```

**Command Default**

A port is not configured as the CCEP.

**Parameters**

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Configures the specified Ethernet port as the client CCEP.

- **lag lag-id**
  - Configures the specified LAG as the client CCEP.

**Modes**

- Cluster configuration mode
- Cluster client configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command removes the port as the CCEP.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure a port as the CCEP.

```
device(config)# cluster SX 400
device(config-cluster-SX)# client 1
device(config-cluster-SX-client-1)# client-interface ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-cluster-SX-client-1)# deploy
```
client-interfaces shutdown

Shuts down all the local client interfaces in the cluster.

Syntax

client-interfaces shutdown
no client-interfaces shutdown

Command Default

Client interfaces are active.

Modes

Cluster configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the client-interfaces shutdown command when performing a hitless upgrade operation. This command can be used to shut down all the local client interfaces in the cluster, resulting in fail-over of traffic to the peer device.

The no form of the command removes the client interface shutdown.

Examples

The following example shows how to shut down all the client interfaces in the cluster.

device(config)# cluster SX 4000
device(config-cluster-SX)# client-interfaces shutdown
**client-isolation**

Isolates the client from the network when Cluster Communication Protocol (CCP) is not operational.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
client-isolation strict
no client-isolation strict
```

**Command Default**

Client isolation is in loose mode.

**Parameters**

- **strict**
  
  Specifies the strict isolation mode.

**Modes**

Cluster configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

In strict mode, when the CCP goes down, the interfaces on both the cluster devices are administratively shut down. In strict mode, the client is completely isolated from the network if the CCP is not operational.

In loose mode (default), when the CCP goes down, the peer device performs the master/slave negotiation. After negotiation, the slave shuts down its peer ports, whereas the master peer ports continue to forward the traffic (keepalive VLAN configured).

MCT cluster devices can operate in two modes. Both peer devices must be configured in the same mode.

**NOTE**

The CLI allows modification of the client isolation mode on MCT cluster devices even when the cluster is deployed. You must create the same isolation mode on both cluster devices.

The **no** form of the command sets client isolation mode back to loose mode.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure the client isolation strict mode.

```plaintext
device(config)# cluster SX 4000
device(config-cluster-SX)# client-isolation strict
```
client-to-client-reflection

Enables routes from one client to be reflected to other clients by the host device on which it is configured.

Syntax

client-to-client-reflection

no client-to-client-reflection

Command Default

This feature is enabled.

Modes

BGP configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode
BGP address-family L2VPN EVPN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the no form of this command to restore the default.

The host device on which it is configured becomes the route-reflector server.

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Examples

This example configures client-to-client reflection on the BGP4 host device.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# client-to-client-reflection

This example disables client-to-client reflection on the BGP4+ host device.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# no client-to-client-reflection
**clock set**

Sets the local clock time and date.

**Syntax**

```
clock set hh:mm:ss mm-dd-yy/yyyy
```

**Parameters**

- **hh:mm:ss**
  
  Specifies the local clock time in hours, minutes, and seconds.

- **mm-dd-yy/yyyy**
  
  Specifies the local clock date in month, day, and year format. Year may be specified with two or four numbers.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Valid date and time settings range from January 1, 1970 to December 31, 2035.

An active NTP server, if configured, automatically updates and overrides the local clock time.

**Examples**

The following example sets the time and date to 31 minutes past 4pm in the afternoon on July 28, 2016, for the local device:

```
device# clock set 16:31:35 07-28-16
```
clock summer-time

Sets the device clock summer-time and time zone options.

**Syntax**

```
clock summer-time

clock summer-time [ zone { australia australia-time | europe europe-time | gmt gmt-time | us us-time } start mm-dd-yy hh:mm:ss end mm-dd-yy hh:mm:ss ] [ offset offset-value ]

no clock summer-time

no clock summer-time [ zone { australia australia-time | europe europe-time | gmt gmt-time | us us-time } start mm-dd-yy hh:mm:ss end mm-dd-yy hh:mm:ss ] [ offset offset-value ]
```

**Command Default**

The default start and end time of day light savings will depend on the longitude of the country. See the Usage Guidelines section for details.

**Parameters**

- **australia australia-time**
  Specifies the Australia time zone. The value can be one of the following: cst (UTC+9.5), est (UTC+10), wst (UTC+8).

- **europe europe-time**
  Specifies the Europe time zone. The value can be one of the following: gmt (UTC), bst (UTC+1), ist (UTC+8), wet (UTC), west (UTC+1), cest (UTC+2), cest (UTC+2), cet (UTC+3), msk (UTC+3), msd (UTC+4).

- **gmt gmt-time**
  Specifies the GMT time zone. The value can be one of the following: gmt+00 (United Kingdom), gmt+01 (France, Germany), gmt+02 (Eastern Europe, South Africa), gmt+03, gmt+03:30, gmt+04, gmt+04:30, gmt+05, gmt+05:30 (India), gmt+06, gmt+06:30, gmt+07, gmt+08 (China, Hong Kong, Taiwan), gmt+09 (Japan, Korea), gmt+09:30, gmt+10 (Australia), gmt+10:30, gmt+11, gmt+11:30, gmt+12, gmt-01, gmt-02, gmt-03, gmt-03:30, gmt-04, gmt-05, gmt-06, gmt-07, gmt-08, gmt-08:30, gmt-09, gmt-09:30, gmt-10, gmt-11, gmt-12.

- **us us-time**
  Specifies the US time zone. The value can be one of the following: alaska, aleutian, arizona, central, east-indiana, eastern, hawaii, michigan, mountain, pacific, samoa.

- **start mm-dd-yy hh:mm:ss**
  Specifies the summer-time start date and time for the local clock time in month, day, and year and hours, minutes, and seconds.

- **end mm-dd-yy hh:mm:ss**
  Specifies the summer-time end date and time for the local clock time in month, day, and year and hours, minutes, and seconds.

- **offset offset-value**
  Specifies the summer-time offset, in minutes.
**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `clock summer-time` command without any parameters sets the default daylight savings time for the corresponding time zone. Use this command with specific parameters if you need to manually configure the local clock summer-time and time zones values. Use the `clock timezone` command to set the device clock time zone with a default daylight savings time.

By default, daylight savings are implemented according to time zone in three sets of dates and times:

- USA—Summer time starts at 2:00am on the second Sunday of March and ends at 2:00am on the first Sunday of November.
- Europe—Summer time starts at 2:00am on the last Sunday of March and ends at 2:00am on the last Sunday of October.
- Rest of the world—Summer time starts at 2:00am on the last Sunday of March and ends at 2:00am on the last Sunday of October, but some countries have different start and end dates depending on the longitude.

When the configured time zone is different from the existing time zone due to a configuration of the time zone using the `clock summer-time` command, a y/n option appears.

The `no` form of this command disables daylight savings.

**Examples**

The following example sets the local device clock that resides in the US Central time zone to the US Mountain standard time zone, and you are reminded of this change with a y/n prompt. The daylight savings times are also different than the default for any US time zone.

```
device# configure terminal
Router(config)# clock summer-time zone us mountain start 10-30-16 02:00:00 end 02-27-17 02:00:00 offset 30
You are about to change the timezone config do you want to continue yes or no (enter 'y' or 'n'): y
```

The following example removes the daylight savings set for the local device clock.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# no clock summer-time
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was modified to add subsets of time zones specific to Australia and Europe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**clock timezone**

Sets the device system clock time zone options using either Greenwich Mean time (GMT) or a specified global region with a subzone that uses Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) plus or minus a number of hours.

**Syntax**

```
clock timezone { australia australia-time | europe europe-time | gmt gmt-time | us us-time }
no clock timezone { australia australia-time | europe europe-time | gmt gmt-time | us us-time }
```

**Parameters**

- **australia australia-time**
  - Specifies the Australia time zone. The value can be one of the following: cst (UTC+9.5), est (UTC+10), wst (UTC +8).

- **europe europe-time**
  - Specifies the Europe time zone. The value can be one of the following: gmt (UTC), bst (UTC+1), ist (UTC+8), wet (UTC), west (UTC+1), cet (UTC+1), cest (UTC+2), eet (UTC+3), msk (UTC+3), msd (UTC+4).

- **gmt gmt-time**
  - Specifies the GMT time zone. The value can be one of the following: gmt+00 (United Kingdom), gmt+01 (France, Germany), gmt+02 (Eastern Europe, South Africa), gmt+03, gmt+03:30, gmt+04, gmt+04:30, gmt+05, gmt+05:30 (India), gmt+06, gmt+06:30, gmt+07, gmt+08 (China, Hong Kong, Taiwan), gmt+09 (Japan, Korea), gmt+09:30, gmt+10 (Australia), gmt+10:30, gmt+11, gmt+11:30, gmt+12, gmt-01, gmt-02, gmt-03, gmt-04, gmt-05, gmt-06, gmt-07, gmt-08, gmt-08:30, gmt-09, gmt-09:30, gmt-10, gmt-11, gmt-12.

- **us us-time**
  - Specifies the US time zone. The value can be one of the following: alaska, aleutian, arizona, central, east-indiana, eastern, hawaii, michigan, mountain, pacific, samoa.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command if you need to manually configure the local clock summer-time and time zones values. Use the `clock timezone` command to set only the clock time zone.

The `no` form of this command resets the default summer-time and zone values.

**Examples**

The following example sets the device clock to the Australia western standard time zone.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# clock timezone australia wst
```
The following example sets the device clock to the US Mountain time zone.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# clock timezone us mountain

### History

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</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>This command was modified to add subsets of time zones specific to Australia and Europe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cluster

Configures a Multi-Chassis Trunking (MCT) cluster.

Syntax

```
cluster [ cluster-name ] cluster-id
no cluster [ cluster-name ] cluster-id
```

Command Default

An MCT cluster is not configured.

Parameters

- **cluster-name**
  Specifies the cluster name as an ASCII string. The cluster name can be up to 64 characters in length.

- **cluster-id**
  Specifies the cluster ID. The ID value range can be from 1 through 4095.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `cluster-name` variable is optional; the device auto-generates `cluster-name` as CLUSTER-X when only the cluster ID is specified.

**NOTE**

The `cluster-id` variable must be the same on both cluster devices.

The **no** form of the command removes the MCT cluster configuration.

Examples

The following example configures an MCT cluster.

```
device(config)# cluster SX 4000
device(config-cluster-SX)# rbridge-id 3
```
cluster-id

Configures a cluster ID for the route reflector.

Syntax

```
cluster-id { num | ip-addr }
no cluster-id { num | ip-addr }
```

Command Default

The default cluster ID is the device ID.

Parameters

```
num
  Integer value for cluster ID. Range is from 1 through 65535.

ip-addr
  IPv4 address in dotted-decimal notation.
```

Modes

BGP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When configuring multiple route reflectors in a cluster, use the same cluster ID to avoid loops within the cluster.

The no form of the command restores the default.

Examples

The following example configures a cluster ID for the route reflector.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# cluster-id 1234
```
compare-routerid

Enables comparison of device IDs, so that the path-comparison algorithm compares the device IDs of neighbors that sent otherwise equal-length paths.

Syntax

```
compare-routerid
no compare-routerid
```

Modes

BGP configuration mode

Examples

The following example configures the device always to compare device IDs.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# compare-routerid
```
confederation identifier

Configures a BGP confederation identifier.

**Syntax**

```
confederation identifier autonomous-system number
no confederation identifier
```

**Command Default**

No BGP confederation identifier is identified.

**Parameters**

*autonomous-system number*

Specifies an autonomous system number (ASN). The configurable range of values is from 1 through 4294967295.

**Modes**

BGP configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command removes a BGP confederation identifier.

**Examples**

The following example specifies that confederation 65220 belongs to autonomous system 100.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# local-as 65220
device(config-bgp-router)# confederation identifier 100
```
confederation peers

Configures subautonomous systems to belong to a single confederation.

Syntax

```
confederation peers autonomous-system number [...autonomous-system number ]
no confederation peers
```

Command Default

No BGP peers are configured to be members of a BGP confederation.

Parameters

```
autonomous-system number
```

Autonomous system (AS) numbers for BGP peers that will belong to the confederation. The configurable range of values is from 1 through 4294967295.

Modes

BGP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command removes an autonomous system from the confederation.

Examples

The following example configures autonomous systems 65520, 65521, and 65522 to belong to a single confederation under the identifier 100.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# local-as 65020
device(config-bgp-router)# confederation identifier 100
device(config-bgp-router)# confederation peers 65520 65521 65522
```
console timeout

Configures the idle time for a serial console session.

Syntax

console timeout time
no console timeout time

Command Default

By default, an ICX device does not time out serial console sessions.

Parameters

time

The time a serial session can remain idle before it is timed out, in minutes. The valid range is from 0 through 240. The default value is 0 (no timeout).

Modes

Global configuration mode
Stacking configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

A serial session remains open indefinitely until you close it. You can define how many minutes a serial management session can remain idle before it is timed out.

NOTE
You must enable AAA support for console commands, AAA authentication, and EXEC authorization to set the console idle time.

NOTE
In RADIUS, the standard attribute Idle-Timeout is used to define the console session timeout value. The attribute Idle-Timeout value is specified in seconds. Within the switch, the idle-Timeout value is truncated to the nearest minute, because the switch configuration is defined in minutes.

You can also configure the console timeout (in minutes) on all stack units (including the Active Controller).

The no form of the command removes the timeout settings.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the console session timeout as 10 minutes.

device(config)# console timeout 10
The following example shows how to configure the console timeout on a stack unit.

device(config)# stack unit 3
device(config-unit=3)# console timeout 5
copy disk0

Copies the license, running configuration, and startup configuration from disk0 to flash.

Syntax

```
copy disk0 [ license | running-config | startup-config ] filename
```

Parameters

- **license**
  
  Copies the software license from disk0 to flash.

- **running-config**
  
  Copies the running configuration from disk0 to flash.

- **startup-config**
  
  Copies the startup-configuration from disk0 to flash.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use the `show files` command to verify if the running configuration and startup configuration are copied to flash correctly. Use the `show license` command to verify if the license is copied correctly.

Examples

The following example shows copying the license from disk0 to flash.

```
device# copy disk0 license 20140611132829945ICX7450-PREM-LIC-SW.XML unit 1
```

Copy Software License from disk0 to Flash

The following example shows copying the running configuration from disk0 to flash.

```
device# copy disk0 running-config running-config
```

The following example shows copying the log file.

```
device# copy flash disk0 file ./logs/pid-log.txt pid-log-ruckus
Done.
```

History

<table>
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<td>08.0.30</td>
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</table>
copy disk0 flash

Copies configuration data from an external USB disk to flash.

Syntax

copy disk0 flash file-name { bootrom | client-certificate | client-private-key | file | fips-bootrom-sig | fips-primary-sig | fips-secondary-sig | local-pri | local-sec | primary | secondary | trust-certificate }

Parameters

bootrom
Specifies a boot ROM image.

client-certificate
Specifies a client RSA certificate.

client-private-key
Specifies a client RSA private key.

file file-name
Specifies a file.

fips-bootrom-sig
Specifies a boot Rom signature file.

fips-primary-sig
Specifies a primary signature file.

fips-secondary-sig
Specifies a secondary signature file.

local-pri
Specifies a primary code image on the local unit.

local-sec
Specifies a secondary code image on the local unit.

primary
Specifies a primary code image.

secondary
Specifies a secondary code image.

trust-certificate
Specifies a trust certificate.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode.
Examples

The following example copies a boot ROM image from an external USB disk to flash.

device# copy disk0 flash 8.0.60a.bin bootrom
**copy flash disk0**

Copies the image binary stored in primary or secondary partition of the flash to the external USB flash drive.

**Syntax**

```
copy flash disk0 { file | primary | secondary } file name
```

**Parameters**

- **file**
  Specifies the file to be copied.

- **primary**
  Specifies the primary partition of the flash where the source file is located.

- **secondary**
  Specifies the secondary partition of the flash where the source file is located.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `show files disk0` to verify the files copied.

**Examples**

The following example shows copying the image binary stored in the primary partition of the flash to the external USB.

```
device# copy flash disk0 primary SWR08030q040.bin
Flash Memory Write (8192 bytes per dot)
........................................................................................................
...........
Copy Done.
```

The following example shows copying the core files from the flash to disk0.

```
device# copy flash disk0 file ./cores/core_1078-1.gz  core-file
Automatic copy to member units: 1
Flash Memory Write (8192 bytes per dot) ICX7450-48
Switch#........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
........................................................................................................
.......................................................................................Copy Done.
```

The following example shows copying the log files from flash to disk0.

```
device# copy flash disk0 file ./logs/pid-log.txt pid-log-ruckus
Done.
```
## History

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</table>
copy flash flash

Copies the flash image between primary and secondary flash memory or from active controller primary or secondary flash memory to a stack unit.

Syntax

copy flash flash [ primary | secondary | unit-id-pri unit-num | unit-id-sec unit-num ]

Command Default

N/A

Parameters

primary
   Copy secondary flash to primary flash

secondary
   Copy primary flash to secondary flash

unit-id-pri unit-num
   Copy active primary image to unit ID

unit-id-sec unit-num
   Copy active secondary image to unit ID

unit-num
   Stack unit ID

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

The command can be used to overcome stack unit image mismatches.

In place of a single unit ID (unit-num), the command can accept a list of stack unit IDs, a range of stack unit IDs, or a combination of the two. IDs in a list must be separated by commas. Ranges of IDs are identified by a hyphen. No spaces may be used in lists or ranges.

Examples

In the following example, active controller primary flash image is copied to stack unit 2.

device# copy flash flash unit-id-pri 2
In the following example, active controller secondary flash image is copied to a series of stack units (2, 3, and 4) and a range (5-8).

device# copy flash flash unit-id-sec 2,3,4,5-8
**copy flash scp**

Uploads a copy of an OS image file from a Fastiron device's primary or secondary flash memory to an SCP server. The syntax for copying an image between two devices under test (DUTs) is different from the syntax for uploading from an ICX device to a Linux or a Windows server.

**Syntax**

Syntax for copying an image between two DUTs:

```plaintext
copy flash scp { ipv4-address- | ipv4-hostname- | ipv6 { ipv6-address-prefix/prefix-length | ipv6-hostname- } outgoing-interface { ethernet stackid/slot/port | ve ve-number } } [ public-key { dsa | rsa } ] [ remote-port ] remote-filename
```

Syntax for uploading from an ICX device to a Linux or a Windows server:

```plaintext
copy flash scp { ipv4-address- | ipv4-hostname- | ipv6 { ipv6-address-prefix/prefix-length | ipv6-hostname- } outgoing-interface { ethernet stackid/slot/port | ve ve-number } } [ public-key { dsa | rsa } ] [ remote-port ] remote-filename { flash:primary | secondary }
```

**Parameters**

- **ipv4-address-**
  Specifies the IPV4 address of the SCP server.

- **ipv4-hostname-**
  Specifies the IP hostname of the SCP server.

- **ipv6**
  Specifies the IPV6 address method for SCP file transfer.

- **ipv6-address-prefix/prefix-length**
  Specifies the IPV6 address of the SCP server. You must specify this address in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons, as documented in RFC 2373.

- **ipv6-hostname-**
  Specifies the IPv6 hostname of the SCP server.

- **outgoing-interface**
  Specifies the interface to be used to reach the remote host.

- **ethernet stackid/slot/port**
  Configures an Ethernet interface as the outgoing interface.

- **ve ve-number**
  Configures a virtual interface (VE) as the outgoing interface.

- **public-key**
  Specifies the type of public key authentication to use for the connection, either digital signature algorithm (DSA) or Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA). If you do not configure this parameter, the default authentication type is password.

- **dsa**
  Specifies DSA as the public key authentication.
rsa
   Specifies RSA as the public key authentication.

remote-port
   Specifies the remote port number for the TCP connection.

remote-filename
   Specifies the name of the file in the SCP server that is be transferred. You can specify up to 127 characters for
   the filename.

flash:primary
   Specifies the binary image in primary flash memory. Configure the flash:primary keyword when transferring
   files between DUTs,. See the usage note regarding using this keyword when transferring files between DUTs.

primary
   Specifies the binary image in primary flash memory.

secondary
   Specifies the binary image in secondary flash memory.

Modes
Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines
You are prompted for username and password when you configure this command.

    NOTE
When transferring files between DUTs, you should configure the flash:primary keyword instead of the
primary keyword because the SCP server does not support remote-filename aliases.

Examples
The following example uploads a copy of an OS image file from the primary flash memory on an ICX device to the SCP
server:

device# copy flash scp 10.20.1.1 SPS08040-scp.bin primary
device# copy flash scp 10.20.1.1 SPS08040-scp.bin secondary

The following example uploads a copy of an OS image file from the primary flash memory on an ICX device to an SCP
server with the IP address of 172.26.51.180 :

device# copy flash scp 172.26.51.180 filename primary

The following example specifies that the SCP connection is established using SSH public key authentication:

device# copy flash scp 172.26.51.180 public-key dsa filename primary

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
copy flash tftp

Copies contents on the device flash memory to a TFTP server.

Syntax

```
copy flash tftp { ipv4-address | ipv6-address } file-name { file | primary | secondary }
```

Parameters

- `ipv4-address`
  Specifies the IPv4 address of the TFTP server.
- `ipv6-address`
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the TFTP server.
- `file-name`
  Specifies the name of the file that must be copied from the flash memory to the TFTP server.
- `file`
  Copies a file from flash memory to the TFTP server.
- `primary`
  Copies the primary code image to the TFTP server.
- `secondary`
  Copies the secondary code image to the TFTP server.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example copies the primary code image from the device flash to the TFTP server.

```
device# copy flash tftp 192.168.10.1 kxz10100.bin primary
```
**copy running-config disk0**

Copies the running configuration from internal flash to external USB flash drive.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
copy running-config disk0 {filename}
```

**Parameters**

- **filename**
  Specifies the system's running configuration file.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `show files` command to verify the running configuration is copied.

**Examples**

The following example shows copying the running configuration from the internal flash to the external USB flash drive.

```plaintext
device# copy running-config disk0 running-config7750
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
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<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
copy running-config scp

Uploads a copy of the running configuration file from a FastIron device to an SCP server.

Syntax

```
copy running-config scp { ipv4-address | ipv4-hostname | ipv6 { ipv6-address | ipv6-hostname } outgoing-interface 
  { ethernet stackid/slot/port | ve ve-number } } [ public-key { dsa | rsa } ] [ remote-port ] remote-filename
```

Parameters

- **ipv4-address**
  Specifies the IPv4 address of the SCP server.

- **ipv4-hostname**
  Specifies the IP hostname of the SCP server.

- **ipv6**
  Specifies the IPv6 address method for SCP file transfer.

- **ipv6-address**
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the SCP server. You must specify this address in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons, as documented in RFC 2373.

- **ipv6-hostname**
  Specifies the IPv6 hostname of the SCP server.

- **outgoing-interface**
  Specifies the interface to be used to reach the remote host.

- **ethernet stackid/slot/port**
  Configures an Ethernet interface as the outgoing interface.

- **ve ve-number**
  Configures a virtual interface (VE) as the outgoing interface.

- **public-key**
  Specifies the type of public key authentication to use for the connection, either digital signature algorithm (DSA) or Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA). If you do not configure this parameter, the default authentication type is password.

- **dsa**
  Specifies DSA as the public key authentication.

- **rsa**
  Specifies RSA as the public key authentication.

- **remote-port**
  Specifies the remote port number for the TCP connection.

- **remote-filename**
  Specifies the name of the file in the SCP server that is going to be uploaded. You can specify up to 127 characters for the filename.
**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You are prompted for username and password when you configure this command.

**Examples**

The following example uploads a copy of the running configuration file from a FastIron device to a 172.26.51.180 SCP server:

device# copy running-config scp 172.26.51.180 runConfig

**History**

<table>
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</table>
copy running-config tftp

Uploads a copy of the running configuration file from a Layer 2 or Layer 3 switch to a Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) server.

Syntax

copy running-config tftp tftp-ip-addr file-name

Parameters

tftp-ip-addr
The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the TFTP server.

file-name
Specifies the file name.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example uploads a copy of the running configuration file to a TFTP server.

device# copy running-config tftp 192.168.14.26 copyrun
**copy scp flash**

Downloads from an SCP server a copy of the OS image file to a FastIron's device's primary or secondary flash memory or a copy of the boot file or the signature file to the FastIron device. The syntax for copying an image between two devices under test (DUTs) is different from the syntax for downloading from a DUT to a Linux or a Windows server.

**Syntax**

Syntax for copying an image between two DUTs:

```
copy scp flash { ipv4-address | ipv4-hostname | ipv6 { ipv6-address | ipv6-hostname } outgoing-interface { ethernet stackid/slot/port | ve ve-number } } [ public-key { dsa | rsa } ] [ remote-port ] remote-filename { { flash:primary | secondary } | bootrom | { fips-primary-sig | fips-secondary-sig | fips-bootrom-sig } }
```

Syntax for downloading from a DUT to a Linux or a Windows server:

```
copy scp flash { ipv4-address | ipv4-hostname | ipv6 { ipv6-address | ipv6-hostname } outgoing-interface { ethernet stackid/slot/port | ve ve-number } } [ public-key { dsa | rsa } ] [ remote-port ] remote-filename { { primary | secondary } | bootrom | { fips-primary-sig | fips-secondary-sig | fips-bootrom-sig } }
```

**Parameters**

- **ipv4-address**
  Specifies the IPv4 address of the SCP server.

- **ipv4-hostname**
  Specifies the IP hostname of the SCP server.

- **ipv6**
  Specifies the IPv6 address method for SCP file transfer.

- **ipv6-address**
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the SCP server.

- **ipv6-hostname**
  Specifies the IPv6 hostname of the SCP server.

- **outgoing-interface**
  Specifies the interface to be used to reach the remote host.

- **ethernet stackid/slot/port**
  Configures an Ethernet interface as the outgoing interface.

- **ve ve-number**
  Configures a virtual interface (VE) as the outgoing interface.

- **public-key**
  Specifies the type of public key authentication to use for the connection, either digital signature algorithm (DSA) or Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA). If you do not configure this parameter, the default authentication type is password.

- **dsa**
  Specifies DSA as the public key authentication.

- **rsa**
  Specifies RSA as the public key authentication.
remote-port
   Specifies the remote port number for the TCP connection.

remote-filename
   Specifies the name of the file in the SCP server that is to be transferred. You can specify up to 127 characters for the filename.

flash:primary
   Specifies the binary image in primary flash memory. Configure the flash:primary keyword when transferring files between DUTs. See the usage note regarding using this keyword when transferring files between DUTs.

primary
   Specifies the binary image in primary flash memory. Configure the primary keyword when transferring files between DUTs. See the usage note regarding using this keyword when transferring files between DUTs.

secondary
   Specifies the binary image in secondary flash memory.

bootrom
   Specifies the boot file image in the SCP server.

fips-primary-sig
   Specifies the signature filename in SCP server.

fips-secondary-sig
   Specifies the signature filename in SCP server.

fips-bootrom-sig
   Specifies the signature filename in SCP server.

Modes
   Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines
   You are prompted for username and password when you configure this command.

   NOTE
   When transferring files between DUTs, you should configure the flash:primary keyword instead of the primary keyword because the SCP server does not support remote-filename aliases.

Examples
   The following example copies an image from an SCP server to an ICX device:

   device# copy scp flash 10.20.1.1 SPR08030.bin primary
   device# copy scp flash 10.20.1.1 SPR08030.bin secondary
   
   The following example downloads a copy of the signature file from a 172.26.51.180 SCP server to an ICX device:
   
   device# copy scp flash 172.26.51.180 /tftpboot/ICX7450.sig fips-primary-sig
<table>
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<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>The <strong>icx6450</strong> and <strong>icx6610</strong> options were removed as they are supported only on ICX 6450 and ICX 6610 devices respectively.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
copy scp license

Downloads a copy of the license file from an SCP server to the FastIron device.

Syntax

```bash
copy scp license { ipv4-address- | ipv4-hostname- | ipv6 { ipv6-address- | ipv6-hostname- } outgoing-interface { ethernet stackid/slot/port | ve ve-number } } [ public-key { dsa | rsa } ] [ remote-port ] remote-filename [ unit unit-id ]
```

Parameters

- `ipv4-address-`
  Specifies the IPV4 address of the SCP server, using 8-bit values in dotted decimal notation.

- `ipv4-hostname-`
  Specifies the IP hostname of the SCP server.

- `ipv6`
  Specifies the IPV6 address method for SCP file transfer.

- `ipv6-address-prefix/prefix-length`
  Specifies the IPV6 address of the SCP server. You must specify this address in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons, as documented in RFC 2373.

- `ipv6-hostname-`
  Specifies the IPv6 hostname of the SCP server.

- `outgoing-interface`
  Specifies the interface to be used to reach the remote host.

- `ethernet stackid/slot/port`
  Configures an Ethernet interface as the outgoing interface.

- `ve ve-number`
  Configures a virtual interface (VE) as the outgoing interface.

- `public-key`
  Specifies the type of public key authentication to use for the connection, either digital signature algorithm (DSA) or Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA). If you do not configure this parameter, the default authentication type is password.

- `dsa`
  Specifies DSA as the public key authentication.

- `rsa`
  Specifies RSA as the public key authentication.

- `remote-port`
  Specifies the local port number for the TCP connection.

- `remote-filename`
  Specifies the name of the file in the SCP server that is to be transferred. You can specify up to 127 characters for the filename.
**unit unit-id**

Specifies the unit ID of the device in the stack. If two or more pizza-box devices are connected and acting as a single device, a single management ID is assigned to the stack.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You are prompted for username and password when you configure this command.

**Examples**

The following example downloads a copy of the license file from an SCP server to a FastIron device:

```
Device# copy scp license 172.26.21.180 /tftpboot/abc.xml unit 1
Device#
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
copy scp running-config

Downloads a copy of the running configuration file from an SCP server to a FastIron device.

Syntax

```plaintext
copy scp running-config { ipv4-address | ipv4-hostname | ipv6 { ipv6-address | ipv6-hostname } } [ outgoing-interface { ethernet stackid/slot/port | ve ve-number } ] [ public-key { dsa | rsa } ] [ remote-port ] remote-filename overwrite
```

Parameters

- **ipv4-address**: Specifies the IPV4 address of the SCP server.
- **ipv4-hostname**: Specifies the IP hostname of the SCP server.
- **ipv6**: Specifies the IPV6 address method for SCP file transfer.
- **ipv6-address-prefix**: Specifies the IPV6 address of the SCP server. You must specify this address in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons, as documented in RFC 2373.
- **ipv6-hostname**: Specifies the IPv6 hostname of the SCP server.
- **outgoing-interface**: Specifies the interface to be used to reach the remote host.
  - **ethernet stackid/slot/port**: Configures an Ethernet interface as the outgoing interface.
  - **ve ve-number**: Configures a virtual interface (VE) as the outgoing interface.
- **public-key**: Specifies the type of public key authentication to use for the connection, either digital signature algorithm (DSA) or Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA). If you do not configure this parameter, the default authentication type is password.
  - **dsa**: Specifies DSA as the public key authentication.
  - **rsa**: Specifies RSA as the public key authentication.
- **remote-port**: Specifies the remote port number for the TCP connection.
- **remote-filename**: Specifies the name of the file in the SCP server that is to be transferred. You can specify up to 127 characters for the filename.
**Commands C**
copy scp running-config

**overwrite**
Specifies that the FastIron device should overwrite the current configuration file with the copied file. If you do not specify the `overwrite` keyword, the device copies the downloaded file into the current running or startup configuration but does not overwrite the current configuration.

**Modes**
Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**
You are prompted for username and password when you configure this command.

**Examples**
The following example downloads a copy of the running configuration file from an SCP server to a FastIron device:

```
device# copy scp running-config 172.26.51.180 abc.cfg
```

The following example downloads a copy of the running configuration file from an SCP server to a FastIron device and overwrite the current configuration file with the copied file:

```
device# copy scp running-config 172.26.51.180 abc.cfg overwrite
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
copy scp startup-config

Downloads a copy of the startup configuration file from an SCP server to a FastIron device.

Syntax

```
copy scp startup-config { ipv4-address | ipv4-hostname | ipv6 { ipv6-address | ipv6-hostname } outgoing-interface 
   { ethernet stackid/slot/port | ve ve-number } [ public-key { dsa | rsa } ] [ remote-port ] remote-filename
```

Parameters

- **ipv4-address**
  Specifies the IPv4 address of the SCP server, using 8-bit values in dotted decimal notation.

- **ipv4-hostname**
  Specifies the IP hostname of the SCP server.

- **ipv6**
  Specifies the IPv6 address method for SCP file transfer.

- **ipv6-address**
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the SCP server. You must specify this address in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons, as documented in RFC 2373.

- **ipv6-hostname**
  Specifies the IPv6 hostname of the SCP server.

- **outgoing-interface**
  Specifies the interface to be used to reach the remote host.

- **ethernet stackid/slot/port**
  Configures an Ethernet interface as the outgoing interface.

- **ve ve-number**
  Configures a virtual interface (VE) as the outgoing interface.

- **public-key**
  Specifies the type of public key authentication to use for the connection, either digital signature algorithm (DSA) or Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA). If you do not configure this parameter, the default authentication type is password.

  - **dsa**
    Specifies DSA as the public key authentication.

  - **rsa**
    Specifies RSA as the public key authentication.

- **remote-port**
  Specifies the remote port number for the TCP connection.

- **remote-filename**
  Specifies the name of the file in the SCP server that is be transferred. You can specify up to 127 characters for the filename.
Modes
Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines
You are prompted for username and password when you configure this command.

Examples
The following example downloads a copy of the startup configuration file from an SCP server to a FastIron device:

    device# copy scp startup-config 172.26.51.180 abc.cfg

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
copy startup-config disk0

Copies the configuration file present on the external USB to the systems startup configuration file.

Syntax

    copy startup-config disk0 \{ filename \}

Parameters

    filename
        The system's startup configuration file.

Modes

    Privileged EXEC.

Usage Guidelines

    Use the show files command to verify the startup configuration is copied.

Examples

    The following example shows copying the configuration file from the external USB to the system's startup configuration file.

    device# copy startup-config disk0 startup-config7750
    SYNCING IMAGE TO FLASH. DO NOT SWITCH OVER OR POWER DOWN THE UNIT(8192 bytes per dot)...
    Done.
    Copy Done.

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
copy startup-config scp

Uploads a copy of the startup configuration file from a FastIron device to an SCP server.

Syntax

```
copy startup-config scp { ipv4-address- | ipv4-hostname- | ipv6 { ipv6-address- | ipv6-hostname- } outgoing-interface 
{ ethernet stackid/slot/port | ve ve-number } } [ public-key { dsa | rsa } ] [ remote-port ] remote-filename
```

Parameters

- `ipv4-address-`  
  Specifies the IPV4 address of the SCP server, using 8-bit values in dotted decimal notation.

- `ipv4-hostname-`  
  Specifies the IP hostname of the SCP server.

- `ipv6`  
  Specifies the IPV6 address method for SCP file transfer.

- `ipv6-address-prefix/prefix-length`  
  Specifies the IPV6 address of the SCP server. You must specify this address in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons, as documented in RFC 2373.

- `ipv6-hostname-`  
  Specifies the IPv6 hostname of the SCP server.

- `outgoing-interface`  
  Specifies the interface to be used to reach the remote host.

- `ethernet stackid/slot/port`  
  Configures an Ethernet interface as the outgoing interface.

- `ve ve-number`  
  Configures a virtual interface (VE) as the outgoing interface.

- `public-key`  
  Specifies the type of public key authentication to use for the connection, either digital signature algorithm (DSA) or Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA). If you do not configure this parameter, the default authentication type is password.

- `dsa`  
  Specifies DSA as the public key authentication.

- `rsa`  
  Specifies RSA as the public key authentication.

- `remote-port`  
  Specifies the remote port number for the TCP connection.

- `remote-filename`  
  Specifies the name of the file in the SCP server that is to be transferred. You can specify up to 127 characters for the filename.
Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

You are prompted for username and password when you configure this command.

Examples

The following example uploads a copy of the startup configuration file from a FastIron device to a 172.26.51.180 SCP server:

device# copy startup-config scp 172.26.51.180 my_startup_file

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
copy startup-config tftp

Uploads a copy of the startup configuration file from a Layer 2 or Layer 3 switch to a TFTP server.

Syntax

    copy startup-config tftp tftp-ip-addr file-name

Parameters

    tftp-ip-addr
    The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the TFTP server.

    file-name
    Specifies the file name.

Modes

    Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

    The following example uploads a copy of the startup configuration file to a TFTP server.

    device# copy startup-config tftp 2001:db8::12:14 file4
**copy tftp flash**

Downloads files from a TFTP server to the flash memory of a device.

**Syntax**

```
copy tftp flash { ipv4-address | ipv6-address } file-name { bootrom | client-certificate | client-private-key | fips-bootrom-sig | fips-primary-sig | fips-secondary-sig | primary | secondary | trust-certificate }
```

**Parameters**

- **ipv4-address**
  Specifies the IPv4 address of the TFTP server from where the file must be copied to the device.

- **ipv6-address**
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the TFTP server from where the file must be copied to the device.

- **file-name**
  Specifies the name of the file that must be copied from the TFTP server.

- **bootrom**
  Specifies that the file being copied is a boot ROM image.

- **client-certificate**
  Specifies that the file being copied is a RSA client certificate file.

- **client-private-key**
  Specifies that the file being copied is a client RSA private key file.

- **fips-bootrom-sig**
  Specifies that the file being copied is a FIPS boot signature file.

- **fips-primary-sig**
  Specifies that the file being copied is a FIPS primary signature file.

- **fips-secondary-sig**
  Specifies that the file being copied is a FIPS secondary signature file.

- **primary**
  Specifies that the file being copied is a primary image file.

- **secondary**
  Specifies that the file being copied is a secondary image file.

- **trust-certificate**
  Specifies that the file being copied is an SSL trust certificate.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

If the device has 8 MB of flash memory, you must delete the primary and secondary image.
Ruckus recommends that you use the **copy tftp flash** command to copy the boot code to the device during a maintenance window. Attempting to do so during normal networking operations may cause disruption to the network.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to copy a boot image from the TFTP server.

```
device# copy tftp flash 192.168.10.1 spz10105.bin bootrom
```

The following example shows how to copy an OS image to the primary flash.

```
device# copy tftp flash 192.168.10.1 SPS08030.bin primary
```
copy tftp license

Copies the license file from the TFTP server to the license database of the ICX device.

Syntax

```
copy tftp license { ip_address | ipv6_address } license_filename_on_host unit unit_id
```

Command Default

By default, the command is not enabled.

Parameters

- `ip_address`
  
  Specifies the address of the IPv4 TFTP server.

- `ipv6_address`
  
  Specifies the address of the IPv6 TFTP server.

- `license_filename_on_host`
  
  Specifies the filename of the license file.

- `unit unit_id`
  
  Indicates the specific unit you want to copy the license file to. The `unit_id` can be from 1 through 12 on ICX devices.

Modes

Privileged EXEC level.

Usage Guidelines

To remove a license file, use the `license delete` command.

The `unit unit_id` parameter is used only on ICX 7450 devices when copying a license file to a specific unit id.

If you attempt to download the same license twice on the device, the following error message is displayed on the console.

`Can't add the license string - 93 (DUPLICATE_LICENSE)`

Examples

The following example copies a license file from the active unit to all other member units in the system.

```
device# copy tftp license 10.120.54.185 ICX7450_LIC_PERF.xml unit 2
```
copy tftp running-config

Downloads configuration information from a TFTP server into the device's running configuration.

**Syntax**

```
copy tftp running-config ip-addr file-name [ overwrite ]
```

**Parameters**

- **ip-addr**
  - The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the TFTP server.
- **file-name**
  - Specifies the file name on the TFTP server.
- **overwrite**
  - Overwrites the current running configuration.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Examples**

The following example downloads configuration information into the running configuration.

```
device# copy tftp running-config 2001:db8::12:13 runningfile
```
**copy tftp startup-config**

Downloads a copy of the startup configuration file from a TFTP server to a Layer 2 or Layer 3 switch.

**Syntax**

```
copy tftp startup-config tftp-ip-addr filename
```

**Parameters**

- **tftp-ip-addr**
  - The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the TFTP server.

- **filename**
  - Specifies the file name of the TFTP server.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Examples**

The following example downloads a copy of the startup configuration file from the specified TFTP server.

```
device# copy tftp startup-config 2001:db8::12:13 configfile
```
copy tftp system-manifest

Simplifies the software upgrade process into a single command.

Syntax

copy tftp system-manifest { ipv4-address | ipv6-address } file-name { all-images-primary | all-images-secondary | primary | secondary }

Parameters

ipv4-address
    Specifies the IPv4 address of the TFTP server from where the file must be copied to the device.

ipv6-address
    Specifies the IPv6 address of the TFTP server from where the file must be copied to the device.

file-name
    Specifies the name of the file that must be copied from the TFTP server.

all-images-primary
    Specifies that the file being copied is a primary signature file.

all-images-secondary
    Specifies that the file being copied is a secondary signature file.

primary
    Specifies that the file being copied is a primary image file.

secondary
    Specifies that the file being copied is a secondary image file.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

The all-images-primary and all-images-secondary options upgrade the boot and application images in a single step.

This command only accepts manifest files with a .txt extension. Before starting any download, the file is checked for the correct keywords and extracts the image name and location.

The manifest file consists of images of both router and switch type. Commands in the file check if the system is running a router or a switch image and then installs the appropriate images.

In an 802.1br SPX system, the command can be entered from the master active controller of the control bridge (CB) or from a standalone ICX 7750 acting as the CB. The manifest file download installs the ICX 7750 image on all the CB units in the CB stack first, then installs the correct ICX 7450 router image on all PE units in the SPX system.

After the relevant images have been installed on the system, the user is notified that the upgrade is complete and is prompted to reload the system for the new images to take effect.
The following example downloads all boot and application images for FastIron 8.0.40 from the specified TFTP server location.

device# copy tftp system-manifest 10.70.42.172 stage/FI08040_Manifest.txt
all-images-secondary
You are about to download boot image and boot signature image as well, ARE YOU SURE?
(enter 'y' or 'n'): y
device#Flash Memory Write (8192 bytes per dot)
DOWNLOADING MANIFEST FILE Done.
device#Flash Memory Write (8192 bytes per dot)
Automatic copy to member units: 3
COPY ICX7750 SIGNATURE TFTP to Flash Done
device#Load to buffer (8192 bytes per dot)
Automatic copy to member units: 3
...
SYNCING IMAGE TO FLASH. DO NOT SWITCH OVER OR POWER DOWN THE UNIT (8192 bytes per dot)...  
...
Copy ICX7750 from TFTP to Flash Done.
device#Flash Memory Write (8192 bytes per dot)
Automatic copy to member units: 3
...
DOWNLOAD OF ICX7750 BOOT SIGNATURE Done.
device#Load to buffer (8192 bytes per dot)
Automatic copy to member units: 3
...
SYNCING IMAGE TO FLASH. DO NOT SWITCH OVER OR POWER DOWN THE UNIT (8192 bytes per dot)...  
...
ICX7750 Boot IMAGE COPY IS DONE
device#Load to buffer (8192 bytes per dot)
Automatic copy to member units: 17 18
...
PLEASE WAIT. MEMBERS SYNCING IMAGE TO FLASH. DO NOT SWITCH OVER OR POWER DOWN THE UNIT... Done.
device#Load to buffer (8192 bytes per dot)
Automatic copy to member units: 17 18
...
PLEASE WAIT. MEMBERS SYNCING IMAGE TO FLASH. DO NOT SWITCH OVER OR POWER DOWN THE UNIT...
Manifest image download is complete, please reload the system
The following example copies the binary image for the FastIron 8.0.40 manifest file to secondary flash from the specified TFTP server location.

device# copy tftp system-manifest 10.70.42.172 stage/FI08040_Manifest.txt
s secondary
device# Flash Memory Write (8192 bytes per dot) ......
DOWNLOADING MANIFEST FILE Done,
device# Flash Memory Write (8192 bytes per dot)
Automatic copy to member units: 3
...
COPY ICX7750 SIGNATURE TFTP to Flash Done
device# Load to buffer (8192 bytes per dot)
Automatic copy to member units: 3
...
SYNCING IMAGE TO FLASH. DO NOT SWITCH OVER OR POWER DOWN THE UNIT(8192 bytes per
dot)...
... Copy ICX7750 from TFTP to Flash Done.
device# Load to buffer (8192 bytes per dot)
Automatic copy to member units: 17 18
...
PLEASE WAIT. MEMBERS SYNCING IMAGE TO FLASH. DO NOT SWITCH OVER OR POWER DOWN THE
UNIT...
Copy ICX7450 from TFTP to Flash Done.
Manifest file upgrade done, please reload the system

NOTE
In these examples the device is an ICX 7750.

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.00a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cpu-limit

Configures a rate limit to control the number of CPU address messages.

Syntax

    cpu-limit addr-msgs number
    no cpu-limit addr-msgs number

Parameters

    addr-msgs number
        The number of address messages the CPU handles per second. The range for this rate limit is from 200 through 50,000 address messages per second.

Modes

    Global configuration mode
    Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

    The address learning rate limit applies to each packet processor, which means that for a system with two packet processors, each processor can send address messages to the CPU at the established rate limit.

    NOTE
        Actual rates of address messages in hardware may have a variance of +200 or -100.

    The no form of the command clears the rate limit for the address messages.

Examples

    The following example sets the CPU address rate limit to 200.

    device(config)# cpu-limit addr-msgs 200
critical-vlan

Specifies the VLAN into which the client should be placed when the RADIUS server times out while authenticating or re-authenticating users.

Syntax

critical-vlan vlan-id

no critical-vlan vlan-id

Command Default

The client is not part of the critical VLAN.

Parameters

vlan-id

Specifies the VLAN ID of the specific critical VLAN.

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When critical VLAN is configured and the authentication time out action is specified as critical VLAN under the port using the authentication timeout-action critical-vlan command at the interface level and if RADIUS timeout happens, the client is moved to the critical VLAN and any access policies applied to the critical VLAN is applied to the client.

The VLAN which is configured as a critical VLAN must be a valid VLAN configured on the device.

The no form of the command disables the critical VLAN by removing the client from the VLAN.

Examples

The following example configures VLAN 20 as critical VLAN.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# critical-vlan 20

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
crypto key client generate

Generates the crypto client key to enable SSH2.

Syntax

crypto key client generate { dsa | rsa [ modulus key-size ] }

Command Default

The crypto client key is not generated and SSH2 is not enabled.

Parameters

dsa
Generates a DSA client key pair.

rsa
Generates an RSA client key pair.

modulus key-size
Specifies the modulus size of the RSA key pair, in bits. The valid values for the modulus size are from 1024 through 2048. The default value is 1024.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The dsa keyword is optional. If you do not enter the dsa keyword, the crypto key generate command generates a DSA key pair by default.

To use the SSH client for public key authentication, you must generate SSH client authentication keys and export the public key to the SSH servers to which you want to connect.

To disable SSH, you delete all of the client keys from the device. When a client key is deleted, it is deleted from the flash memory of all management modules.

Examples

The following example shows how to generate the DSA client key pair.

device(config)# crypto key client generate dsa

The following example shows how to generate the RSA key pair.

device(config)# crypto key client generate rsa modulus 2048
crypto key client zeroize

Deletes the crypto client key pair from the flash memory.

Syntax

crypto key client zeroize { dsa | rsa }

Parameters

dsa
  Deletes a DSA client key pair.
rsa
  Deletes an RSA client key pair.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To disable SSH, you delete all of the client keys from the device. When a client key is deleted, it is deleted from the flash memory of all management modules.

Examples

The following example shows how to delete the DSA client key pair.

device(config)# crypto key client zeroize dsa

The following example shows how to delete the RSA client key pair.

device(config)# crypto key client zeroize rsa

The following example shows how to delete DSA and RSA client key pairs from flash memory.

device(config)# crypto key client zeroize
**crypto key generate**

Generates the crypto key to enable SSH.

**Syntax**

```
crypto key generate [ dsa | rsa [ modulus key-size ] ]
```

**Command Default**

A crypto key is not generated and SSH is not enabled.

**Parameters**

- **dsa**
  - Generates the DSA host key pair.

- **rsa**
  - Generates the RSA host key pair.

- **modulus key-size**
  - Specifies the modulus size of the RSA key pair, in bits. The valid values for the modulus size are from 1024 through 2048. The default value is 1024.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **dsa** keyword is optional. If you do not enter the dsa keyword, the crypto key generate command generates a DSA key pair by default.

To enable SSH, you generate a DSA or RSA host key on the device. The SSH server on the ICX device uses this host DSA or RSA key, along with a dynamically generated server DSA or RSA key pair, to negotiate a session key and encryption method with the client trying to connect to it. While the SSH listener exists at all times, sessions cannot be started from clients until a host key is generated. After a host key is generated, clients can start sessions. When a host key is generated, it is saved to the flash memory of all management modules. The time to initially generate SSH keys varies depending on the configuration, and can be from a under a minute to several minutes.

To disable SSH, you delete all of the host keys from the device. When a host key is deleted, it is deleted from the flash memory of all management modules.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to generate the DSA host key pair.

```
device(config)# crypto key generate dsa
```
The following example shows how to generate the RSA key pair.

device(config)# crypto key generate rsa modulus 2014
crypto key zeroize

Deletes the crypto host key pair from the flash memory.

Syntax

crypto key zeroize [ dsa | rsa ]

Command Default

SSH is not enabled and the host key pair is saved in the flash memory.

Parameters

dsa

Deletes the DSA host key pair.

rsa

Deletes the RSA host key pair.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When a host key is generated, it is saved to the flash memory of all management modules. The time to initially generate SSH keys varies depending on the configuration, and can be from a under a minute to several minutes. To disable SSH, you delete all of the host keys from the device. When a host key is deleted, it is deleted from the flash memory of all management modules.

Examples

The following example shows how to delete the DSA key pair.

device(config)# crypto key zeroize dsa

The following example shows how to delete the RSA key pair.

device(config)# crypto key zeroize rsa

The following example shows how to delete DSA and RSA key pairs from flash memory.

device(config)# crypto key zeroize

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.9.00</td>
<td>This command was modified. The cr option was removed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**crypto-ssl certificate**
Generates or deletes a crypto SSL certificate.

**Syntax**
```
crypto-ssl certificate { generate | zeroize }
```

**Parameters**
- **generate**
  Generates an SSL certificate.
- **zeroize**
  Deletes the currently operative SSL certificate.

**Modes**
Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**
To allow web management access through HTTPS, you must generate the SSL certificate in addition to enabling web management.

**Examples**
The following example shows how to generate a crypto SSL certificate.
```
device(config)# crypto-ssl certificate generate
```
The following example shows how to delete a crypto SSL certificate.
```
device(config)# crypto-ssl certificate zeroize
```
cycle-time

Sets a limit as to how many seconds users have to be authenticated by Web Authentication.

Syntax

cycle-time seconds

no cycle-time seconds

Command Default

The default is 600 seconds.

Parameters

seconds

Specifies the authentication cycle time. Valid values are from 0 through 3600 seconds. If the value is set to 0, then there is no limit.

Modes

Web Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can set a limit as to how many seconds users have to be authenticated by the Web Authentication by defining a cycle time. This time begins upon the first Login attempt by the user on the Login page. If the user has not been authenticated successfully when this time expires, the user must enter a valid URL again to display the Web Authentication Welcome page.

The no form of the command resets the time to the default.

Examples

The following example sets the cycle time to 100 seconds.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# cycle-time 100
dampening

Sets dampening parameters for the route in BGP address-family mode.

Syntax

dampening { half-life reuse suppress max-suppress-time | route-map route-map }
no dampening

Parameters

half-life
Number of minutes after which the route penalty becomes half its value. Range is from 1 through 45. Default is 15.

reuse
Minimum penalty below which the route becomes usable again. Range is from 1 through 20000. Default is 750.

suppress
Maximum penalty above which the route is suppressed by the device. Range is from 1 through 20000. Default is 2000.

max-suppress-time
Maximum number of minutes a route can be suppressed by the device. Default is 40.

route-map
Enables selection of dampening values established in a route map by means of the route-map command.

route-map
Name of the configured route map.

Modes

BGP configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the no form of this command to disable dampening.

Use dampening without operands to set default values for all dampening parameters.

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

To use the dampening values established in a route map, configure the route map first, and then enter the route-map command, followed by the name of the configured route map.
A full range of dampening values (*half-life, reuse, suppress, max-suppress-time*) can also be set by means of the **set as-path prepend** command.

**Examples**

This example enables default dampening as an IPv4 address-family function.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# dampening
```

This example changes all the dampening values as an IPv6 address-family function.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# dampening 20 200 2500 40
```

This example applies the dampening half-life established in a route map, configures the route map using the **set dampening** command.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# route-map myroutemap permit 1
device(config-route-map myroutemap)# set dampening 20
```
database-overflow-interval (OSPFv2)

Configures frequency for monitoring database overflow.

**Syntax**

```
database-overflow-interval interval
no database-overflow-interval
```

**Command Default**

0 seconds. If the device enters OverflowState, you must reboot before the device leaves this state.

**Parameters**

`interval`

Time interval at which the device checks to see if the overflow condition has been eliminated. Valid values range from 0 through 86400 seconds.

**Modes**

- OSPF router configuration mode
- OSPF router VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command specifies how long a device that has entered the OverflowState waits before resuming normal operation of external LSAs. However, if the external link state database (LSDB) is still full, the device lapses back into OverflowState. If the configured value of the database overflow interval is zero, then the device never leaves the database overflow condition.

When the maximum size of the LSDB is reached (this is a configurable value in the `external-lsdb-limit` CLI), the device enters OverflowState. In this state, the device flushes all non-default AS-external-LSAs that the device had originated. The device also stops originating any non-default external LSAs. Non-default external LSAs are still accepted if there is space in the database after flushing. If no space exists, the Non-default external LSAs are dropped and not acknowledged.

The no form of the command disables the overflow interval configuration.

**Examples**

The following example configures a database-overflow interval of 60 seconds.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# database-overflow-interval 60
```
**database-overflow-interval (OSPFv3)**

Configures frequency for monitoring database overflow.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
database-overflow-interval interval
no database-overflow-interval
```

**Command Default**

10 seconds. If the router enters OverflowState, you must reboot before the router leaves this state.

**Parameters**

`interval`

Time interval at which the device checks to see if the overflow condition has been eliminated. Valid values range from 0 through 86400 seconds (24 hours).

**Modes**

- OSPFv3 router configuration mode
- OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command specifies how long after a router that has entered the OverflowState before it can resume normal operation of external LSAs. However, if the external link state database (LSDB) is still full, the router lapses back into OverflowState.

When the maximum size of the LSDB is reached (this is a configurable value in the `external-lsdb-limit` CLI), the router enters OverflowState. In this state, the router flushes all non-default AS-external-LSAs that the router had originated. The router also stops originating any non-default external LSAs. Non-default external LSAs are still accepted if there is space in the database after flushing. If no space exists, the Non-default external LSAs are dropped and not acknowledged.

If the configured value of the database overflow interval is 0, then the device never leaves the database overflow condition.

The `no` form of the command disables the overflow interval configuration.

**Examples**

The following example configures a database-overflow interval of 120 seconds.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# database-overflow-interval 120
```
dead-interval

Configures the interval for which a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) backup router waits for a hello message from the VRRP master router before determining that the master is offline. When backup routers determine that the master is offline, the backup router with the highest priority becomes the new VRRP master router.

Syntax

```
dead-interval [ msec ] interval
no dead-interval [ msec ] interval
```

Command Default

The default dead interval is internally derived from the hello interval. It is equal to 3 times the hello interval plus the skew time, where the skew time is equal to (256 minus the priority) divided by 256.

Parameters

```
msec interval

Sets the interval, in milliseconds, for which a VRRP backup router waits for a hello message from the VRRP master router before determining that the master is offline. Valid values range from 100 through 84000. The default value is 1000. VRRP-E does not support the dead interval in milliseconds.

interval

Sets the interval, in seconds, for which a VRRP backup router waits for a hello message from the VRRP master router before determining that the master is offline. Valid values range from 1 through 84. The default value is 1.
```

Modes

VRID interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

By default, the dead interval is internally derived from the hello interval. It is equal to 3 times the hello interval plus the skew time, where the skew time is equal to (256 minus the priority) divided by 256. Generally, if you change the hello interval on the VRRP master device using the `hello-interval` command, you should also change the dead interval on the VRRP backup devices using the `dead-interval` command.

A VRRP master router periodically sends hello messages to the backup routers. The backup routers use the hello messages as verification that the master is still online. If the backup routers stop receiving the hello messages for the period of time specified by the dead interval, the backup routers determine that the master router is offline. At that point, the backup router with the highest priority becomes the new master router.

The `dead-interval` command is configured only on VRRP backup routers and is supported by VRRP and VRRP-E.

The `no` form resets the dead interval to its default value of 1000 milliseconds (1 second).
NOTE

VRRP-E does not support the hello message interval in milliseconds.

Examples

The following example sets a waiting period of 25000 milliseconds before a VRRP backup router determines that a VRRP master router is offline.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip address 10.53.5.1/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# backup priority 40 track-priority 10
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# ip-address 10.53.5.99
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# dead-interval msec 25000
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# activate

The following example sets a waiting period of 25 seconds before a VRRP-E backup router determines that a VRRP master router is offline.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp-extended
device(config-vrrpe-router)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip address 10.53.5.3/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip vrrp-extended vrid 2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# backup priority 50 track-priority 10
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# ip-address 10.53.5.1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# dead-interval 25
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# activate
dead-interval (vsrcp)

Configures the number of seconds a backup waits for a Hello message from the master before determining that the master is dead.

Syntax

```
dead-interval number
no dead-interval number
```

Command Default

The default time interval for the backup to wait for the Hello message from the master is 3 seconds.

Parameters

```
number
```

Specifies the time interval for which the backup waits for the Hello message from the master. The time interval range is from 1 through 84 seconds.

Modes

VSRP VRID configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command resets the time interval to the default value.

Examples

The following example shows how to change the dead interval.

```
device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# dead-interval 30
```
**decnet-proto**

Configures the DECnet protocol VLAN.

**Syntax**

```
decnet-proto [ name string ]
no decnet-proto [ name string ]
```

**Command Default**

The DECnet protocol VLAN is not configured.

**Parameters**

- **name string**
  
  Specifies the name of the DECnet protocol VLAN that you want to configure. The name can be up to 32 characters in length.

**Modes**

- VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command removes the DECnet protocol VLAN.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure a DECnet protocol VLAN.

```
device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# decnet-proto name Red
device(config-vlan-decnet-proto)# no dynamic
```
default-gateway

Configures the default gateway for a VLAN.

Syntax

```
default-gateway ip-address metric
no default-gateway ip-address metric
```

Command Default

The default gateway is not configured.

Parameters

- **ip-address**: Specifies the IP address of the gateway router.
- **metric**: Specifies the metric (cost) of the gateway. You can specify a value from 1 through 5. There is no default. The gateway with the lowest metric is used.

Modes

- VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can configure up to five default gateways for the designated VLAN, and associate a metric with each one. The software uses the gateway with the lowest metric. The other gateways reside in the configuration but are not used. To use one of the other gateways, modify the configuration so that the gateway you want to use has the lowest metric. If more than one gateway has the lowest metric, the gateway that appears first in the running-config is used.

If you have already configured a default gateway globally using the `ip default-gateway` command and you do not configure a gateway in the VLAN, the software uses the globally configured gateway and gives the gateway a metric value of 1.

The `no` form of the command removes the gateway configuration for a VLAN.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the default gateway for a management VLAN. Because the 10.10.10.1 gateway has a lower metric, the software uses this gateway. The other gateway remains in the configuration, but is not used. You can use the other one by changing the metrics so that the 10.20.20.1 gateway has the lower metric.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# default-gateway 10.10.10.1 1
device(config-vlan-10)# default-gateway 10.20.20.1 2
```
default-information-originate (BGP)

Configures the device to originate and advertise a default BGP4 or BGP4+ route.

Syntax

```plaintext
default-information-originate
no default-information-originate
```

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the `no` form of this command to restore the default.

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Examples

This example originates and advertises a default BGP4 route for the default VRF.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# default-information-originate
```

This example originates and advertises a default BGP4 route for VRF "red"

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv4u-vrf)# default-information-originate
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
default-information-originate (OSPFv2)

Controls distribution of default information to an OSPFv2 device.

Syntax

default-information-originate [ always ] [ metric metric ] [ metric-type { type1 | type2 } ] [ route-map name ]

no default-information-originate

Command Default

The default route is not advertised into the OSPFv2 domain.

Parameters

always

Always advertises the default route. If the route table manager does not have a default route, the router advertises the route as pointing to itself.

metric metric

specifies the cost for reaching the rest of the world through this route. If you omit this parameter and do not specify a value using the default-metric router configuration command, a default metric value of 1 is used. Valid values range from 1 through 65535. The default is 10.

metric-type

Specifies how the cost of a neighbor metric is determined. The default is type1. However, this default can be changed with the metric-type command.

type1

Type 1 external route.

type2

Type 1 external route.

route-map name

Specifies that the default route is generated if the route map is satisfied. This parameter overrides other options. If the set metric and set metric-type commands are specified in the route-map, the command-line values of metric and metric-type if specified, are “ignored” for clarification.

Modes

OSPF router configuration mode

OSPF router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This configuration provides criteria for the redistribution of any default routes found in the route table manager (RTM), whether static or learned from another protocol, to its neighbors.
The corresponding route-map should be created before configuring the route-map option, along with the default-information-originate command. If the corresponding route-map is not created beforehand, an error message is displayed stating that the route-map must be created.

The route-map option cannot be used with a non-default address in the match conditions. The default route LSA is not generated if a default route is not present in the routing table and a match ip address condition for an existing non-default route is configured in the route-map. The match ip address command in the route-map is a no-op operation for the default information originate command.

A device does not inject the default route into an NSSA by default and this command does not cause the device to inject the default route into the NSSA. To inject the default route into an NSSA, use the area nssa default-information-originate command.

The no form of the command disables default route origination.

**Examples**

The following example creates and advertises a default route with a metric of 30 and a type 1 external route.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# default-information-originate metric 30 metric-type type1
```
default-information-originate (OSPFv3)

Controls distribution of default information to an OSPFv3 device.

**Syntax**

```
default-information-originate [ always ] [ metric metric ] [ metric-type { type1 | type2 } ]
```

```
no default-information-originate
```

**Command Default**

The default route is not advertised into the OSPFv3 domain.

**Parameters**

- **always**
  
  Always advertises the default route. If the route table manager (RTM) does not have a default route, the router advertises the route as pointing to itself.

- **metric**
  
  Used for generating the default route, this parameter specifies the cost for reaching the rest of the world through this route. If you omit this parameter, the value of the `default-metric` command is used for the route. Valid values range from 1 through 65535.

- **metric-type**
  
  Specifies the external link type associated with the default route advertised into the OSPF routing domain.

  - **type1**
    
    The metric of a neighbor is the cost between itself and the router plus the cost of using this router for routing to the rest of the world.
    
    If you do not use this option, the default redistribution metric type is used for the route type.

  - **type2**
    
    The metric of a neighbor is the total cost from the redistributing routing to the rest of the world.

**Modes**

- OSPFv3 router configuration mode
- OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This configuration provides criteria for the redistribution of any default routes found in the RTM (whether static or learned from another protocol) to its neighbors.

If you specify a metric and metric type, the values are used even if you do not use the always option.

The **no** form of the command disables default route origination.
Examples

The following example specifies a metric of 20 for the default route redistributed into the OSPFv3 routing domain and an external metric type of Type 2.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# default-information-originate metric 20 metric-type type2
```
default-ipv6-gateway

Configures the IPv6 address of the default gateway on a VLAN.

Syntax

default-ipv6-gateway ipv6-address [metric ]

no default-ipv6-gateway

Parameters

ipv6-address
IPv6 address of the default gateway.

metric
A decimal value from 1 through 5.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

A device should have a default gateway, for the following reasons:

- Although IPv6 discovers neighbors and routes dynamically, in some cases Router Advertisement (RA) and Router Solicitation (RS) operations are disabled and a default gateway is required to send traffic. RA and RS are not suppressed if a default gateway is configured.
- Management devices (for example, TFTP servers, Telnet or SSH clients) are not members of the same subnet as the management IPv6 address.

If a management VLAN is not configured, the device can have only one IPv6 default gateway in the global configuration.

If a management VLAN is configured, the device can have a maximum of 5 IPv6 default gateways, with an optional metric (1 through 5), under the management VLAN. Multiple gateways can have the same metric value.

Configured gateway addresses and the default gateway address must be in same subnet.

The best default gateway is first chosen as the device whose neighbors are reachable (in the REACH state), in the sequence of metric values. Otherwise, the gateway with the highest priority (the lowest metric value) is chosen.

If a static default gateway is configured, that gateway takes precedence over the best default gateway configured by means of RA. If the static default-gateway configuration is removed, the best default gateway learned by RA is restored.

Use the no form of the command to remove the IPv6 address and disable the default gateway.

Selection of the best default router among configured IPv6 routers occurs under the following conditions:

- Disabling an interface
- Processing of an NA message receipt
- Adding or deleting an IPv6 neighbor to or from the neighbor list
- Configuring the IPv6 static default gateway by means of the CLI
The process of resolving the link layer for the IPv6 default gateway by sending NS occurs during the following conditions:

- Configuration of the default gateway configured by means of the CLI
- Addition or deletion of a management VLAN configuration

Examples

The following example configures the maximum of 5 IPv6 default gateways with the management VLAN configuration, and specifies metrics for each.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 66
device(config-vlan-66)# default-ipv6-gateway 2620:100::fe23:37:65:129 3
device(config-vlan-66)# default-ipv6-gateway 2620:100::fe23:37:65:129 2
device(config-vlan-66)# default-ipv6-gateway 2620:100::fe23:37:65:130 2
device(config-vlan-66)# default-ipv6-gateway 2620:100::fe23:37:65:131 1
device(config-vlan-66)# default-ipv6-gateway 2620:100::fe23:37:65:132 5

Use the `show ipv6` command to confirm the configuration and view the best default gateway (router).

device(config)# show ipv6
Global Settings
IPv6 is enabled
Link-local address(es):
   fe80::768e:f8ff:fef9:6d80 [Preferred]
Global unicast address(es):
   2620:100::fe23:768e:f8ff:fef9:6d80 [Preferred], subnet is 2620:100::/64
Joined group address(es):
   ff02::1:fff9:6d80
   ff02::1
Best Default Router : 2620:100::fe23:10:37:65:129 PMTUS : 0
MTU is 1500 bytes
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 3
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
ND retransmit interval is 1000 milliseconds
Current Hop Limit is 64
Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses
No Inbound Access List Set
No Outbound Access List Set
No IPv6 Domain Name Set
No IPv6 DNS Server Address set

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
default-local-preference

Enables setting of a local preference value to indicate a degree of preference for a route relative to that of other routes.

Syntax

default-local-preference num

no default-local-preference

Parameters

num

Local preference value. Range is from 0 through 65535. The default is 100.

Modes

BGP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Local preference indicates a degree of preference for a route relative to that of other routes. BGP4 neighbors can send the local preference value as an attribute of a route in an UPDATE message.

Examples

The following example sets the local preference value to 200.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# default-local-preference 200
default-metric (BGP)

Changes the default metric used for redistribution.

Syntax

default-metric value

no default-metric

Command Default

The default metric value is 1.

Parameters

value

Metric value. Range is from 0 through 65535. The default metric value is 1.

Modes

BGP configuration mode

BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the no form of this command to restore the default.

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Examples

This example changes the default metric used for redistribution to 100.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-router)# default-metric 100
default-metric (OSPF)

Sets the default metric value for the OSPFv2 or OSPFv3 routing protocol.

Syntax

default-metric metric

no default-metric

Parameters

metric

OSPF routing protocol metric value. Valid values range from 1 through 65535. The default is 10.

Modes

OSPF router configuration mode
OSPFv3 router configuration mode
OSPF router VRF configuration mode
OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command overwrites any incompatible metrics that may exist when OSPFv2 or OSPFv3 redistributes routes. Therefore, setting the default metric ensures that neighbors will use correct cost and router computation.

The no form of the command restores the default setting.

Examples

The following example sets the default metric to 20 for OSPF.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# default-metric 20
default-metric (RIP)

Changes the RIP metric the router assigns by default to redistributed routes.

Syntax

```
default-metric value
no default-metric value
```

Command Default

By default, a metric of 1 is assigned to each route that is redistributed into RIP.

Parameters

```
value
```

Specifies a numeric value from 1 through 15 that is assigned to each route redistributed into RIP.

Modes

RIP router configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command returns the value of the default-metric to 1.

As its default-metric increases, the less likely a route is to be used.

Examples

The following example sets the default metric for all RIP routes on the device to 10.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)# default-metric 10
```

The following example returns the default metric set in the previous example to the system default (1).

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)# no redistribute connected metric 10
```
**default-passive-interface**

Marks all OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 interfaces passive by default.

**Syntax**

```
default-passive-interface
no default-passive-interface
```

**Modes**

- OSPF router configuration mode
- OSPFv3 router configuration mode
- OSPF router VRF configuration mode
- OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When you configure the interfaces as passive, the interfaces drop all the OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 control packets.

You can use the `ip ospf active` and `ip ospf passive` commands in interface subconfiguration mode to change active/passive state on specific OSPFv2 interfaces. You can use the `ipv6 ospf active` and `ipv6 ospf passive` commands in interface subconfiguration mode to change the active and passive state on specific OSPFv3 interfaces.

The `no` form of the command disables the passive state.

**Examples**

The following example marks all OSPFv2 interfaces as passive.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# default-passive-interface
```

The following example marks all OSPFv3 interfaces as passive for VRF "red".

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf vrf red
device(config-ospf6-router-vrf-red)# default-passive-interface
```
default-ports

Assigns ports (interfaces) other than the factory-assigned ports as the default stacking ports.

Syntax

default-ports unit/slot/port

no default-ports

Command Default

The factory-assigned default stacking ports are the only default stacking ports on the device.

Parameters

unit
Stack unit ID for the device on which the interface resides.

slot
Stack unit slot or module on which the interface resides.

port
Interface to be used as a default stacking port.

Modes

Stack unit configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command restores the factory-assigned default stacking ports. Any ports you previously assigned as the default stacking ports using the default-ports command are overwritten.

When you use the default-ports command, the factory-assigned default stacking ports are no longer the default stacking ports.

Only valid stacking ports can be assigned as default stacking ports. Valid ports vary depending on the type of FastIron device.

Tagged ports cannot be assigned as default stacking ports.

The number of ports you can assign as default stacking ports varies depending on the type of FastIron device. Some devices allow you to assign two ports as the default stacking ports, and some devices allow you to assign a single port as the default stacking port.

Default ports cannot be changed on ICX 7150 devices.
Examples

The following example assigns the stacking ports on Module 3 on the rear panel of an ICX 7750 as the default stacking ports.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# stack unit 1
device(config-unit-1)# default-ports 1/3/1 1/3/4
default-timers

Resets the GVRP Join, Leave, and Leaveall timers to the default values.

Syntax

default-timers

Command Default

The default value for the Join timer is 200 ms. The default value for the Leave timer is 600 ms. The default value for the Leaveall timer is 10,000 ms.

Modes

GVRP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can use the join-timer command to change the values of these timers.

Examples

The following example shows how to reset the timers to the default values.

device(config)# gvrp-enable
device(config-gvrp)# default-timers
default-vlan-id

Changes the default VLAN ID.

Syntax

```plaintext
default-vlan-id vlan-id
no default-vlan-id vlan-id
```

Command Default

The default VLAN ID is 1.

Parameters

`vlan-id`

Specifies the VLAN ID that you want to configure as the default. Valid VLAN ID values are from 1 through 4095.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You must specify a valid VLAN ID that is not already in use. For example, if you have already defined VLAN 10, you cannot use "10" as the new VLAN ID for the default VLAN.

**NOTE**

This command does not change the properties of the default VLAN. Changing the name allows you to use the VLAN ID "1" as a configurable VLAN.

The **no** form of the command resets the VLAN ID to the default.

Examples

The following example shows how to change the default VLAN ID.

```plaintext
device(config)# default-vlan-id 4095
```
**delay-notifications**

Configures the delay time for notifying the Layer 3 protocols of the VE down event.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
delay-notifications value
no delay-notifications value
```

**Command Default**

The delay time is not configured.

**Parameters**

- `value`
  
  The time to delay the notification of the VE down event. The value can range from 1 through 60 seconds.

**Modes**

VE interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When all the ports in the VLAN go into the non-forwarding state, the device waits for the configured time before notifying the Layer 3 protocols of the VE down event. Once the timer expires, if the ports remain in the non-forwarding state, the device notifies the Layer 3 protocols of the VE down event.

If any of the ports comes into the forwarding state before the timer expires, the device cancels the existing timer for the VE down event.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured delay time.

**Examples**

The following example shows configuring the delay time on interface 50 to 20 seconds.

```plaintext
device(config)# interface ve 50
device(config-vif-50)# delay-notifications 20
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30b</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
delete-all

Deletes all user records from a local user database.

Syntax

delete-all

Modes

Local user database configuration mode

Examples

The following example deletes all user records from the local user database "localdb1".

device(config)# local-userdb localdb1
device(config-localuserdb-localdb1)# delete-all
description (IKEv2)

Describes an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) profile.

Syntax

description text-string

no description

Command Default

An IKEv2 profile description is not configured.

Parameters

text-string

Specifies the IKEv2 profile description. The string must be from 1 through 64 ASCII characters in length.

Modes

IKEv2 profile configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Configuring a profile description is optional, but in a complex network configuration with a number of IKEv2 profiles, a profile description can help to identify a specific profile.

The no form of the command removes the IKEv2 profile description.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a description for an IKEv2 profile named prof-dept1.

device(config)# ikev2 profile prof_dept1
device(config-ike-profile-prof_dept1)# description PersonnelDepartmentUSA

History

<table>
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<th>Release version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**description (IPsec)**

Describes an IP security (IPsec) profile.

**Syntax**

```
description text-string
no description
```

**Command Default**

An IPsec profile description is not configured.

**Parameters**

```
text-string
```

Specifies the IPsec profile description. The string must be from 1 through 64 ASCII characters in length.

**Modes**

IPsec profile configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Configuring a profile description is optional, but in a complex network configuration with a number of IPsec profiles, a profile description can help to identify a specific profile.

The no form of the command removes the IPsec profile description.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure a description for an IPsec profile named prof-dept2.

```
device(config)# ipsec profile prof-dept2
device(config-ipsec-profile-prof-dept2)# description FinanceDepartmentCanada
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**destination-ip**

Sets the destination IP address of an ERSPAN mirror.

**Syntax**

```
destination-ip ip-addr
no destination-ip ip-addr
```

**Command Default**

A destination IP is not configured for the ERSPAN profile.

**Parameters**

*ip-addr*

Specifies the IP address in the format A.B.C.D.

**Modes**

Monitor profile mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The destination IP address is the IP address for the remote host that is collecting the mirrored traffic, not the switch.

The `no` form of the command removes the IP address from the monitor profile.

**Examples**

The following example sets the destination IP address in ERSPAN profile 3.

```
device(config)# monitor-profile 3 type ERSPAN
device(config-monitor-profile 3)# destination-ip 1.1.1.1
device(config-monitor-profile 3)# exit
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**dhcp-default-router**

Specifies the IP addresses of the default routers for a client.

**Syntax**

```
dhcp-default-router address
```

**Parameters**

`address`

Specifies the IP address of the default router.

**Modes**

DHCP server pool configuration mode

**Examples**

The following example specifies the IP address of the default router for a client.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp-server-pool cabo
device(config-dhcp-cabo)# dhcp-default-router 10.2.1.143
```
**dhcp-gateway-list**

Configures a gateway list when DHCP Assist is enabled on a Layer 2 switch.

**Syntax**

```
dhcp-gateway-list num ip-address
```

**Parameters**

- `num`
  - Specifies the number of the gateway list.

- `ip-address`
  - Specifies the gateway IP address.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Up to eight addresses can be defined for each gateway list in support of ports that are multi-homed. When multiple IP addresses are configured for a gateway list, the Layer 2 switch inserts the addresses into the discovery packet in a round-robin fashion. Up to 32 gateway lists can be defined for each Layer 2 switch.

**Examples**

The following commands configure a gateway list.

```
device(config)# dhcp-gateway-list 1 10.95.5.1
device(config)# dhcp-gateway-list 2 10.95.6.1
device(config)# dhcp-gateway-list 3 10.95.1.1 10.95.5.1
```

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 2
device(config-if-e1000-2)# dhcp-gateway-list 1
```

```
device(config-if-e1000-2)# interface ethernet 8
device(config-if-e1000-8)# dhcp-gateway-list 3
device(config-if-e1000-8)# interface ethernet 14
device(config-if-e1000-14)# dhcp-gateway-list 2
```
**dhcp snooping client-learning disable**

Disables DHCP client learning on an individual port or range of ports.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
dhcp snooping client-learning disable  
no dhcp snooping client-learning disable
```

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of the command to re-enable DHCP client learning on a port once it has been disabled.

**Examples**

The following example disables DHCP client learning on an individual port.

```plaintext
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1  
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# dhcp snooping client-learning disable
```

The following example disables DHCP client learning on a range of ports.

```plaintext
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/5  
device(config-mif-1/1/1-1/1/5)# dhcp snooping client-learning disable
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>This command was modified to include enabling DHCP client learning on a range of ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
 dhcp snooping relay information circuit-id

Configures a unique circuit ID per port.

Syntax

dhcp snooping relay information circuit-id ASCII-string

no dhcp snooping relay information circuit-id ASCII-string

Parameters

ASCII-string

Specifies the ASCII-string. The string can be up to 63 characters in length.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

noshow interfaces ethernet

Examples

The following example enables the circuit ID per port.

device(config)# ip dhcp snooping vlan 1
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/4
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/4)# dhcp snooping relay information circuit-id Brcd01

History

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dhcp snooping relay information remote-id

Configures a unique remote ID per port.

Syntax

```
dhcp snooping relay information remote-id ASCII-string
no dhcp snooping relay information remote-id ASCII-string
```

Parameters

`ASCII-string`

Specifies the ASCII-string. The string can be up to 63 characters in length.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command disables the remote ID processing once it is enabled.

Use the `show interfaces ethernet` command to view the remote ID configured on a port.

Examples

The following example enables the remote ID per port.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp snooping vlan 1
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/4
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/4)# dhcp snooping relay information remote-id remote01
```

History

<table>
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<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dhcp snooping relay information subscriber-id

Configures a unique subscriber ID per port or on a range of ports.

Syntax

```
dhcp snooping relay information subscriber-id ASCII-string
no dhcp snooping relay information subscriber-id ASCII-string
```

Parameters

`ASCII-string`

Specifies the ASCII-string. The string can be up to 50 alphanumeric characters in length.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command disables SID processing once it is enabled.

Use the `show interfaces ethernet` command to view the subscriber ID configured on a port or a range of ports.

Examples

The following example enables a unique subscriber ID per port.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp snooping vlan 1
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/4
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/4)# dhcp snooping relay information subscriber-id Brcd01
```

The following example enables a unique subscriber ID on a range of ports.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/5
device(config-mif-1/1/1-1/1/5)# dhcp snooping relay information subscriber-id Brcd01
```

History

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>This command was modified to include enabling a unique subscriber ID on a range of ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dhcp snooping trust

Enables trust on a port connected to a DHCP server.

**Syntax**

```
dhcp snooping trust
no dhcp snooping trust
```

**Command Default**

The default trust setting for a port is untrusted.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command disables the trust setting.

**Examples**

The following example sets the trust setting of port 1/1/1 to trusted.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# dhcp snooping trust
```
**dhcp6 snooping trust**

Enables trust on a port connected to a DHCPv6 server.

**Syntax**

```
dhcp6 snooping trust

no dhcp6 snooping trust
```

**Command Default**

The default trust setting for a port is untrusted

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of the command disables trust on the port.

**Examples**

The following example enables trust on a port connected to a DHCPv6 server.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# dhcp6 snooping trust
```
dhgroup

Configures a Diffie-Hellman (DH) group for an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) proposal.

Syntax

dhgroup { 14 | 19 | 20 }

no dhgroup { 14 | 19 | 20 }

Command Default

The default DH group is 20.

Parameters

14

Specifies the 2048-bit modular exponential (MODP) DH group.

19

Specifies the 256-bit elliptical curve DH (ECDH) group.

20

Specifies the 384-bit ECDH group.

Modes

IKEv2 proposal configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Diffie-Hellman negotiations are a part of the IKEv2 negotiations used to establish a secure communications channel. Multiple DH groups may be configured for an IKEv2 proposal. When only one DH group is configured for an IKEv2 proposal, removing it restores the default configuration. The no form of the command removes the specified DH group configuration.

Examples

The following example configures the 2048-bit MODP DH group (14) for an IKEv2 proposal named ikev2_proposal.

device(config)# ikev2 proposal ikev2_proposal
device(config-ikev2-proposal-ikev2_proposal)# dhgroup 14

History

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
diagnostics (MRP)

Enables diagnostics on a metro ring.

Syntax

```
diagnostics
no diagnostics
```

Command Default

Diagnostics are disabled by default.

Modes

Metro ring configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is valid only on the master node.

When you enable Metro Ring Protocol (MRP) diagnostics, the software tracks Ring Health Packets (RHPs) according to their sequence numbers and calculates how long it takes an RHP to travel one time through the entire ring. The calculated results have a granularity of 1 microsecond. When you display the diagnostics, the output shows the average round-trip time for the RHPs sent since you enabled diagnostics.

The no form of the command disables the diagnostics for the ring.

Examples

The following example enables the diagnostics for metro ring 1.

```
device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# metro-ring 1
device(config-vlan-2-mrp-1)# diagnostics
```
disable-aging

Disables aging of MAC sessions at the global level.

Syntax

disable-aging [ permitted-mac-only | denied-mac-only ]

no disable-aging [ permitted-mac-only | denied-mac-only ]

Command Default

Aging of MAC sessions is not disabled.

Parameters

permitted-mac-only

Prevents permitted (authenticated and restricted) sessions from being aged out and ages denied sessions.

denied-mac-only

Prevents denied sessions from being aged out, but ages out permitted sessions.

Modes

Authentication mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command does not disable aging.

Use this command to disable the aging of MAC sessions. Use the disable-aging command in the authentication mode and the authentication disable-aging command at the interface level. The command entered at the interface level overrides the command entered at the authentication level.

Examples

The example disables aging for permitted MAC addresses.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# disable-aging permitted-mac-only

History

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<td>This command was introduced.</td>
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</table>
disable (LAG)

Disables the individual ports within a LAG.

Syntax

```
disable port-name name

disable ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port | ethernet unit/slot/port to unit/slot/port | ethernet unit/slot/port ]
[ lag lag-id to lag-id | lag lag-id ]...
```

Command Default

LAG ports are not enabled.

Parameters

- **port-name name**
  - Disables a named port within a LAG.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Disables the Ethernet port within a LAG.
- **to unit/slot/port**
  - Disables a range of ports within a LAG.
- **lag lag-id**
  - Disables the LAG virtual interface.

Modes

LAG configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To disable a port belonging to a keep-alive LAG, you must configure the `enable` command from the interface configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to disable a port within a LAG.

```
device(config)# lag blue static id 1
device(config-lag-blue)# ports ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-lag-blue)# disable ethernet 1/3/1
```

The following example shows how to disable a port within a keep-alive LAG.

```
device(config)# lag test keep-alive
device(config-lag-test)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# disable
```
History

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <strong>lag lag-id</strong> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
disable (NTP)

Disables NTP client and server mode.

Syntax

disable [ serve ]

no disable serve

Command Default

NTP is not enabled.

Parameters

serve

Disables serving the time to clients.

Modes

NTP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To enable client mode, use the no disable command. To enable the client and server mode, use the no disable serve command. The no disable serve command enables both the client and the server. If the client is already enabled and server is disabled, the no disable server enables the server.

If the serve keyword is specified, NTP does not serve the time to downstream devices. The serve keyword disables the NTP server mode functionalities. If the serve keyword is not specified, both NTP client mode and NTP server mode are disabled.

NOTE

The disable command disables NTP client and server mode; it does not remove the NTP configuration.

The no form of the command enables NTP client and server mode.

Examples

The following example disables the NTP server.

device(config)# ntp
device(config-ntp)# disable serve
disable (Port)

Disables a port.

**Syntax**

disable

**Command Default**

A port is enabled (active).

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

A port can be deactivated (disabled) or activated (enabled) using the `enable` command by selecting the appropriate status.

**Examples**

The following example disables or inactivate a port.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# disable
```
disable (VSRP)

Disables the VSRP VRID for a port-based VLAN.

Syntax

disable

Command Default

The VSRP VRID is disabled by default.

Modes

VSRP VRID configuration mode

Examples

The following example shows how to disable the VSRP VRID on a VLAN.

```
device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# backup
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# disable
```
disable authentication md5

Disables the MD5 authentication scheme for Network Time Protocol (NTP).

Syntax

```
disable authentication md5
no disable authentication md5
```

Command Default

If JITC is enabled, the MD5 authentication scheme is disabled. In the standard mode, the MD5 authentication scheme is enabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

In the standard mode, both SHA1 and MD5 authentication schemes are supported. If JITC is enabled, the MD5 authentication for Network Time Protocol (NTP) is disabled by default and the `disable authentication md5` command can be seen in the running configuration. In the JITC mode, only the SHA1 option is available. The SHA1 authentication scheme must be enabled manually to define the authentication key for NTP using the `authentication-key key-id` command.

The `no` form of the command enables the MD5 authentication scheme.

Examples

The following example disables the MD5 authentication scheme.

```
device(config)# disable authentication md5
```

History

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
distance (BGP)

Changes the default administrative distances for eBGP, iBGP, and local BGP.

Syntax

distance external-distance internal-distance local-distance
	no distance

Parameters

  external-distance
eBGP distance. Range is from 1 through 255.

  internal-distance
iBGP distance. Range is from 1 through 255.

  local-distance
Local BGP4 and BGP4+ distance. Range is from 1 through 255.

Modes

BGP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To select one route over another according to the source of the route information, the device can use the administrative distances assigned to the sources. The administrative distance is a protocol-independent metric that IP devices use to compare routes from different sources. Lower administrative distances are preferred over higher ones.

Examples

The following example configures the device to change the administrative distance.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# distance 100 150 200
distance (OSPF)

Configures an administrative distance value for OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 routes.

Syntax

distance { external | inter-area | intra-area } distance

no distance

Command Default

The administrative distance value for OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 routes is 110.

Parameters

- **external**
  
  Sets the distance for routes learned by redistribution from other routing domains.

- **inter-area**
  
  Sets the distance for all routes from one area to another area.

- **intra-area**
  
  Sets the distance for all routes within an area.

- **distance**
  
  Administrative distance value assigned to OSPF routes. Valid values range from 1 through 255. The default is 110.

Modes

- OSPF router configuration mode
- OSPFv3 router configuration mode
- OSPF router VRF configuration mode
- OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can configure a unique administrative distance for each type of OSPF route.

The distances you specify influence the choice of routes when the device has multiple routes from different protocols for the same network. The device prefers the route with the lower administrative distance. However, an OSPFv2 or OSPFv3 intra-area route is always preferred over an OSPFv2 or OSPFv3 inter-area route, even if the intra-area route's distance is greater than the inter-area route's distance.

The **no** form of the commands reverts to the default setting.
Examples

The following example sets the distance value for all external routes to 125.

```bash
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# distance external 125
```

The following example sets the distance value for intra-area routes to 80.

```bash
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ipv6-router)# distance intra-area 80
```

The following example sets the distance value for inter-area routes to 90.

```bash
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ipv6-router)# distance inter-area 90
```
distance (RIP)

Increases the administrative distance that the RIP router adds to routes.

Syntax

distance num

no distance num

Command Default

The default RIP administrative distance is 120.

Parameters

num

A decimal value from 1 through 255 that designates the administrative distance for all RIP routes.

Modes

RIP router configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command returns the administrative distance to the default value of 120.

Routes with lower administrative distance are more likely to be used when administrative distance is used for route comparison.

Examples

The following example sets the administrative distance for RIP routes to 140.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)# distance 140

The following example returns the administrative distance for RIP routes set in the previous example to the default of 120.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)# no distance 140
distribute-list prefix-list (OSPFv3)

Applies a prefix list to OSPF for IPv6 routing updates. Only routes permitted by the prefix-list can go into the routing table.

Syntax

distribute-list prefix-list list-name in [ ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | loopback number | tunnel number | ve virtual port number ]

no distribute-list prefix-list

Command Default

Prefix lists are not applied to OSPFv3 for IPv6 routing updates.

Parameters

list-name
Name of a prefix-list. The list defines which OSPFv3 networks are to be accepted in incoming routing updates.

in
Applies the prefix list to incoming routing updates on the specified interface.

ethernet unit/slot/port
Specifies an Ethernet interface.

lag lag-id
Specifies a LAG virtual interface.

loopback number
Specifies a loopback interface and port number.

tunnel number
Specifies a tunnel.

ve virtual port number
Specifies a virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

Modes

OSPFv3 router configuration mode
OSPFv3 VRF router configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the prefix list.
Examples

The following example configures a distribution list that applies the filterOspfRoutes prefix list globally.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# distribute-list prefix-list filterOspfRoutes in
```

History

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</tbody>
</table>
**distribute-list prefix-list (RIPng)**

Applies a prefix list to RIPng to control routing updates that are received or sent.

**Syntax**

```
distribute-list prefix-list list-name { in | out }
no distribute-list prefix-list list-name { in | out }
```

**Command Default**

Prefix lists are not applied to RIPng routing updates.

**Parameters**

- `list-name`
  
  Specifies the prefix list to be applied.

- `in`
  
  Applies the prefix list to incoming routing updates.

- `out`
  
  Applies the prefix list to outgoing routing updates.

**Modes**

RIPng router configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of the command to remove the distribution list.

**Examples**

The first prefix list in the following example denies routes with the prefix beginning with 2001:db8:: if the prefix is longer than 64 bits. The second prefix list allows all other routes received.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 prefix-list 2001routes deny 2001:db8::/64 le 128
device(config)# ipv6 prefix-list 2001routes permit ::/0 ge 0 le 128
device(config)# ipv6 router rip
device(config-ripng-router)# distribute-list prefix-list 2001routes in
```
**distribute-list route-map**

Creates a route-map distribution list.

**Syntax**

```
distribute-list route-map map in
no distribute-list route-map
```

**Parameters**

- `map`  
  Specifies a route map.

- `in`  
  Creates a distribution list for an inbound route map.

**Modes**

- OSPF router configuration mode
- OSPFv3 router configuration mode
- OSPF router VRF configuration mode
- OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The distribution list can filter Link State Advertisements (LSAs) received from other OSPF devices before adding the corresponding routes to the routing table.

The `no` form of the command removes the distribution list.

**Examples**

The following example creates a distribution list using a route map named `filter1` that has already been configured.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# distribute-list route-map filter1 in
```
**db-internal-trunk-hash**

Changes the hashing method for inter-packet-processor (inter-pp) HiGig links that are used to connect master and slave units in ICX 7450-48 devices.

**Syntax**

```
dlb-internal-trunk-hash { inactivity-mode | spray-mode }
no dlb-internal-trunk-hash { inactivity-mode | spray-mode }
```

**Command Default**

The hashing method is inactivity mode.

**Parameters**

- **inactivity-mode**
  - Specifies that the flow is set by the inactivity of traffic loading.

- **spray-mode**
  - Specifies that the flow is set to receive new member assignments for every packet arrival in accordance with the traffic loading of each aggregate member.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command restores the default hashing method.

**NOTE**

This command is supported only on ICX 7450-48 devices that have master and slave units.

Dynamic load balancing (DLB) enhances hash-based load balancing by taking into account the traffic loading in the network. The inter-pp HiGig links in ICX7450-48 devices use hash-based load balancing to distribute traffic evenly. You can configure the `db-internal-trunk-hash` command to change the hashing method.

**NOTE**

Spray mode may introduce out-of-order packet delivery.

**Examples**

The following example globally enables spray mode as the inter-pp links hashing method.

```
ICX7450-48P Router(config)#dlb-internal-trunk-hash spray-mode
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>Added a note about spray mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**dns-filter**

Defines Domain Name System (DNS) filters that will restrict DNS queries from unauthenticated hosts to be forwarded explicitly to defined servers.

**Syntax**

```
dns-filter filter-id ip-address wildcard-bits
```

```
no dns-filter filter-id ip-address wildcard-bits
```

**Command Default**

DNS filters are not defined.

**Parameters**

- **filter-id**
  
  Defines the number to identify a DNS filter. The valid values are from 1 through 4.

- **ip-address**
  
  Specifies the IP address (A.B.C.D) or IP address along with the prefix length (A.B.C.D/n) of unauthenticated hosts.

- **wildcard-bits**
  
  Specifies a wildcard for the filter. The wildcard is in dotted-decimal notation (IP address format).

**Modes**

Web Authentication configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Many of the Web Authentication solutions allow DNS queries to be forwarded from unauthenticated hosts. To eliminate the threat of forwarding DNS queries from unauthenticated hosts to unknown or untrusted servers (also known as domain-casting), you can restrict DNS queries from unauthenticated hosts to be forwarded explicitly to defined servers by defining DNS filters. Any DNS query from an unauthenticated host to a server that is not defined in a DNS filter is dropped. Only DNS queries from unauthenticated hosts are affected by DNS filters; authenticated hosts are not. If the DNS filters are not defined, then any DNS queries can be made to any server.

The wildcard is in dotted-decimal notation (IP address format). It is a four-part value, where each part is 8 bits (one byte) separated by dots, and each bit is a one or a zero. Each part is a number ranging from 0 to 255, for example 0.0.0.255. Zeros in the mask mean the packet source address must match the IP address. Ones mean any value matches. For example, the IP address and subnet-mask values 10.157.22.26 0.0.0.255 mean that all hosts in the Class C subnet 10.157.22.x match the policy.

The **no** form of the command removes the defined DNS filters.
Examples

The following example defines a DNS filter.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# dns-filter 2 192.168.10.1/24 0.0.0.255
**domain-name**

Configures the domain name for the DHCP client.

**Syntax**

```
domain-name domain-name
```

**Parameters**

- `domain-name`

  Specifies the name of the domain.

**Modes**

DHCP server pool configuration mode

**Examples**

The following example specifies the domain name for the DHCP client.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp-server-pool cabo
device(config-dhcp-cabo)# domain-name sierra
```
**dot1x auth-filter**

Applies the specified filter on the interface and the MAC addresses defined in the filter (MAC filter) do not have to go through authentication.

**Syntax**

dot1x auth-filter filter-id vlan-id  
no dot1x auth-filter filter-id vlan-id

**Command Default**

There are no filters applied on the interface.

**Parameters**

- **filter-id**
  Specifies the filter ID to be applied on the interface.

- **vlan-id**
  Specifies the VLAN ID.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

A client can be authenticated in an untagged VLAN or tagged VLAN using the MAC address filter for 802.1X authentication.

If auth-filter has tagged VLAN configuration, the clients are authenticated in auth-default VLAN and tagged VLAN provided in auth-filter. The clients authorized in auth-default VLAN allow both untagged and tagged traffic.

The following rules apply when using the **dot1x auth-filter** command:

- The maximum number of filters that can be bound to a port is limited by the mac-filter-port default or a configured value.
- The filters must be applied as a group. For example, if you want to apply four filters to an interface, they must all appear on the same command line.
- You cannot add or remove individual filters in the group. To add or remove a filter on an interface, apply the filter group again containing all the filters you want to apply to the port.
- If you apply a filter group to a port that already has a filter group applied, the older filter group is replaced by the new filter group.
- If you add filters to or modify the 802.1X authentication filter, the system clears all 802.1X sessions on the port. Consequently, all users that are logged in will need to be re-authenticated.

The **no** form of the command disable the dot1x auth-filter functionality. If the VLAN is not specified, the auth-default-vlan is used.
Examples

The following example applies the dot1x filter on a specific VLAN.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# dot1x auth-filter 1 2

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**dot1x enable**

Enables 802.1X authentication globally.

**Syntax**

```
dot1x enable [ all | ethernet stackId/slot/port ]
no dot1x enable [ all | ethernet stackId/slot/port ]
```

**Command Default**

802.1x authentication is not enabled.

**Parameters**

- **all**
  Enables 802.1x authentication on all interfaces.
- **ethernet stackId/slot/port**
  Enables 802.1x authentication on the specified interface.

**Modes**

Authentication configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **dot1x enable** command without any options initializes 802.1X authentication feature globally. The **dot1x enable** command with the **all** or **ethernet** options, enables 802.1X authentication on all or a specific interface respectively. After initializing 802.1X authentication feature using the **dot1x enable** command, you must enable 802.1X authentication on all or a specific interface.

Port control must be configured to activate authentication on an 802.1X-enabled interface using the **dot1x port-control** command from the interface configuration mode.

The **no** form of the command disables 802.1X authentication.

**NOTE**

You cannot enable 802.1X authentication on ports that have any of the following features enabled:

- Link aggregation
- Metro Ring Protocol (MRP)
- Mirror port
- LAG port
- Unidirectional Link Detection (UDLD)
Examples

The following example enables 802.1X authentication on all interfaces.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# dot1x enable
device(config-authen)# dot1x enable all
```

The following example enables 802.1X authentication on ethernet interface 1/1/1.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# dot1x enable
device(config-authen)# dot1x enable ethernet 1/1/1
```  

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dot1x guest-vlan

Specifies the VLAN into which the port should be placed when the client's response to the dot1x requests for authentication times out.

Syntax

dot1x guest-vlan vlan-id

no dot1x guest-vlan vlan-id

Command Default

The guest VLAN ID is not specified.

Parameters

vlan-id

Specifies the VLAN ID of the guest VLAN.

Modes

dot1x configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command disables the functionality.

Use this command when the client does not support the 802.1X authentication, so that the client can access default privileges.

If there is no response from dot1x client for EAP-packets and if guest VLAN is not configured, authentication is considered as failed and the configured failure action is performed.

Examples

The following example specifies the guest VLAN.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# dot1x guest-vlan 7

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**dot1x initialize**

Initializes 802.1X authentication on a port.

**Syntax**

```
dot1x initialize ethernet unit/slot/port
```

**Parameters**

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  Specifies the details of the interface on which 802.1x authentication is to be initialized.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Examples**

The following example initializes dot1x authentication on a port.

```
device# dot1x initialize ethernet 3/1/1
```
dot1x max-reauth-req

Configure the maximum number of times (attempts) EAP-request/identity frames are sent for reauthentication after the first authentication attempt.

Syntax

dot1x max-reauth-req count
no dot1x max-reauth-req count

Command Default

The device sends the EAP-request/identity frames for reauthentication twice.

Parameters

count

Specifies the number of EAP frame re-transmissions. This is a number from 1 through 10. The default is 2.

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command will disable this functionality.

The ICX device retransmits the EAP-request/identity frame a maximum of two times. If no EAP response/identity frame is received from the client after two EAP-request/identity frame re-transmissions (or the amount of time specified with the max-reauth-req command), the device restarts the authentication process with the client.

You can optionally change the number of times the device should retransmit the EAP request/identity frame.

Examples

The following example configures the device to retransmit an EAP-request/identity frame to a client a maximum of three times.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# dot1x max-reauth-req 3

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dot1x max-req

Configures the retransmission parameter that defines the maximum number of times EAP request/challenge frames are retransmitted when EAP response/identity frame is not received from the client.

Syntax

dot1x max-req count

no dot1x max-req count

Command Default

The device retransmits the EAP-request/challenge twice.

Parameters

count

Specifies the number of EAP frame re-transmissions. Th range is from from 1 through 10. The default value is 2.

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables this functionality.

Examples

The following example configures the device to retransmit an EAP-request/challenge frame to a client a maximum of three times.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# dot1x max-req 3

History

<table>
<thead>
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<td>08.0.20</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dot1x-mka-enable

Enables MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) capabilities on a licensed device and enters dot1x-mka configuration mode.

Syntax

```
dot1x-mka-enable
no dot1x-mka-enable
```

Command Default

No MACsec capability is available.

Modes

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

MACsec commands are supported only on the ICX 7450.

The `no` form of this command disables the MKA and MACsec functionality on all ports. This may require the already authenticated hosts to re-authenticate.

Use the `dot1x-mka-enable` command to enable MACsec on an already licensed device. Commands may be visible, but they do not work on a non-licensed device.

Examples

The following example enables MACsec capabilities on the device.

```
device(config)# dot1x-mka-enable
device(config-dot1x-mka)#
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added on ICX 7450 device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Commands

`enable-mka`, `mka-cfg-group`
**Commands D through H**
dot1x port-control

**dot1x port-control**
Controls port-state authorization and configures the port control type to activate authentication on an 802.1X-enabled interface.

**Syntax**
```
dot1x port-control { auto | force-authorized | force-unauthorized }
no dot1x port-control { auto | force-authorized | force-unauthorized }
```

**Command Default**
All controlled ports on the device are in the authorized state, allowing all traffic.

**Parameters**
- **auto**
  Enables authentication on a port. It places the controlled port in the unauthorized state until authentication takes place between the client and authentication server. Once the client passes authentication, the port becomes authorized. This activates authentication on an 802.1X-enabled interface. The controlled port remains in the authorized state until the Client logs off.

- **force-authorized**
  Places the controlled port unconditionally in the authorized state, allowing all traffic to pass between the client and the authenticator. This is the default state for ports on the device.

- **force-unauthorized**
  Places the controlled port unconditionally in the unauthorized state, denying any traffic to pass between the client and the authenticator.

**Modes**
Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**
Before activating the authentication using the `dot1x port-control auto` command on an untagged port, you must remove configured static ACL, if any, from the port.

You cannot enable 802.1X authentication on ports that have any of the following features enabled:

- Link aggregation
- Metro Ring Protocol (MRP)
- Mirror port
- LAG port

The `no` form of the command resets the port control type to the default state.
Examples

The following example configures the interface to place the port unconditionally in the unauthorized state until authentication takes place between the client and authentication server. Once the client passes authentication, the port becomes authorized.

device(config)# interface ethernet 3/1/1  
device(config-if-e100-3/1/1)# dot1x port-control auto

The following example configures the interface to place the controlled port unconditionally in the authorized state.

device(config)# interface ethernet 3/1/1  
device(config-if-e100-3/1/1)# dot1x port-control force-authorized

The following example configures the interface to place the controlled port unconditionally in the unauthorized state.

device(config)# interface ethernet 3/1/1  
device(config-if-e100-3/1/1)# dot1x port-control force-unauthorized
dot1x timeout

Configures the timeout parameters that determine the time interval for client reauthentication and EAP retransmissions.

Syntax

```
dot1x timeout (quiet-period seconds | supplicant seconds | tx-period seconds )
```

```
no dot1x timeout (quiet-period seconds | supplicant seconds | tx-period seconds )
```

Command Default

The timeout parameters are not applied to the device.

Parameters

- **quiet-period seconds**
  Specifies the time, in seconds, the device waits before trying to re-authenticate the client. The quiet period can be from 1 through 4294967295 seconds. The default is 60 seconds. If the Ruckus device is unable to authenticate the client, the ICX device waits a specified amount of time before trying again. The amount of time the device waits is specified with the quiet period parameter.

- **supplicant seconds**
  By default, when the ICX device relays an EAP-Request frame from the RADIUS server to the client, it expects to receive a response from the client within 30 seconds. You can optionally specify the wait interval using the **supplicant seconds** parameters. The value is 1 through 4294967295.

- **tx-period seconds**
  Specifies the EAP request retransmission interval, in seconds, with the client. By default, if the device does not receive an EAP-response/identity frame from a client, the device waits 30 seconds, then retransmits the EAP-request/identity frame. You can optionally change the amount of time the device waits before re-transmitting the EAP-request/identity frame to the client. If the client does not send back an EAP-response/identity frame within 60 seconds, the device will transmit another EAP-request/identity frame. The tx-period is a value from 1 through 4294967295. The default is 30 seconds.

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command disables dot1x timeout.

Examples

The following example specifies the quiet period as 30 seconds.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# dot1x enable
device(config-authen)# dot1x timeout quiet-period 30
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dual-mode

Configures a tagged port to accept and transmit both tagged and untagged traffic at the same time.

Syntax

dual-mode [ vlan-id ]

no dual-mode [ vlan-id ]

Command Default

Dual mode is disabled.

Parameters

vlan-id

Specifies the default VLAN ID for the dual-mode port.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a VLAN ID, the port default VLAN is set to 1. The port transmits untagged traffic on the default VLAN.

A dual-mode port accepts and transmits frames belonging to VLANs configured for the port, as well as frames belonging to the default VLAN (that is, untagged traffic). You can configure a dual-mode port to transmit traffic for a specified VLAN (other than the default VLAN) as untagged, while transmitting traffic for other VLANs as tagged. Only tagged ports can be configured as dual-mode ports.

In a LAG, either all of the ports must be in dual-mode, or none of them can be.

You can configure multiple ports to be in dual mode.

NOTE

An error message is displayed while attempting to configure an existing dual mode on a port range.

The no form of the command disables the dual mode.
Examples

The following example shows how to configure dual mode, allowing traffic for VLAN 20 and untagged traffic to go through port 1/2/11 at the same time.

```plaintext
device(config)# vlan 20
device(config-vlan-20)# tagged ethernet 1/2/11
device(config-vlan-20)# tagged ethernet 1/2/9
device(config-vlan-20)# interface ethernet 1/2/11
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/11)# dual-mode
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/11)# exit
```

The following example shows configuring a dual-mode port to transmit traffic for a specified VLAN (other than the default VLAN) as untagged, while transmitting traffic for other VLANs as tagged. Tagged port 1/2/11 is added to VLANs 10 and 20, and then designated a dual-mode port whose specified default VLAN is 10.

```plaintext
device(config)# vlan 10 by port
device(config-vlan-10)# untagged ethernet 1/2/10
device(config-vlan-10)# tagged ethernet 1/2/11
device(config-vlan-10)# exit
device(config)# vlan 20 by port
device(config-vlan-20)# tagged ethernet 1/2/9
device(config-vlan-20)# tagged ethernet 1/2/11
device(config-vlan-20)# exit
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/11
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/11)# dual-mode 10
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/11)# exit
```

The following example shows how to configure multiple ports.

```plaintext
device# interface ethernet 1/1/6 to 1/1/9
device (config-mif-1/1/6-1/1/9)# dual-mode
```
**Dynamic**

Configures dynamic ports.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
dynamic
no dynamic
```

**Command Default**

Ports are static.

**Modes**

Protocol VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Dynamic ports within any protocol VLAN age out after 10 minutes if no member protocol traffic is received on a port within the VLAN. Once you dynamically add a port to a protocol VLAN, you cannot configure routing parameters on the port. You cannot dynamically add a port to a protocol VLAN if the port has any routing configuration parameters.

**NOTE**

Dynamic addition and removal of ports is not applicable for an AppleTalk protocol VLAN. You cannot route to or from protocol VLANs with dynamically added ports. In the switch image, all the ports are dynamic ports by default.

The `no` form of the command removes the dynamic setting.

**Examples**

The following example shows the IP protocol VLAN configured with dynamic ports.

```plaintext
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# ip-proto name IP_Prot_VLAN
device(config-vlan-ip-proto)# dynamic
```

The following example shows configuring port-based VLAN 10, and then configuring an IP subnet VLAN within the port-based VLAN with dynamic ports.

```plaintext
device(config)# vlan 10 name IP_VLAN by port
device(config-vlan-10)# untagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/6
added untagged port ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/6 to port-vlan 10.
device(config-vlan-10)# ip-subnet 10.1.1.0/24 name Mktg-LAN
device(config-vlan-ip-subnet)# dynamic
```
The following example shows configuring port-based VLAN 20, and then configuring an IPX network VLAN within the port-based VLAN with dynamic ports. These commands create a port-based VLAN on chassis ports 1/2/1 through 1/2/6 named "Eng-LAN", configure an IPX network VLAN within the port-based VLAN, and then add ports from the port-based VLAN dynamically.

device(config)# vlan 20 name IPX_VLAN by port
device(config-vlan-10)# untagged ethernet 1/2/1 to 1/2/6
added untagged port ethernet 1/2/1 to 1/2/6 to port-vlan 20.
device(config-vlan-10)# ipx-network abcd ethernet_i name Eng-LAN
device(config-vlan-ipx-network)# dynamic
Enables Energy Efficient Ethernet (EEE) globally, per port or on a range of ports.

**Syntax**

```
eee
no eee
```

**Command Default**

Energy Efficient Ethernet is not enabled.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command disables Energy Efficient Ethernet.

**Examples**

The following example enables Energy Efficient Ethernet globally.

```
device(config)# eee
EEE Feature Enabled
```

The following example enables Energy Efficient Ethernet on multiple ports.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/12
device(config-mif-1/1/1-1/1/12)# eee
EEE Feature Enabled
EEE Feature Enabled on port 1/1/1
EEE Feature Enabled on port 1/1/2
EEE Feature Enabled on port 1/1/3
EEE Feature Enabled on port 1/1/4
EEE Feature Enabled on port 1/1/5
EEE Feature Enabled on port 1/1/6
EEE Feature Enabled on port 1/1/7
EEE Feature Enabled on port 1/1/8
EEE Feature Enabled on port 1/1/9
EEE Feature Enabled on port 1/1/10
EEE Feature Enabled on port 1/1/11
EEE Feature Enabled on port 1/1/12
```

The following example enables Energy Efficient Ethernet per port.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet e1000-1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# eee
EEE Feature Enabled EEE on port 1/1/1
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
egress-buffer-profile

Attaches a user-configured egress buffer profile to one or more ports.

Syntax

egress-buffer-profile profile-name

no egress-buffer-profile profile-name

Command Default

If a port is not attached to a user-configured egress buffer profile, it uses the default egress buffer profile.

Parameters

 profile-name

  Specifies the name of the egress buffer profile to be attached to the port.

Modes

  Interface mode
  Multiple-interface mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command removes a user-configured egress buffer profile from the port and the port uses the default egress buffer profile.

You must configure an egress buffer profile before you can attach it to a port.

Only one egress buffer profile at a time can be attached to any port. You can attach an egress buffer profile to more than one port.

Examples

The following example attaches an egress buffer profile named egress1 to a port:

Device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# egress-buffer-profile egress1

The following example attaches an egress buffer profile named egress2 to multiple ports:

Device(config-mif-1/1/2-1/1/16)# egress-buffer-profile egress2

The following example removes an egress buffer profile named egress2 from multiple ports:

Device(config-mif-1/1/2-1/1/16)# no egress-buffer-profile egress2
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
enable (GVRP)

Enables GVRP on ports.

Syntax

```
enable { all | ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port | [ ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port ]... ] }
```

```
no enable { all | ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port | [ ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port ]... ] }
```

Command Default

GVRP is not enabled on ports.

Parameters

- **all**
  Enables GVRP on all ports.
- **ethernet stackid/slot/port**
  Enables GVRP on the specified port.
- **to stackid/slot/port**
  Specifies the range of ports upon which to enable GVRP.

Modes

GVRP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command disables GVRP.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable GVRP on all ports.

```
device(config)# gvrp-enable
device(config-gvrp)# enable all
```

The following example shows how to enable GVRP on a list of specific ports.

```
device(config)# gvrp-enable
device(config-gvrp)# enable ethernet 1/1/24 ethernet 1/2/24 ethernet 1/4/17
```

The following example shows how to enable GVRP on a range of ports.

```
device(config)# gvrp-enable
device(config-gvrp)# enable ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
```
The following example shows how to enable GVRP on a range of ports and a list of ports.

```
device(config)# gvrp-enable
device(config-gvrp)# enable ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8 ethernet 1/1/24 ethernet 1/6/24 ethernet 1/8/17
```
enable (LAG)

Enables an individual port within a LAG.

Syntax

```
enable port-name name
enable ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] | ethernet unit/slot/port [ lag lag-id to lag-id ] | lag lag-id [...]
```

Command Default

Ports within a LAG are not enabled.

Parameters

- **port-name name**
  
  Enables a named port within a LAG.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  
  Enables the specified Ethernet port within the LAG.

- **to unit/slot/port**
  
  Enables a range of ports within the LAG.

- **lag lag-id**
  
  Enables the LAG virtual interface.

Modes

LAG configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To enable a port belonging to a keep-alive LAG, you must use the `enable` command from the interface configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable a port within a LAG configuration.

```
device(config)# lag blue static id 1
device(config-lag-blue)# ports ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-lag-blue)# enable ethernet 1/3/1
```

The following example shows how to enable a port belonging to a keep-alive LAG.

```
device(config)# lag test keep-alive
device(config-lag-test)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# enable
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <code>lag</code> <code>lag-id</code> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
enable (MRP)

Enables the metro ring.

**Syntax**

```
enable
no enable
```

**Command Default**

The metro ring is disabled by default.

**Modes**

Metro ring configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command disables the metro ring.

**Examples**

The following example enables the metro ring.

```
device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# metro-ring 1
device(config-vlan-2-mrp-1)# enable
```
enable (Port)

Enables a port.

Syntax

```
enable
```

Command Default

A port is enabled (active).

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

A port can be deactivated (disabled) or activated (enabled) by selecting the appropriate status.

Examples

The following example enables a disabled port.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# enable
```
enable (MAC Port Security)

Enables MAC port security.

Syntax

```
enable

no enable
```

Command Default

By default, MAC port security is disabled on all interfaces.

Modes

Port security configuration mode

Port security interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command disables the MAC port security.

Examples

The following example enables MAC port security on all interfaces.

```
device(config)# port security
device(config-port-security)# enable
```

The following example enables MAC port security on a specific interface.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# port security
device(config-port-security-e1000-1/1/1)# enable
```
enable (VSRP)

Enables the VSRP VRID for a port-based VLAN.

Syntax

   enable
   disable

Command Default

The VSRP VRID is disabled by default.

Modes

VSRP VRID configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The device must be set as a backup. Because VSRP does not have an owner, all VSRP devices are backups. The active device for a VRID is elected based on the VRID priority.

The disable command deactivates VSRP.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the VSRP VRID on a VLAN.

device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# backup
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# enable
enable (Web Authentication)

Enables Web Authentication.

Syntax

enable

no enable

Command Default

Web Authentication is disabled.

Modes

Web Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables Web Authentication.

Examples

The following example enables Web Authentication on VLAN 10.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# enable
enable aaa console

Enables AAA support for commands entered at the console.

Syntax

enable aaa console
no enable aaa console

Command Default

Command authorization and command accounting for console commands are not enabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The device supports command authorization and command accounting for CLI commands entered at the console. AAA support for commands entered at the console includes the following:

- The login prompt that uses AAA authentication, using authentication method lists
- EXEC authorization
- EXEC accounting
- Command authorization
- Command accounting
- System accounting

The no form of the command disables the support for AAA commands entered at the console.

NOTE

If you have previously configured the device to perform command authorization using a RADIUS server, entering the enable aaa console command may prevent the execution of any subsequent commands entered on the console. This happens because RADIUS command authorization requires a list of allowable commands from the RADIUS server. This list is obtained during RADIUS authentication. For console sessions, RADIUS authentication is performed only if you have configured aaa authentication enable and specified RADIUS as the authentication method (for example, with the aaa authentication enable default radius command). If RADIUS authentication is never performed, the list of allowable commands is never obtained from the RADIUS server. Consequently, there would be no allowable commands on the console.

If this command is configured, the DHCP client does not request the configuration files as part of the DHCP client auto-provisioning process. Refer to the Ruckus FastIron DHCP Configuration Guide for more information.
Examples

The following example shows how to configure command authorization and command accounting for console commands.

```
device(config)# enable aaa console
```
enable acl-per-port-per-vlan

Enables support for access control list (ACL) filtering based on VLAN membership or virtual interface (VE) port membership.

Syntax

    enable acl-per-port-per-vlan
    no enable acl-per-port-per-vlan

Command Default

ACL filtering based on VLAN membership or VE port membership is disabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only for IPv4 ACLs, and only for inbound traffic.

This command must be followed by the write-memory and reload commands to place the change into effect.

IPv4 ACLs that filter based on VLAN membership or VE port membership (ACL per port per VLAN), are supported together with IPv6 ACLs on the same device, as long as they are not bound to the same port or virtual interface.

For DHCPv6 snooping, enter the enable acl-per-port-per-vlan command and enable DHCPv6 snooping on both client and server VLANs.

The no form of the command disables support for ACL filtering based on VLAN membership or VE port membership.

Examples

The following example enables support for ACL filtering based on VLAN membership or VE port membership.

    device(config)# enable acl-per-port-per-vlan
    device(config)# write memory
    device(config)# exit
    device# reload
enable nd hop-limit

For an IPv6 ACL, enables dropping neighbor discovery (ND) packets for which the hop limit is less than 255.

Syntax

enable nd hop-limit
no enable nd hop-limit

Command Default

Hop-limit check for neighbor discovery (ND) packets is disabled.

Modes

IPv6 ACL configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Checking for ND packets with hop limit less than 255 helps protect the device from denial of service (DoS) attacks.

ACLs enabled for hop-limit check are effective only when applied to interfaces. (If you configure an ACL that is already applied to an interface, there is no need to re-apply it.)

This command is effective in ACLs applied to all types of supported interface—physical, port-channel, and VE.

This command applies to the following types of ND packets:

- neighbor advertisement (NA)
- neighbor solicitation (NS)
- router advertisement (RA)
- router solicitation (RS)

To disable hop-limit check for ND packets, use the no form of this command.

Examples

The following example enables hop-limit check for the IPv6 ACL being configured.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 access-list hl_acl
device(config-ipv6-access-list hl_acl)# enable nd hop-limit

The following example disables hop-limit check for the IPv6 ACL being configured.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 access-list hl_acl
device(config-ipv6-access-list hl_acl)# no enable nd hop-limit
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
enable egress-acl-on-cpu-traffic

Enables applying outbound ACLs to traffic generated by the CPU.

Syntax

```
enable egress-acl-on-cpu-traffic
no enable egress-acl-on-cpu-traffic
```

Command Default

By default, outbound ACLs are not applied to traffic generated by the CPU.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command resets to the default; that is, outbound ACLs are not applied to traffic generated by the CPU.

Examples

The following example shows how to apply outbound ACLs to traffic generated by the CPU.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# enable egress-acl-on-cpu-traffic
```
enable password-display

Enables the display of the community string.

**Syntax**

```
enable password-display
no enable password-display
```

**Command Default**

The display of the community string is not enabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `enable password-display` command enables display of the community string in the output of the `show snmp server` command. Display of the community string remains encrypted in the startup-config and running-config files. When the `enable password-display` command is configured, the user password and SNMP community string are encrypted in the `show run` command output.

The `no` form of the command disables the display of the community string in the output of the `show snmp server` command.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to enable the display of the community string.

```
device(config)# enable password-display
```
enable password-min-length

Configures the minimum length on the Line (Telnet), Enable, or Local passwords.

Syntax

```
enable password-min-length length
no enable password-min-length length
```

Command Default

The password length is one character.

Parameters

`length`

The number of characters or the length of the password. The range is from 1 through 48. The default is 1.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command resets the password length to the default.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify that the Line, Enable, and Local passwords be at least 8 characters.

```
device(config)# enable password-min-length 8
```
enable port-config-password

Allows read-and-write access for specific ports but not for global (systemwide) parameters.

Syntax

enable port-config-password [ password ]
no enable port-config-password [ password ]

Command Default

Read-write access for specific ports is not configured.

Parameters

password

Alphanumeric password string.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can set one password for each of the management privilege levels: Super User level, Port Configuration level, and Read Only level.

You also can configure up to 16 user accounts consisting of a username and password, and assign each user account to one of the three privilege levels.

NOTE
You must set the Super User level password before you can set other types of passwords.

NOTE
You must use the CLI to assign a password for management privilege levels. You cannot assign a password using the Web Management Interface.

The no form of the command removes the configured password access.

Examples

The following example shows how to set Port Configuration level password.

device(config)# enable port-config-password password1
enable read-only-password

Allows access to the Privileged EXEC mode and User EXEC mode of the CLI, but only with read access.

Syntax

```
enable read-only-password [ password ]
no enable read-only-password [ password ]
```

Command Default

Read access for the Privileged EXEC and User EXEC modes of the CLI is not configured.

Parameters

`password`

Alphanumeric password string.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can set one password for each of the management privilege levels: Super User level, Port Configuration level, and Read Only level.

You also can configure up to 16 user accounts consisting of a username and password, and assign each user account to one of the three privilege levels.

**NOTE**

You must set the Super User level password before you can set other types of passwords.

**NOTE**

You must use the CLI to assign a password for management privilege levels. You cannot assign a password using the Web Management Interface.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured password access.

Examples

The following example shows how to set Read Only level password.

```
device(config)# enable read-only-password password1
```
enable snmp

Enables SNMP access modes.

Syntax

```
enable snmp { config-tacacs | config-radius | ve-statistics }
no enable snmp { config-tacacs | config-radius | ve-statistics }
```

Command Default

The SNMP access modes for TACACS and RADIUS are disabled.

Parameters

- **config-tacacs**
  
  Enables TACACS configuration access mode.

- **config-radius**
  
  Enables RADIUS configuration access mode.

- **ve-statistics**
  
  Enables the display of virtual port statistics.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To configure TACACS, TACACS+ or RADIUS authentication parameters, you must enable the corresponding SNMP access mode.

The **no** form of the command disables the SNMP access modes.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable the SNMP access mode for TACACS.

```
device(config)# enable snmp config-tacacs
```

The following example shows how to enable the SNMP access mode for RADIUS.

```
device(config)# enable snmp config-radius
```

The following example shows how to enable the display of virtual port statistics.

```
device(config)# enable snmp ve-statistics
```
enable strict-password-enforcement

Enables the password security feature.

Syntax

    enable strict-password-enforcement
    no enable strict-password-enforcement

Command Default

    Strict password is not enforced.

Modes

    Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

    When strict password enforcement is enabled on the ICX device, you must enter a minimum of eight characters
containing the following combinations when you create an enable and a user password:
    • At least two uppercase characters
    • At least two lowercase characters
    • At least two numeric characters
    • At least two special characters

    NOTE
    Password minimum character and combination requirements are strictly enforced.

    Passwords must not share four or more concurrent characters with any other password configured on the router. If the
    you try to create a password with four or more concurrent characters, an error message will be returned.
    If you try to configure a password that was previously used, the Local User Account configuration will not be allowed and
    an error message will be displayed.
    The no form of the command disables strict password enforcement.

Examples

    The following example shows how to enable strict password enforcement.

    device(config)# enable strict-password-enforcement
enable super-user-password

Allows complete read-and-write access to the system.

Syntax

```
enable super-user-password [ password ]
no enable super-user-password [ password ]
```

Command Default

Complete read-write access to the system is not configured.

Parameters

```
password

Alphanumeric password string.
```

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can set one password for each of the management privilege levels: Super User level, Port Configuration level, and Read Only level. The `enable super-user-password` command is generally for system administrators only. The Super User privilege level allows you to configure passwords.

You also can configure up to 16 user accounts consisting of a username and password, and assign each user account to one of the three privilege levels.

You must set the Super User level password before you can set other types of passwords.

**NOTE**
You must use the CLI to assign a password for management privilege levels. You cannot assign a password using the Web Management Interface.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured password access.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the Super User level password.

```
device(config)# enable super-user-password password1
```
enable telnet

Configures Telnet access control parameters.

Syntax

```
enable telnet { authentication | password password }
no enable telnet { authentication | password password }
```

Command Default

Telnet authentication is not enabled and the Telnet password is not set.

Parameters

- `authentication`
  Enables Telnet authentication.
- `password password`
  Sets a password for Telnet access.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To authenticate Telnet access to the CLI, you also must enable the authentication by entering the `enable telnet authentication` command. You cannot enable Telnet authentication using the Web Management Interface.

The `no` form of the command removes the Telnet authentication or Telnet password.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable Telnet authentication.

```
device(config)# enable telnet authentication
```

The following example shows how to set the password for Telnet access.

```
device(config)# enable telnet password pass1
```
enable user

Configures login and password parameters specific to a user.

Syntax

```
enable user {
    disable-on-login-failure [ invalid-attempts login-recovery-time recovery-time ] | password-aging |
    password-history [ previous-passwords ] | password-masking }

no enable user { disable-on-login-failure [ invalid-attempts login-recovery-time recovery-time ] | password-aging |
    password-history [ previous-passwords ] | password-masking }
```

Command Default

Three login attempts are allowed.

Three minutes of recovery time for re-enabling user accounts.

The ICX device stores the last five user passwords for each user.

Parameters

- **disable-on-login-failure invalid-attempts**
  Specifies the number of login attempts before a user is locked out (disabled). The range is from 1 through 10. The default is 3.

- **login-recovery-time recovery-time**
  Specifies the recovery time in minutes after which the locked-out user accounts are re-enabled automatically. The range is from 3 through 60 minutes. The default is 3 minutes.

- **password-aging**
  Enables password aging.

- **password-history previous-passwords**
  Specifies how many previous passwords should be stored. The range is from 1 through 15. The default is 5.

- **password-masking**
  Enables password masking.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When password masking is enabled, the CLI displays an asterisk (*) on the console instead of the actual password character entered.

When password aging is enabled, the software records the system time that each user password was configured or last changed. After 180 days, the CLI automatically prompts users to change their passwords when they attempt to sign on. The time displays in the output of the show running configuration command, indicated by set-time.
When changing a user password, the user cannot use any of the five previously configured passwords. You can configure the ICX device to store up to 15 passwords for each user, so that users do not use the same password multiple times. If a user attempts to use a password that is stored, the system prompts the user to choose a different password.

If a user fails to log in after three attempts, that user is locked out. You can increase or decrease the number of login attempts before the user is locked-out.

The **no** form of `enable user disable-on-login-failure` disables both the maximum number of login attempts and recovery time configurations. To disable only the recovery time configuration, use the `no enable user { disable-on-login-failure [invalid-attempts login-recovery-time recovery-time ] }` command.

The **no** form of the command removes the login and password configurations.

### Examples

The following example sets the number of login attempts for a user to 10.

```
device(config)# enable user disable-on-login-failure 10
```

The following example configures the user account to automatically re-enable the locked-out users after 5 minutes of the lockout.

```
device(config)# enable user disable-on-login-failure 4 login-recovery-time 5
```

The following example shows enables password aging.

```
device(config)# enable user password-aging
```

The following example enables password masking. The following example shows how the CLI displays an asterisk (*) on the console instead of the actual password character entered.

```
device(config)# enable user password-masking
device(config)# username xyz password
Enter Password: ********
```

The following example configures the device to store up to 10 previous passwords.

```
device(config)# enable user password-history 10
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>The command was modified to include <code>login-recovery-time recovery-time</code> option was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commands D through H**

**enable user**
enable-accounting

Enables Access Control List (ACL) accounting for IPv4 and IPv6 named ACLs.

Syntax

enable-accounting
no enable-accounting

Command Default

This option is disabled.

Modes

IPv4 and IPv6 access-list configuration modes

Usage Guidelines

This is only applicable to named ACLs. The no form of this command disables ACL accounting on the associated ACL interface.

Examples

The following example enables IPv6 ACL accounting. The named access-list must be configured before enabling the ACL accounting.

device(config)# ipv6 access-list v6
device(config-ipv6-access-list-v6)# enable-accounting

The following example enables ACL accounting for an IPv4 named ACL.

device(config)# ip access-list standard std
device(config-standard-nacl)# permit 10.10.10.0/24
device(config-standard-nacl)# deny 10.20.20.0/24
device(config-standard-nacl)# enable-accounting

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
enable-mka

Enables MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) to support MACSec licensing functionality on a specified interface, and changes the mode to dot1x-mka-interface mode to enable related parameters to be configured.

Syntax

```
enable-mka ethernet device/slot/port
no enable-mka ethernet device/slot/port
```

Command Default

MKA is not enabled on an interface.

Parameters

```
ethernet device/slot/port
```

Specifies an Ethernet interface and the number of the device, the slot on the device, and the port on that slot.

Modes

```
dot1x-mka-interface mode
```

Usage Guidelines

When the `no` version of the command is executed, MACSec is removed from the port.

MACsec commands are supported only on the ICX 7450.

For a MACsec channel to be created between two ports, both ports and devices designated must have MACsec enabled and configured.

The `enable-mka ethernet` command enables MACSec licensing on the specified interface. If the command is not enabled, MACSec licensing functionality is not supported.

Examples

The following example enables MACsec on port 2, slot 3 of the first device in the stack.

```
device(config)# dot1x-mka-enable
device(config-dot1x-mka)# enable-mka ethernet 1/3/2
device(config-dot1x-mka-1/3/2)#
```

The following error message is displayed when the MACSec license is not purchased for the device.

```
device(config)# dot1x-mka-enable
device (config-dot1x-mka)# enable-mka ethernet 2/2/1
Error: No MACsec License available for the port 2/2/1. Cannot enable MACsec !!!
Error: MKA cannot be enabled on port 2/2/1
device(config-dot1x-mka)#
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added on the ICX 7450 device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
encapsulation-mode

Specifies the encapsulation mode for an IPsec proposal.

Syntax

```
encapsulation-mode encapsulation-mode
```

Command Default

The default encapsulation mode is tunnel mode.

Parameters

```
encapsulation-mode
```

Specifies the encapsulation mode. Only tunnel mode is currently supported.

Modes

IPsec proposal configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Because tunnel mode is configured by default and is the only mode that is currently supported, you do not need to configure the encapsulation mode for an IPsec proposal.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure tunnel mode as the encapsulation mode for an IPsec proposal named ipsec_proposal.

```
device(config)# ipsec proposal ipsec_proposal
device(config-ipsec-proposal-ipsec_proposal)# encapsulation-mode tunnel
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
encryption

Configures an encryption algorithm for an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) proposal.

Syntax

```
encryption { aes-cbc-128 | aes-cbc-256 }
no encryption { aes-cbc-128 | aes-cbc-256 }
```

Command Default

The default encryption algorithm is AES-CBC-256.

Parameters

- **aes-cbc-128**
  Specifies the 128-bit advanced encryption standard algorithm in cipher block chaining mode.

- **aes-cbc-256**
  Specifies the 256-bit advanced encryption standard algorithm in cipher block chaining mode.

Modes

IKEv2 proposal configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Multiple encryption algorithms may be configured for an IKEv2 proposal.

When only one encryption algorithm is configured for an IKEv2 proposal, removing it restores the default configuration.

The no form of the command removes the specified encryption algorithm configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the AES-CBC-128 encryption algorithm for an IKEv2 proposal named ikev2_proposal.

```
device(config)# ikev2 proposal ikev2_proposal
device(config-ikev2-proposal-ikev2_proposal)# encryption aes-cbc-128
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
encryption-algorithm

Configures an encryption algorithm to protect data traffic for an IPsec proposal.

Syntax

encryption-algorithm { aes-gcm-256 | aes-gcm-128 }

no encryption-algorithm { aes-gcm-256 | aes-gcm-128 }

Command Default

The default encryption algorithm for an IPsec proposal is AES-GCM-256.

Parameters

aes-gcm-256

Specifies that the 256-bit advanced encryption standard algorithm in Galois counter mode is supported for Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) encryption.

aes-gcm-128

Specifies that the 128-bit advanced encryption standard algorithm in Galois counter mode is supported for ESP encryption.

Modes

IPsec proposal configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Multiple encryption algorithms may be configured for an IPsec proposal.

For an IPsec tunnel to come up successfully, IPsec peer devices must be configured with a common encryption algorithm.

Ruckus ICX 7450 supports dual mode for encryption and decryption. Dual mode is set when both the AES-GCM-128 and AES-GCM-256 algorithms are set for the same IPsec proposal (no further configuration is needed to establish dual mode).

When dual mode is configured on both the local and remote peers, AES-GCM-256 is automatically selected for encryption and decryption.

When dual mode is not configured on both the local and remote peers, the algorithm that is configured on both peers is automatically selected for encryption and decryption.

When only one encryption algorithm is configured for an IPsec proposal, removing it restores the default configuration.

The no form of the command removes the specified encryption algorithm configuration.
Examples

The following example shows how to configure the AES-GCM-128 encryption algorithm for an IPsec proposal named ipsec_prop.

device(config)# ipsec proposal ipsec_prop
device(config-ipsec-proposal-ipsec_prop)# encryption-algorithm aes-gcm-128

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
enforce-first-as

Enforces the use of the first autonomous system (AS) path for external BGP (eBGP) routes.

Syntax

enforce-first-as

no enforce-first-as

Modes

BGP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command causes the router to discard updates received from eBGP peers that do not list their AS number as the first AS path segment in the AS_PATH attribute of the incoming route.

The no form of the command disables this feature.

Examples

The following example configures the device to enforce the use of the first AS path.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# enforce-first-as
erase flash
Erases an image stored in the system flash.

Syntax
erase flash { primary | secondary | unit-id-pri string | unit-id-sec string }

Parameters
primary
Erases the primary code image.
secondary
Erases the secondary code image.
unit-id-pri string
Erases the primary code image from the specified stack members. You can specify all or a member list without blank spaces (2,3,5-7).
unit-id-sec string
Erases the secondary code image from the specified stack members. You can specify all or a member list without blank spaces (2,3,5-7).

Modes
Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines
Use this command to erase the files stored in the primary or secondary flash or on the stack units.

Examples
The following example erases the image stored in the secondary flash of the system.

device# erase flash secondary

The following example erases the image stored in the secondary flash of a set of stack units.

device# erase flash unit-id-sec 3,4,5-8,9
 erosion start-up-config

Erases the start-up configuration.

Syntax

    erosion start-up-config [ unit-id unit-list ]

Parameters

    unit-id unit-list
    Erases the start-up configuration file from the specified stack member. The member list is specified without blank spaces (2,3,5-7).

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example erases the start-up configuration from specified members in a stack.

device# erosion start-up-config unit-id 2,5-7,10
errdisable packet-inerror-detect

Enables the device to monitor configured ports for inError packets and defines the sampling time interval in which the number of inError packets is counted.

Syntax

errdisable packet-inerror-detect sampling-interval
no errdisable packet-inerror-detect sampling-interval

Command Default

There is no monitoring for inError packets on any port of the device.

Parameters

sampling-interval

Specifies the sampling interval in seconds. It can take a value in the inclusive range of 2 through 60 seconds.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If the number of inError packets exceeds the configured threshold for two consecutive sampling windows, then the configured port is error-disabled. The no form of this command disables this monitoring.

Examples

The following example sets the sampling interval in which the number of inError packets is counted to three seconds.

device(config)# errdisable packet-inerror-detect 3

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07.3.00g</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
errdisable recovery

Enables a port to recover automatically from the error-disabled state.

Syntax

errdisable recovery cause { all | cause }

no errdisable recovery cause { all | cause }

erdisable recovery interval time

no errdisable recovery interval time

Command Default

The ports in the error-disabled state are not recovered.

Parameters

all

Enables the ports to recover automatically from an error-disabled state caused by reasons such as BPDU guard violation, the number of inError packets exceeding the configured threshold, a loop detection violation, or the reception of a critical event from the remote device in the case of an EFM-OAM interface.

cause cause

Configures the ports to recover from an error-disabled state caused by one of the following reasons:

• bpduguard
• loam-critical-event
• loop-detection
• packet-inerror-detect
• pvstplus-protect

bpduguard

Configures the port to recover from the error-disabled state if the state was caused because of BPDU guard violation.

loam-critical-event

Configures the EFM-OAM interface to recover from the error-disabled state if the state was caused due to reception of a critical event from the remote device.

loop-detection

Configures the port to recover from the error-disabled state if the state was caused because of loop detection.

packet-inerror-detect

Configures the port to recover from the error-disabled state if the state was caused because the number of inError packets exceeded the configured threshold.

pvstplus-protect

Configures the port to recover from the error-disabled state if the state was caused because the PVST+ Protect feature is enabled.
interval
Configures a timeout value for the recovery mechanism when the port is in an error-disabled state. Upon the expiry of the timeout value, the ports are automatically recovered.

time
Specifies the recovery time interval in seconds for the device to wait before automatically recovering the ports. Range is from 10 through 65535 seconds. The default recovery timeout value is 300 seconds.

Modes
Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
When automatic recovery re-enables the port, the port is not in the error-disabled state, but it can remain down for other reasons, such as the Tx/Rx of the fibre optic not being seated properly. Thus, the port is not able to receive the signal from the other side. In this case, after the optic is inserted correctly, you must manually disable the port and then re-enable it.

The **no** form of the `errdisable recovery cause` command disables the error-disabled recover functionality.

The **no** form of the `errdisable recovery interval` command reverts to the default recovery time interval value.

Examples
The following example configures the device to recover the port from the error-disabled state caused because of BPDU guard violation.

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

The following example configures the device to recover the EFM-OAM interface from the error-disabled state caused by reception of a critical event from the remote device.

```
device(config)# errdisable recovery cause loam-critical-event
```

The following example configures the device to recover the port from the error-disabled state caused because of loop detection.

```
device(config)# errdisable recovery cause loop-detection
```

The following example configures the device to recover the port from the error-disabled state caused because the number of inError packets exceeded the configured threshold.

```
device(config)# errdisable recovery cause packet-inerror-detect
```

The following example configures the device to recover the port from the error-disabled state caused because PVST+ Protect was enabled.

```
device(config)# errdisable recovery cause pvstplus-protect
```

The following example configures the error-disabled recovery timeout interval to 120 seconds.

```
device(config)# errdisable recovery interval 120
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>The <strong>loam-critical-event</strong> option was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30mb</td>
<td>The <strong>pvstplus-protect</strong> option was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ethernet (EFM-OAM)**

Enables or disables EFM-OAM on an interface or multiple interfaces.

**Syntax**

```
ethernet unit/slot/port [ [ to unit/slot/port ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ lag lag-id to lag-id | lag lag-id ]... ] ] { active | passive | allow-loopback | remote-failure critical-event action block-interface }
no ethernet unit/slot/port [ [ to unit/slot/port ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ lag lag-id to lag-id | lag lag-id ]... ] ] { active | passive | allow-loopback | remote-failure critical-event action block-interface }
```

**Command Default**

The EFM-OAM is disabled locally on an interface.

**Parameters**

- `ethernet unit/slot/port`
  Specifies the interface.
- `to`
  Configures the range of interfaces to enable EFM-OAM.
- `lag lag-id`
  Specifies the LAG virtual interface.
- `active`
  Sets the EFM-OAM operational mode as active on the interface.
- `passive`
  Sets the EFM-OAM operational mode as passive on the interface.
- `allow-loopback`
  Enables the interface to respond to a loopback request from the remote device.
- `remote-failure critical-event action block-interface`
  Configures the device to block the remote interface upon reception of a critical event information from the remote interface.

**Modes**

EFM-OAM protocol configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When the active mode is specified, the device can send OAMPDU packets over the port to initiate an EFM-OAM discovery process. For the discovery process to be initiated, the EFM-OAM protocol must be enabled.

When the passive mode is specified, the device cannot use the port to send OAMPDU packets, but can respond if it receives OAMPDUs from the remote device.
When both peers are in passive mode (abnormal configuration), EFM-OAM protocol will not converge. The OAMPDUs and pause frames will not be looped back in the loopback mode. All other Layer 2 protocol packets will be looped back if received on a loopbacked interface.

The no form of the command disables the EFM-OAM locally on the specified interface.

**Examples**

The following example enables EFM-OAM on an interface and sets it to active mode.

```
device(config)# link-oam
device(config-link-oam)# ethernet 1/1/3 active
```

The following example enables EFM-OAM on a range of interfaces and sets them to active mode.

```
device(config)# link-oam
device(config-link-oam)# ethernet 1/1/4 to 1/1/8 active
```

The following example enables EFM-OAM on an interface and sets it to passive mode.

```
device(config)# link-oam
device(config-link-oam)# ethernet 2/1/1 passive
```

The following example enables EFM-OAM on a range of interfaces and sets them to passive mode.

```
device(config)# link-oam
device(config-link-oam)# ethernet 2/1/1 to 2/1/6 passive
```

The following example configures the interface to respond to the loopback request from the remote device.

```
device(config)# link-oam
device(config-link-oam)# ethernet 1/1/3 allow-loopback
```

The following example sets the device to block the interface when a critical event failure condition is detected.

```
device(config)# link-oam
device(config-link-oam)# ethernet 2/1/1 remote-failure critical-event action block-interface
```

**History**

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add lag lag-id option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ethernet loopback**

Enables the Ethernet loopback functionality on a port in the VLAN-unaware mode.

**Syntax**

```
ethernet loopback
no ethernet loopback
```

**Command Default**

Ethernet loopback is not enabled on a port.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The Ethernet loopback functionality on a port in the VLAN-unaware mode can be configured either as flow-aware or flow-unaware. The specified port does not need to be explicitly assigned as a member of any VLAN.

To enable Ethernet loopback on a port in the VLAN-unaware mode as flow-aware, the `ethernet loopback test-mac` command must be executed before enabling the Ethernet loopback. The `ethernet loopback test-mac` command is mandatory on ICX 7750, ICX 7450, and ICX 7250 devices. To enable Ethernet loopback on these devices, you must first configure the `ethernet loopback test-mac` command. In other supported platforms, the `ethernet loopback test-mac` command is optional to enable Ethernet loopback.

To add or delete a port from VLAN, the VLAN unaware ethernet loopback configuration on the port must be removed. Before adding or deleting a port from VLAN, the VLAN unaware ethernet configuration must be removed, if configured. The `ethernet loopback` command is not supported on multiple ports (MIF) mode.

The `no` form of the command disables the Ethernet loopback functionality on the specified port.

**Examples**

The following example configures Ethernet loopback on a specific port in the VLAN-unaware mode as flow-unaware.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ethernet loopback
```

The following example configures Ethernet loopback in VLAN-unaware mode as flow-aware.

```
device(config)# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ethernet loopback test-mac 1111.2222.3333 4444.5555.5555
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ethernet loopback
```
The following example shows the error which occurs when you try to add a port to VLAN, without removing the VLAN unaware ethernet loopback configuration.

```
bkes_oct14-16_DND(config-if-e1000-3/1/4)#vlan 10
bkes_oct14-16_DND(config-vlan-10)#tag eth 3/1/4
Error: Port 3/1/4 has Ethernet loopback configuration
Note: Remove Ethernet loopback from port 3/1/4 and then add port as member of VLAN 10
bkes_oct14-16_DND(config-vlan-10)#int eth 3/1/4
```

## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ethernet loopback (VLAN-aware)

Configures the Ethernet loopback functionality on one or a set of ports in a specific VLAN (VLAN-aware mode).

Syntax

```
ethernet loopback ethernet unit/slot/port [ [ to unit/slot/port ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port ]... ]
no ethernet loopback ethernet unit/slot/port [ [ to unit/slot/port ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port ]... ]
ethernet loopback lag lag-id [ to lag-id | ethernet unit/slot/port [ [ to unit/slot/port ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port ]... ] ]
no ethernet loopback lag lag-id [ to lag-id | ethernet unit/slot/port [ [ to unit/slot/port ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port ]... ] ]
```

Command Default

Ethernet loopback is not enabled on any port in a VLAN.

Parameters

- **ethernet**
  - Specifies the Ethernet interface.
- **to**
  - Configures the range of ports.
- **unit/slot/port**
  - Specifies the interface details.
- **lag lag-id**
  - Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The Ethernet loopback functionality on a port in the VLAN-aware mode can be configured either as flow-aware or flow-unaware. The ports on which Ethernet loopback is being enabled must be explicitly assigned as a member of the VLAN.

To enable Ethernet loopback on a port in the VLAN-aware mode as flow-aware, the `ethernet loopback test-mac` command must be executed for the specific port from the interface mode before enabling Ethernet loopback. The `ethernet loopback test-mac` command is mandatory on ICX 7750, ICX 7450, and ICX 7250 devices. To enable Ethernet loopback on these devices, you must first configure the `ethernet loopback test-mac` command. In other supported platforms, the `ethernet loopback test-mac` command is optional to enable Ethernet loopback.

Enable `acl-per-port-per-vlan` configuration before issuing the `ethernet loopback` command. If not enabled, an error message "Error - Enable acl-per-port-per-vlan and configure VLAN unaware ethernet loopback" prompts you to enable the configuration.
A port cannot be configured as VLAN-aware and VLAN-unaware simultaneously, and the flow configuration must be either flow-aware or flow-unaware.

The `ethernet loopback` command in VLAN-aware mode is not supported on VLAN Group, VLAN Range, or mult-range VLAN (MVLAN) mode.

The `ethernet loopback` command VLAN-aware mode cannot be configured on a set of VLANs that share a Layer 2 topology (Topology Group).

The `no` form of the command disables Ethernet loopback from the ports of the specified VLAN.

**Examples**

The following example configures Ethernet loopback in VLAN-aware mode as flow-aware.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ethernet loopback test-mac 1111.2222.3333 4444.5555.5555
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# exit
device(config)# vlan 100
device(config-vlan-100)# ethernet loopback ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/10
```

The following example configures Ethernet loopback on a port in VLAN-aware mode as flow-unaware.

```
device(config)# vlan 100
device(config-vlan-100)# ethernet loopback ethernet 1/1/1
```

The following example configures Ethernet loopback on a range of ports in VLAN-aware mode as flow-unaware.

```
device(config)# vlan 100
device(config-vlan-100)# ethernet loopback ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/10
```

The following example configures Ethernet loopback on two separate ports in VLAN-aware mode as flow-unaware.

```
device(config)# vlan 100
device(config-vlan-100)# ethernet loopback ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/2/3
```

**History**

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <code>lag</code> <code>lag-id</code> option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ethernet loopback test-mac

Configures the port as flow-aware by specifying the source and destination MAC addresses of the flow on the interface.

Syntax

```
ethernet loopback test-mac destination-MAC source-MAC
no ethernet loopback test-mac destination-MAC source-MAC
```

Command Default

The port is flow-unaware.

Parameters

- **destination-MAC**: Specifies the flow parameter destination MAC address of the traffic.
- **source-MAC**: Specifies the flow parameter source MAC address of the traffic.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You must configure the `ethernet loopback test-mac` command on ICX 7750, ICX 7450, and ICX 7250 devices before enabling Ethernet loopback. In other supported platforms, configure the `ethernet loopback test-mac` command only if you require the port to be flow-aware.

The source MAC address and destination MAC address must be unicast MAC addresses and the source MAC address must be unique across the network for proper Ethernet loopback operation.

You cannot configure a port as flow-aware and flow-unaware simultaneously. The flow can be configured on an in-service Ethernet loopback port. However, the flow configuration cannot be modified or removed if there is an ongoing loopback service on the interface.

The `ethernet loopback test-mac` command is not supported in multi-range VLAN (MVLAN) mode.

The `no` form of the command removes the flow configuration for the specified port.

Examples

The following example configures the flow on a specific port.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ethernet loopback test-mac 1111.2222.3333/4444.5555.5555
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**exclude ethernet**

Excludes a port from the protocol VLAN membership.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
exclude ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port ] ...

no exclude ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port ] ...
```

**Command Default**

The port is not excluded from the protocol VLAN membership.

**Parameters**

- `stackid/slot/port`
  
  Specifies the Ethernet port which should be excluded from the static protocol VLAN membership.

- `to stackid/slot/port`
  
  Specifies the range of ports that should be excluded from the static protocol VLAN membership.

**Modes**

- IP protocol VLAN configuration mode
- IPX protocol VLAN configuration mode
- IPv6 protocol VLAN configuration mode
- AppleTalk protocol VLAN configuration mode
- DECDnet protocol VLAN configuration mode
- NetBIOS protocol VLAN configuration mode
- Other protocol VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command includes ports in the protocol VLAN membership.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to exclude ports from the protocol VLAN membership.

```plaintext
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# atalk-proto name Red
device(config-vlan-10)# atalk-proto name Red
device(config-vlan-10)# no dynamic
device(config-vlan-10)# exclude ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/3
```
excluded-address

Specifies the addresses that should be excluded from the address pool.

Syntax

```
excluded-address { address | address-low address-high }
```

Parameters

- `address` Specifies a single address.
- `address-low address-high` Specifies a range of addresses.

Modes

DHCP server pool configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify either a single address or a range of addresses that are to be excluded from the address pool.

Examples

The following example specifies the excluded address.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp-server-pool cabo
device(config-dhcp-cabo)# excluded-address 10.2.3.44
```
execute batch

Issues the commands that are saved in the batch buffer immediately or at a scheduled time, count, and interval.

Syntax

```plaintext
execute batch batch-id { after duration | at at-time at-date | cancel }
execute batch batch-id now [ { count count-value | end end-date [ end-time ] } [ interval { days value | hours value | mins value } ] ]
execute batch batch-id begin start-date [ [ start-time ] [ end end-date [ end-time ] ] [ interval { days value | hours value | mins value } ] ] | count count-value [ interval { days value | hours value | mins value } ] | end end-date
```

Command Default

Batch execution of CLI commands is not enabled.

Parameters

- **batch-id**
  Specifies the unique batch buffer ID.
- **after duration**
  Schedules to run the commands in a batch after a specified period of time. The duration can be configured up to a maximum period of 49 days from the current system clock time. The duration is specified in the dd:hh:mm format indicating that the commands will be executed after the specified number of days, hours and minutes respectively.
- **at at-time at-date**
  Schedules to run the commands in a batch at a specific time and date.
- **cancel**
  Cancels the configured schedule to run the commands in a batch.
- **now**
  Issues the commands immediately.
- **count count-value**
  Specifies the number of times the commands in a batch must run. The range for the number of iterations is from 1 through 50.
- **end end-date**
  Specifies the date on which the batch command execution must stop. An end-date must be specified, followed by an end-time which is optional.
- **end-time**
  Specifies the time at which the batch command execution must stop. The default end-time is 23:59:59 of the specified end-date.
- **interval**
  Specifies the time interval at which the commands in a batch must run. The default value is 30 minutes. The time interval can be specified in days, hours, or minutes.
**days value**
Specifies the time interval in days at which the commands in a batch must run. The range is from 1 through 16 days.

**hours value**
Specifies the time interval in hours at which the commands in a batch must run. The range is from 1 through 24 hours.

**mins value**
Specifies the time interval in minutes at which the commands in a batch must run. The range is from 1 through 60 minutes.

**begin**
Schedules to run the commands in a batch from a specific date.

**start-date**
Specifies the date on which the batch command execution must start.

**start-time**
Specifies the time at which the batch command execution must start. The default start-time is 00:00:00 of the specified start-date.

---

**Modes**
Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**
At a particular instance, a batch can be scheduled only once.

A batch buffer cannot be scheduled when the batch execution process for that batch is in progress.

When a telnet or SSH session executing a batch command is closed, the corresponding batch execution will be cancelled.

Any command that requires user intervention will fail during batch execution.

The **no batch buffer batch-id** command from the global configuration mode removes the configured batch.

**Examples**
The following example runs the commands that are saved in the batch buffer after 5 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute from the current system clock time.

```
device# execute batch 1 after 05:03:01
```

The following example runs the commands that are saved in the batch buffer at 04:05 AM on December 22, 2015.

```
device# execute batch 1 at 04:05:00 22-12-15
```

The following example runs the commands that are saved in the batch buffer immediately.

```
device# execute batch 1 now
```
The following example runs the commands that are saved in the batch buffer immediately and for a total of 5 times at an interval of 30 minutes (default interval).

device# execute batch 1 now count 5

The following example runs the commands that are saved in the batch buffer immediately and for a total of 5 times at an interval of 2 hours.

device# execute batch 1 now count 5 interval hours 2

The following example runs the commands that are saved in the batch buffer immediately and continues to execute the batch at an interval of 30 minutes (default interval) until 11:59 PM and 59 seconds (default end-time) on December 22, 2015.

device# execute batch 1 now end 12-22-15

The following example runs the commands that are saved in the batch buffer immediately and continues to execute the batch at an interval of 3 days until 10:20 AM on December 22, 2015.

device# execute batch 1 now end 12-22-15 10:20:00 interval days 4

The following example cancels the configured schedule to issue the commands in a batch.

device# execute batch 1 cancel

The following example runs the commands that are saved in the batch buffer infinitely starting from 12 AM (midnight) (default start-time) on December 22, 2015 at an interval of 30 minutes (default interval).

device# execute batch 1 begin 12-22-15

The following example runs the commands that are saved in the batch buffer infinitely starting from 12 AM (midnight) (default start-time) on December 22, 2015 at an interval of 4 hours.

device# execute batch 1 begin 12-22-15 interval hours 4

The following example runs the commands that are saved in the batch buffer starting from 12 AM (midnight) (default start-time) on December 10, 2015 and continues to execute the batch at an interval of 30 minutes (default interval) until 11:59 PM and 59 seconds (default end-time) on December 22, 2015.

device# execute batch 1 begin 12-10-15 end 12-22-15

The following example runs the commands that are saved in the batch buffer infinitely starting from 3:20 AM on December 22, 2015 at an interval of 30 minutes (default interval).

device# execute batch 1 begin 12-22-15 03:20:00

The following example runs the commands that are saved in the batch buffer infinitely starting from 3:20 AM on December 22, 2015 at an interval of 3 days.

device# execute batch 1 begin 12-22-15 03:20:00 interval days 3

The following example runs the commands that are saved in the batch buffer starting from 3:20 AM on December 10, 2015 and continues to execute the batch at an interval of 30 minutes (default interval) until 11:59 PM and 59 seconds (default end-time) on December 22, 2015.

device# execute batch 1 begin 12-10-15 03:20:00 end 12-22-15
The following example runs the commands that are saved in the batch buffer starting from 3:20 AM on December 10, 2015 and continues to execute the batch at an interval of 4 hours until 4:10 AM on December 22, 2015.

device# execute batch 1 begin 12-10-15 03:20:00 end 12-22-15 04:10:00 interval hours 4

The following example runs the commands that are saved in the batch buffer starting from 12 AM (midnight) (default start-time) on December 10, 2015 and for a total of 5 times at an interval of 30 minutes (default interval).

device# execute batch 1 begin 12-10-15 count 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>The <code>begin</code> keyword and corresponding options were introduced. Also, options such as <code>count</code> and <code>end</code> were added to the <code>now</code> keyword.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
external-lsdb-limit (OSPFv2)

Configures the maximum size of the external link state database (LSDB).

Syntax

```
external-lsdb-limit value
no external-lsdb-limit
```

Parameters

`value`

Maximum size of the external LSDB. Valid values range from 1 through 14913080. The default is 14913080.

Modes

- OSPF router configuration mode
- OSPF router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If you change the value, make sure to save the running-config file and reload the software. The change does not take effect until you reload or reboot the software.

The `no` form of the command restores the default setting.

Examples

The following example sets the limit of the LSDB to 20000.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# external-lsdb-limit 20000
```

failover

Enables or disables LAG (Link Aggregation Group) hardware failover on the next port in LAG or on all ports in LAG.

Syntax

```
failover {next | all}
no failover {next | all}
```
Command Default
LAG hardware failover is disabled.

Parameters

next
Specifies that failover is to be enabled or disabled on the next port in LAG.

all
Specifies that failover is to be enabled or disabled on all ports in LAG.

Modes
Dynamic LAG configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
The no form of this command disables LAG hardware failover.
LAG hardware failover is supported only on Ruckus ICX 7750 devices.

Examples
The following example enables LAG failover on the next port in LAG:

```
device(config)# lag one dynamic
device(config-lag-one)# failover next
```

The following example enables LAG failover on all ports in LAG:

```
device(config)# lag one dynamic
device(config-lag-one)# failover all
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
external-lsdb-limit (OSPFv3)

Configures the maximum size of the external link state database (LSDB).

Syntax

    external-lsdb-limit value
    no external-lsdb-limit

Parameters

    value
        Maximum size of the external LSDB. Valid values range from 1 through 250000. The default is 250000.

Modes

    OSPFv3 router configuration mode
    OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

    If you change the value, you must save the running-config file and reload the software. The change does not take effect until you reload or reboot the software.
    The no form of command reverts to the default setting.

Examples

    The following example sets the limit of the external LSDB to 15000.

        device# configure terminal
        device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
        device(config-ospf6-router)# external-lsdb-limit 15000

failover

Enables or disables LAG (Link Aggregation Group) hardware failover on the next port in LAG or on all ports in LAG.

Syntax

    failover {next | all}
    no failover {next | all}
Command Default

LAG hardware failover is disabled.

Parameters

next

Specifies that failover is to be enabled or disabled on the next port in LAG.

all

Specifies that failover is to be enabled or disabled on all ports in LAG.

Modes

Dynamic LAG configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command disables LAG hardware failover.

LAG hardware failover is supported only on Ruckus ICX 7750 devices.

Examples

The following example enables LAG failover on the next port in LAG:

device(config)# lag one dynamic
device(config-lag-one)# failover next

The following example enables LAG failover on all ports in LAG:

device(config)# lag one dynamic
device(config-lag-one)# failover all

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fast-external-fallover

Resets the session if a link to an eBGP peer goes down.

Syntax

fast-external-fallover

no fast-external-fallover

Modes

BGP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to terminate and reset external BGP sessions of a directly adjacent peer if the link to the peer goes down, without waiting for the timer, set by the BGP timers command, to expire. This can improve BGP conversion time, but can also lead to instability in the BGP routing table as a result of a flapping interface.

Examples

The following example configures the device to reset the session if a link to an eBGP peer goes down.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# fast-external-fallover
```
fast port-span

Enables Fast Port Span, configuring the ports attached to the end stations to enter into the forwarding state in four seconds.

Syntax

```
fast port-span [ exclude { ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port ] [ ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port ] } ]
no fast port-span [ exclude ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port ] [ ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port ] ]
```

Command Default

Fast Port Span is enabled by default on all ports that are attached to end stations.

Parameters

- **exclude**
  - Excludes a port from Fast Port Span while leaving Fast Port Span enabled globally.

- **ethernet stackid/slot/port**
  - Specifies the Ethernet port that you want to exclude from Fast Port Span.

- **to stackid/slot/port**
  - Specifies a range of Ethernet ports that you want to exclude from Fast Port Span.

Modes

- Global configuration mode
- VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Disabling and then re-enabling Fast Port Span clears the exclude settings and thus enables Fast Port Span on all eligible ports. To make sure Fast Port Span remains enabled on the ports following a system reset, save the configuration changes to the startup-config file after you re-enable Fast Port Span. Otherwise, when the system resets, those ports will again be excluded from Fast Port Span.

Fast Port Span allows faster convergence on ports that are attached to end stations and thus do not present the potential to cause Layer 2 forwarding loops. Because the end stations cannot cause forwarding loops, they can safely go through the STP state changes (blocking to listening to learning to forwarding) more quickly than is allowed by the standard STP convergence time. Fast Port Span performs the convergence on these ports in four seconds (two seconds for listening and two seconds for learning).

Fast Port Span is a system-wide parameter and is enabled by default. Thus, when you boot a device, all the ports that are attached only to end stations run Fast Port Span. For ports that are not eligible for Fast Port Span, such as ports connected to other networking devices, the device automatically uses the normal STP settings.
The **no** form of the command disables Fast Port Span. Using the **exclude** option with the **no** form of the command enables Fast Port Span on the specified ports.

**Examples**

The following example enables Fast Port Span on all ports.

```bash
device(config)# fast port-span
```

The following example excludes a set of ports from Fast Port Span.

```bash
device(config)# fast port-span exclude ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/2/1 ethernet 1/3/1
```

The following example shows how to re-enable Fast Port Span on port 1/1/1 only while not re-enabling other excluded ports.

```bash
device(config)# no fast port-span exclude 1/1/1
```

The following example shows how to re-enable Fast Port Span on all excluded ports.

```bash
device(config)# no fast port-span
device(config)# fast port-span
device(config)# write memory
```
**fast uplink-span**

Enables Fast Uplink Span, configuring a device deployed as a wiring closet switch to decrease the convergence time for the uplink ports to another device to just one second.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
fast uplink-span ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port ] [ ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port ]
no fast uplink-span ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port ] [ ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port ]
```

**Command Default**

Fast Uplink Span is not enabled.

**Parameters**

- **ethernet stackid/slot/port**
  
  Specifies the Ethernet port on which you want to enable Fast Uplink Span.

- **to stackid/slot/port**
  
  Specifies a range of ports on which you want to enable Fast Uplink Span.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode
- VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The new uplink port goes directly to forward mode (bypassing listening and learning modes). The wiring closet switch must be a Ruckus device, but the device at the other end of the link can be a Ruckus device or another vendor’s switch.

To configure Fast Uplink Span, specify a group of ports that have redundant uplinks on the wiring closet switch (Ruckus device). If the active link becomes unavailable, Fast Uplink Span transitions the forwarding to one of the other redundant uplink ports in just one second. All Fast Uplink Span-enabled ports are members of a single Fast Uplink Span group.

To avoid the potential for temporary bridging loops, it is recommended that you use Fast Uplink Span only for wiring closet switches (switches at the edge of the network cloud). In addition, enable Fast Uplink Span only on a group of ports intended for redundancy, so that at any given time only one of the ports is expected to be in the forwarding state.

The **no** form of the command removes Fast Uplink Span on the ports.

**Examples**

The following example configures a group of ports for Fast Uplink Span.

```plaintext
device(config)# fast uplink-span ethernet 1/4/1 to 1/4/4
```
The following example configures Fast Uplink Span for a VLAN.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# untag ethernet 1/8/1 to 1/8/2
device(config-vlan-10)# fast uplink-span ethernet 1/8/1 to 1/8/2
```
**fdp advertise**

Configures the IP management address to advertise for Foundry Discovery Protocol (FDP) neighbors.

**Syntax**

```
fdp advertise { ipv4 | ipv6 }
no fdp advertise { ipv4 | ipv6 }
```

**Command Default**

When FDP is enabled, by default, the device advertises one IPv4 address and one IPv6 address to its FDP neighbors.

**Parameters**

- **ipv4**
  - Advertises only the IPv4 management address.
- **ipv6**
  - Advertises only the IPv6 management address.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command sets the device to advertise one IPv4 address and one IPv6 address to its FDP neighbors.

When FDP is enabled, by default, the device advertises one IPv4 address and one IPv6 address to its FDP neighbors. If desired, you can configure the device to advertise only the IPv4 management address or only the IPv6 management address. You can set the configuration globally on a Layer 2 switch or at the interface level on a Layer 3 switch.

**Examples**

The following example configures the device to advertise only the IPv6 management address.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# fdp advertise ipv6
```
fdp enable

Enables Foundry Discovery Protocol (FDP) on an interface.

Syntax

fdp enable
no fdp enable

Command Default

FDP is enabled at the interface level once FDP is enabled on the device.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When FDP is enabled globally, you can disable and re-enable FDP on individual ports.

The no form of the command disables FDP on an interface.

Examples

The following example enables FDP on an interface.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# fdp enable
**fdp holdtime**

Configures the Foundry Discovery Protocol (FDP) update hold time.

**Syntax**

```
fdp holdtime secs
no fdp holdtime
```

**Command Default**

By default, a device that receives an FDP update holds the information until the device receives a new update or until 180 seconds have passed since receipt of the last update.

**Parameters**

```
secs
```

Specifies the number of seconds for which a device that receives an FDP update can hold the update before discarding it. Valid values are from 10 through 255. The default value is 180.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Once the device receives a new update or once 180 seconds have passed since receipt of the last update, the device discards the update.

The `no` form of the command sets the hold time to its default value of 180 seconds.

**Examples**

The following example sets the FDP hold time to 200 seconds.

```
device(config)# fdp holdtime 200
```
**fdp run**

Enables a device to send Foundry Discovery Protocol (FDP) packets globally.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
fdp run
no fdp run
```

**Command Default**

FDP is disabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command disables the sending of FDP packets.

**Examples**

The following example enables FDP globally.

```plaintext
device(config)# fdp run
```
**fdp timer**

Configures the Foundry Discovery Protocol (FDP) update timer.

**Syntax**

```
fdp timer secs
no fdp timer
```

**Command Default**

By default, a device enabled for FDP sends an FDP update every 60 seconds.

**Parameters**

`secs`

Specifies the number of seconds between FDP updates. The value can range from 5 through 900 seconds. The default value is 60 seconds.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of the command sets the FDP timer to its default value of 60 seconds.

**Examples**

The following example sets the FDP timer to 360 seconds.

```
device(config)# fdp timer 360
```
filter-strict-security enable

Enables or disables strict filter security for MAC authentication and 802.1X authentication.

Syntax

- `filter-strict-security`
- `no filter-strict-security`

Command Default

Strict filter security is enabled.

Modes

Authentication mode

Usage Guidelines

When strict security mode is enabled, authentication for a port fails if the Filter-Id attribute contains invalid information, or if insufficient system resources are available to implement the IP ACLs.

When strict security mode is enabled:

- If the Filter-Id attribute in the Access-Accept message contains a value that does not refer to an existing filter (that is, IP ACL configured on the device), then the client will not be authorized, regardless of any other information in the message (for example, if the Tunnel-Private-Group-ID attribute specifies a VLAN on which to assign the port).
- If the device does not have the system resources available to dynamically apply a filter to a port, then the client will not be authenticated.

When strict filter security is disabled:

- If the Filter-Id attribute in the Access-Accept message contains a value that does not refer to an existing filter (that is, a MAC address filter or IP ACL configured on the device), then the client remains authorized and no filter is dynamically applied to it.
- By default, strict security mode is enabled for all MAC authentication and 802.1X-enabled interfaces, but you can manually disable or enable it using the `filter-strict-security` command from the authentication configuration mode or using the `authentication filter-strict-security` command from the interface configuration mode.

The `no` form of the command disables strict filter security.

Examples

The following example enables strict filter security.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# filter-strict-security enable
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30mb</td>
<td>This command was modified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**flash**

Use the `flash` command to perform basic flash file maintenance.

**Syntax**

```
flash { copy source-file destination-file | dbglock | delete flash-file | files directory-name | rename source-file destination-file }
```

**Command Default**

N/A

**Parameters**

- **copy** source-file destination-file
  Copy the source flash file to a new file
- **dbglock**
  Display the flash access lock holder
- **delete flash-file**
  Delete the flash file
- **files directory-name**
  Display flash files in a particular directory
- **rename source-file destination-file**
  Rename a flash file

**Modes**

Exec mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The command is useful in flash file maintenance.
Examples

In the following example, flash files are displayed.

```bash
device# flash files
Type       Size   Name
----------------------
F           24108665 primary
F           24108665 secondary
F            610 startup-config.backup
F            2052 startup-config.txt

48219992 bytes 4 File(s) in FI root

1768706048 bytes free in FI root
1768706048 bytes free in /
```

The `show flash` command also displays flash file information but with different results.

```bash
device# show flash
Stack unit 1:
Compressed Pri Code size = 24108665, Version:08.0.40qT213 (SPR08040q074.bin)
Compressed Sec Code size = 24108665, Version:08.0.40qT213 (SPR08040q074.bin)
Compressed Boot-Monitor Image size = 786944, Version:10.1.05T215
Code Flash Free Space = 1768706048
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**flash-timeout**

Configures the flash timeout duration.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
flash-timeout time
no flash-timeout time
```

**Command Default**

The default flash timeout value is 12 minutes.

**Parameters**

`time`

Specifies the flash timeout value in minutes and the range is from 12 to 60 minutes.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The new timeout value will be effective from the next flash operation.

The `no` form of the command removes the flash timeout configuration and restores the default value of 12 minutes.

**Examples**

The following example configures the flash timeout value as 30 minutes.

```plaintext
device(config)# flash-timeout 30
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**flow-control**

Enables or disables flow control and flow control negotiation, and advertises flow control.

**Syntax**

```
flow-control [ both | generate-only | honor-only ]
no flow-control [ both | generate-only | honor-only ]
```

**Command Default**

Flow control is enabled.

**Parameters**

- **both**
  - Flow control in PAUSE generation and honoring mode.

- **generate-only**
  - Flow control in PAUSE generation only mode.

- **honor-only**
  - Flow control in PAUSE honoring (Default) mode.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

On ICX 7750 devices the default packet-forwarding method is cut-through, in which port flow control (IEEE 802.3x) is not supported but priority-based flow control (PFC) is supported. You can configure the **store-and-forward** command in global configuration mode to enable the store-and-forward method for packet-forwarding.

The recommended flow control settings when the ICX 7750 switch is set for store-and-forward, are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symmetrical flow control</th>
<th>Port-based flow control</th>
<th>Configuration commands</th>
<th>Cut-through (jumbo enabled)</th>
<th>Store-and-Forward (Jumbo Enabled)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>honor-only</td>
<td># flow-control honor-only</td>
<td>Not Recommended</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no flow-control-both</td>
<td>#no flow-control both</td>
<td></td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Symmetrical flow control | Port-based flow control | Configuration commands | Cut-through (Jumbo enabled) | Store-and-Forward (Jumbo Enabled) |
---|---|---|---|---|
enabled | no flow-control-both | #symmetrical-flow-control enable # no flow-control both | OK | OK |

honor-only | | # symmetrical-flow-control enable #flow-control honor-only | Not Recommended | OK |

generate-only | | # symmetrical-flow-control enable #flow-control generate-only | OK | OK |

both | | # symmetrical-flow-control enable #flow-control both | Not Recommended | OK |

By default, when flow control is enabled globally and auto-negotiation is on, flow control is enabled and advertised on 10/100/1000M ports. If auto-negotiation is off or if the port speed was configured manually, flow control is neither negotiated with nor advertised to the peer.

**NOTE**
Enabling only port auto-negotiation does not enable flow control negotiation. You must use the `flow-control` `neg-on` command to enable flow-control negotiation.

The `no` form of the command disables flow control.

### Examples

The following example disables flow control globally.

device(config)# no flow-control

The following example enables flow control on ethernet ports 1/1/11 to 1/1/15.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/11 to 1/1/15
device(config-mif-1/1/11-1/1/15)# flow-control

The following example disables flow control on ethernet port 1/1/9.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/9
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/9)# no flow-control

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was modified. Enabling only auto-negotiation does not enable flow-control negotiation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
force-up ethernet

Forces the member port of a dynamic LAG (Link Aggregation Group) to be logically operational even if the dynamic LAG is not operating.

Syntax

```
force-up ethernet port
no force-up ethernet port
```

Command Default

The member ports of a dynamic LAG are logically operational only if the dynamic LAG is operating.

Parameters

- `port`
  - Specifies the port.

Modes

Dynamic LAG configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command causes the specified port to be logically operational only when the dynamic LAG is operating.

When the dynamic LAG is not operational, the port goes to "force-up" mode. In this mode, the port is logically operational, which enables a PXE-capable host to boot from the network using this port. Once the host successfully boots from the network, the dynamic LAG can connect the host to the network with the LAG link. Even if the dynamic LAG fails later, this port is brought back to "force-up" mode and remains logically operational.

A port that is in "force-up" mode has the operational status ("Ope") of "Frc". Use the `show lag` command to display the operational status.

If any port in a dynamic LAG receives an LACPDU, the port in force-up mode leaves force-mode and becomes a member port in the dynamic LAG.

Examples

The following example enables PXE boot support on member port 3/1/1 of a dynamic LAG R4-dyn.

```
device(config)# lag R4-dyn
device(config-lag-R4-dyn)# force-up ethernet 3/1/1
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.01</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
format disk0

Formats the external USB.

Syntax

format disk0

Modes

User EXEC mode.

Examples

The following example formats the external USB.

device# format disk0
Are you sure? (enter 'y' or 'n'): formatting The External USB (disk0) of size 64.2GB

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gig-default

Configures the Gbps fiber negotiation mode on individual ports, overriding the global configuration mode.

Syntax

```
gig-default { neg-full-auto | auto-gig | neg-off }
```

```
no gig-default { neg-full-auto | auto-gig | neg-off }
```

Command Default

The globally configured Gbps negotiation mode is the default mode for all Gbps fiber ports.

Parameters

- **neg-full-auto**
  
  Configures the port to first try to perform a handshake with the other port to exchange capability information. If the other port does not respond to the handshake attempt, the port uses the manual configuration (or the defaults if an administrator has not configured the information). That is, the device performs autonegotiation first and if it is failed then performs non-autonegotiation. This is the default.

- **auto-gig**
  
  Configures the port to try to perform a handshake with the other port to exchange capability information.

- **neg-off**
  
  Configures the port to not try to perform a handshake. Instead, the port uses information that was manually configured by an administrator.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

**NOTE**

When Gbps negotiation mode is turned off (CLI command `gig-default neg-off`), the device may inadvertently take down both ends of a link. This is a hardware limitation for which there is currently no workaround.

The no form of the command resets the configuration to the default of trying to perform a handshake with other ports to exchange capability information.

Examples

The following example sets the negotiation mode to auto-gig mode for ports 1/1/1 to 1/1/4.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/4
device(config-mif-1/1/1-1/1/4)# gig-default auto-gig
```
graceful-restart (BGP)

Enables the BGP graceful restart capability.

Syntax

```
graceful-restart [ purge-time seconds | restart-time seconds | stale-routes-time seconds ]
```

```
o graceful-restart [ purge-time seconds | restart-time seconds | stale-routes-time seconds ]
```

Command Default

Graceful restart is enabled globally.

Parameters

- **purge-time seconds**
  Specifies the maximum period of time, in seconds, for which a restarting device maintains stale routes in the BGP routing table before purging them. Range is from 1 to 3600 seconds. The default value through 600 seconds.

- **restart-time seconds**
  Specifies the restart time, in seconds, advertised to graceful-restart-capable neighbors. Range is from 1 through 3600 seconds. The default value is 120 seconds.

- **stale-routes-time seconds**
  Specifies the maximum period of time, in seconds, that a helper device will wait for an End-of-RIB (EOR) marker from a peer. All stale paths are deleted when this time period expires. Range is from 1 through 3600 seconds. The default value is 360 seconds.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable the graceful restart capability globally for all BGP neighbors in a BGP network. If the graceful restart capability is re-enabled after a BGP session has been established, the neighbor session must be cleared for GR to take effect.

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Use this command in BGP configuration mode to disable or re-enable the BGP4 graceful restart capability globally, or to alter the default parameters. Use this command in address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode to disable or re-enable the BGP4+ graceful restart capability globally or to alter the default parameters.
The **purge-time** parameter is applicable for both restarting and helper devices. The timer starts when a BGP connection is closed. The timer ends when an EOR is received from all nodes, downloaded into BGP and an EOR sent to all neighbors. The configured purge-time timer value is effective only on the configured node.

The **restart-time** parameter is applicable only for helper devices. The timer starts at the time the BGP connection is closed by the remote peer and ends when the Peer connection is established. The configured restart time timer value is effective only on the peer node, and not in the configured node. During negotiation time, the timer value is exchanged.

The **stale-routes-time** parameter is applicable only for helper devices. The timer starts when the peer connection is established once the HA-failover peer node has been established. The timer ends at the time an EOR is received from the peer. The configured stale-time timer value is effective only on the configured node.

Use the **clear ip bgp neighbor** command with the **all** parameter for the changes to the GR parameters to take effect immediately.

The **no** form of the command disables the BGP graceful restart capability globally for all BGP neighbors.

### Examples

The following example disables the BGP4 graceful restart capability.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# no graceful-restart
```

The following example re-enables the BGP4 graceful restart capability.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# local-as 1
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 2
device(config-bgp-router)# graceful-restart
```

The following example disables the BGP4+ graceful restart capability.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# no graceful-restart
```

The following example re-enables the BGP4+ graceful restart capability.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# local-as 1
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 1000::1 remote-as 2
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# neighbor 1000::1 activate
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# graceful-restart
```

The following example sets the purge time to 240 seconds at the IPv4 address family configuration level.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# local-as 1
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 2
device(config-bgp-router)# graceful-restart
%Warning: Please clear the neighbor session for the parameter change to take effect!
device(config-bgp-router)# graceful-restart purge-time 240
```
The following example sets the restart time to 60 seconds at the IPv4 address family configuration level.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# local-as 1
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 2
device(config-bgp-router)# graceful-restart
%Warning: Please clear the neighbor session for the parameter change to take effect!
device(config-bgp-router)# graceful-restart restart-time 60
%Warning: Please clear the neighbor session for the parameter change to take effect!

The following example sets the stale-routes time to 180 seconds at the IPv6 address family configuration level.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# local-as 1
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 1000::1 remote-as 2
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# neighbor 1000::1 activate
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# graceful-restart
%Warning: Please clear the neighbor session for the parameter change to take effect!
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# graceful-restart stale-routes-time 180
%Warning: Please clear the neighbor session for the parameter change to take effect!
graceful-restart (OSPFv2)

Enables the OSPF Graceful Restart (GR) capability.

Syntax

graceful-restart [ helper-disable | restart-time seconds ]

no graceful-restart

Command Default

Graceful restart and graceful restart helper capabilities are enabled.

Parameters

  helper-disable
    Disables the GR helper capability.

  restart-time
    Specifies the maximum restart wait time, in seconds, advertised to neighbors. The default value is 120 seconds. The configurable range of values is from 10 through 1800 seconds.

Modes

OSPF router configuration mode
OSPF router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use no graceful-restart helper-disable to re-enable the GR helper capability.
The no form of the command disables the graceful restart capability.

Examples

The following example disables the GR helper capability.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# graceful-restart helper-disable

The following example re-enables the GR helper capability.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# no graceful-restart helper-disable

The following example re-enables the GR capability.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# graceful-restart
The following example re-enables the GR capability and changes the maximum restart wait time from the default value to 240 seconds.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# graceful-restart restart-time 240
graceful-restart helper (OSPFv3)

Enables the OSPFv3 graceful restart (GR) helper capability.

Syntax

```
graceful-restart helper { disable | strict-lsa-checking }
no graceful-restart helper
```

Command Default

GR helper is enabled.

Parameters

- **disable**
  
  Disables the OSPFv3 GR helper capability.

- **strict-lsa-checking**
  
  Enables the OSPFv3 GR helper mode with strict link-state advertisement (LSA) checking.

Modes

- OSPFv3 router configuration mode
- OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command disables the GR helper capability on a device.

Examples

The following example enables GR helper and sets strict LSA checking.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router-ospf)# graceful-restart helper strict-lsa-checking
```
graft-retransmit-timer

Configures the time between the transmission of graft messages sent by a device to cancel a prune state.

Syntax

- `graft-retransmit-timer seconds`
- `no graft-retransmit-timer seconds`

Command Default

The graft retransmission time is 180 seconds.

Parameters

- `seconds`
  Specifies the time in seconds. The range is 60 through 3600 seconds. The default is 180 seconds.

Modes

PIM router configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command restores the default graft retransmission time, 180 seconds.

Messages sent by a device to cancel a prune state are called graft messages. When it receives a graft message, the device responds with a Graft Ack (acknowledge) message. If this Graft Ack message is lost, the device that sent it resends it.

Examples

This example configures a graft retransmission timer to 90 seconds.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# graft-retransmit-timer 90
```
**group-router-interface**

Creates router interfaces for each VLAN in the VLAN group.

**Syntax**

```
group-router-interface
no group-router-interface
```

**Command Default**

A group router interface is not configured.

**Modes**

VLAN group configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `group-router-interface` command creates router interfaces for each VLAN in the VLAN group by using the VLAN IDs of each of the VLANs as the corresponding virtual interface number. This command enables a VLAN group to use a virtual routing interface group. You can enter this command when you configure the VLAN group for the first time or later, after you have added tagged ports to the VLAN, and so on.

If a VLAN group contains VLAN IDs greater than the maximum virtual interface number allowed, the `group-router-interface` command will be rejected.

The `no` form of the command disables the VLAN group router interface.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to create a router interface for a VLAN.

```
device(config)# vlan-group 1 vlan 10
device(config-vlan-group-1)# group-router-interface
```
**gvrp-base-vlan-id**

Configures a VLAN ID as a base VLAN for GVRP.

**Syntax**

```
gvrp-base-vlan-id vlan-id
no gvrp-base-vlan-id vlan-id
```

**Command Default**

GVRP uses VLAN 4093 as the base VLAN for the protocol.

**Parameters**

`vlan-id`

Configures the new base VLAN. You can specify a VLAN ID from 2 through 4092 or 4095.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

All ports that are enabled for GVRP become tagged members of the base VLAN. If you need to use VLAN 4093 for a statically configured VLAN, you can change the GVRP base VLAN ID.

**NOTE**

If you want to change the GVRP base VLAN ID, you must do so before enabling GVRP.

The `no` form of the command changes the base VLAN to the default VLAN ID of 4093.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure a new base VLAN for GVRP.

```
device(config)# gvrp-base-vlan-id 1001
```
**gvrp-enable**

Enables the Generic Attribute Registration Protocol (GARP) VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP) and enters GVRP configuration mode.

**Syntax**

```
gvrp-enable
no gvrp-enable
```

**Command Default**

GVRP is not enabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Single STP must be enabled on the device. Ruckus implementation of GVRP requires Single STP. If you do not have any statically configured VLANs on the device, you can enable Single STP.

The **no** form of the command disables GVRP.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to enable Single STP and then GVRP.

```
device(config)# vlan 1
device(config-vlan-1)# spanning-tree
device(config-vlan-1)# exit
device(config)# spanning-tree single
device(config)# gvrp-enable
device(config-gvrp)#
```
gvrp-max-leaveall-timer

Configures the maximum value for the minimum interval at which GVRP sends Leaveall messages on all GVRP interfaces.

Syntax

gvrp-max-leaveall-timer time
no gvrp-max-leaveall-timer time

Command Default

The default value is 300,000 milliseconds (ms).

Parameters

time

Specifies the maximum time in milliseconds to which you want to set the Leaveall timer. You can specify from 300,000 to 1,000,000 (one million) milliseconds. The value must be a multiple of 100 ms.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Enter this command before enabling GVRP. Once GVRP is enabled, you cannot change the maximum Leaveall timer value. By default, you can set the Leaveall timer to a value five times the Leave timer - the maximum value allowed by the software (configurable from 300000 ms to 1000000 ms).

This command does not change the default value of the Leaveall timer itself. The command only changes the maximum value to which you can set the Leaveall timer.

The no form of the command changes the maximum time value to the default value.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the maximum value for the Leaveall timer.

device(config)# gvrp-max-leaveall-timer 1000000
**hardware-drop-disable**

Disables passive multicast route insertion (PMRI).

**Syntax**

```plaintext
hardware-drop-disable
no hardware-drop-disable
```

**Command Default**

PMRI is enabled.

**Modes**

PIM router configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command restores the default and enables PMRI.

To prevent unwanted multicast traffic from being sent to the CPU, PIM routing and PMRI can be used together to ensure that multicast streams are forwarded out only on ports with interested receivers and unwanted traffic is dropped in hardware on Layer 3 switches. To disable this process, use the `hardware-drop-disable` command.

**NOTE**

Disabling hardware-drop does not immediately take away existing hardware-drop entries, they will go through the normal route aging processing when the traffic stops.

**Examples**

This example disables PMRI.

```plaintext
device(config)#router pim
device(config-pim-router)# hardware-drop-disable
```
**hello-interval (VRRP)**

Configures the interval at which master Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) routers advertise their existence to the backup VRRP routers.

**Syntax**

```
hello-interval [ msec ] interval
no hello-interval [ msec ] interval
```

**Command Default**

Hello messages from VRRP master routers are sent to backup routers every second.

**Parameters**

- **msec**  \( interval \)
  
  Interval, in milliseconds, at which a master VRRP router advertises its existence to the backup VRRP routers. Valid values range from 100 through 84000. The default is 1000. VRRP-E does not support the hello message interval in milliseconds.

- **interval**
  
  Sets the interval, in seconds, for which a VRRP backup router waits for a hello message from the VRRP master router before determining that the master is offline. Valid values range from 1 through 84. The default value is 1.

**Modes**

VRID interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

A VRRP master router periodically sends hello messages to the backup routers. The backup routers use the hello messages as verification that the master is still online. If the backup routers stop receiving the hello messages for the period of time specified by the dead interval, the backup routers determine that the master router is dead. At that point, the backup router with the highest priority becomes the new master router.

By default, the dead interval is internally derived from the hello interval. It is equal to 3 times the hello interval plus the skew time, where the skew time is equal to (256 minus the priority) divided by 256. Generally, if you change the hello interval on the master VRRP router using the `hello-interval` command, you also should also change the dead interval on the VRRP backup routers using the `dead-interval` command.

The `hello-interval` command is configured only on master VRRP routers and is supported by VRRP and VRRP-E.

The `no` form resets the hello message interval to its default value of 1000 milliseconds (1 second).

**NOTE**

VRRP-E does not support the hello message interval in milliseconds.
Examples

The following example enables advertisements from the VRRP master router and sets the hello message interval to 10,000 milliseconds.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip address 10.53.5.1/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# owner
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# ip address 10.53.5.1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# hello-interval msec 10000
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# activate
VRRP router 1 for this interface is activating

The following example enables advertisements from the VRRP-E master router and sets the hello message interval to 15 seconds.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp-extended
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip address 10.53.5.3/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip vrrp-extended vrid 2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# backup priority 50 track-priority 10
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# ip-address 10.53.5.1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# hello-interval 15
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# activate
VRRP router 2 for this interface is activating
hello-interval (VSRP)

Configures the number of seconds between hello messages from the master to the backups for a given VRID.

Syntax

```text
hello-interval { msec interval | interval }
no hello-interval { msec interval | interval }
```

Command Default

Hello messages from master are sent to backup every second.

Parameters

- `msec interval`
  - Interval, in milliseconds, at which a master advertises its existence to the backup. Valid values range from 100 through 40900. The default is 1000.

- `interval`
  - Sets the interval, in seconds, for which a backup waits for a hello message from the master before determining that the master is offline. Valid values range from 1 through 84. The default value is 1.

Modes

- VSRP VRID configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The Master periodically sends hello messages to the backup. The backup routers use the hello messages as verification that the master is still online. If the backup routers stop receiving the hello messages for the period of time specified by the dead interval, the backup routers determine that the master router is dead. At that point, the backup router with the highest priority becomes the new master router.

By default, the dead interval is internally derived from the hello interval. It is equal to 3 times the hello interval plus one-half second. Generally, if you change the hello interval on the master router using the `hello-interval` command, you also should also change the dead interval on the backup routers using the `dead-interval` command.

The `no` form resets the hello message interval to its default value of 1000 milliseconds (1 second).
Examples

The following example sets the hello message interval to 10,000 milliseconds.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 400
device(config-vlan-400)# tagged ethernet 1/1/4 to 1/1/9
device(config-vlan-400)# vsrp vrid 4
device(config-vlan-400-vrid-4)# hello-interval msec 10000
```

The following example sets the hello message interval to 15 seconds.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 400
device(config-vlan-400)# tagged ethernet 1/1/4 to 1/1/9
device(config-vlan-400)# vsrp vrid 4
device(config-vlan-400-vrid-4)# hello-interval 15
```
hello-timer

Configures the interval at which hello messages are sent out of Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) interfaces.

Syntax

```
hello-timer seconds
no hello-timer seconds
```

Command Default

The hello interval is 30 seconds.

Parameters

```
seconds
```

Specifies the interval in seconds. The range is 10 through 3600 seconds. The default is 30 seconds.

Modes

PIM router configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of this command restores the default hello interval, 30 seconds.

Devices use hello messages to inform neighboring devices of their presence.

Examples

This example configures a hello interval of 120 seconds on all ports on a device operating with PIM.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# hello-timer 120
```
hitless-failover enable

Enables hitless stacking failover and switchover. The standby controller is allowed to take over the active role without reloading the stack when failover occurs.

Syntax

hitless-failover enable

no hitless-failover enable

Command Default

Hitless stacking failover is enabled. In earlier releases, failover and switchover were disabled by default.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the no form of the command to disable hitless stacking failover. The change takes effect immediately.

The hitless-failover enable and no hitless-failover enable commands must be executed from the active stack controller.

You must assign a stack mac address to the device using the stack mac address command before you can execute the hitless-failover enable command.

Examples

The following example enables hitless stacking switchover and failover on the active controller for the stack.

device(config)# hitless-failover enable

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.00a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>Hitless failover is enabled by default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hold-down-interval

Configures the hold-down interval.

Syntax

- `hold-down-interval number`
- `no hold-down-interval number`

Command Default

The default hold-down time interval is 3 seconds.

Parameters

- `number`
  The time interval for the new master to hold the traffic. The time interval ranges from 1 through 84 seconds.

Modes

- VSRP VRID configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

- The hold-down interval prevents the occurrence of Layer 2 loops during failover by delaying the new master from forwarding traffic long enough to ensure that the failed master is unavailable.
- The `no` form of the command sets the time interval to the default value.

Examples

- The following example shows how to change the hold-down interval.

```
device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# hold-down-interval 4
```
host-max-num

Limits the number of hosts that are authenticated at any one time.

Syntax

host-max-num number
no host-max-num number

Command Default

There is no limit to the number of hosts that can be authenticated (0).

Parameters

number

Specifies the number of hosts that can be authenticated at any one time. The valid values are from 0 through 8192. The default is 0, that is there is no limit to the number of hosts that can be authenticated.

Modes

Web Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The maximum number of hosts that can be authenticated at one time is 8192 or the maximum number of MAC addresses the device supports. When the maximum number of hosts has been reached, the device redirects any new host that has been authenticated successfully to the Maximum Host web page.

The no form of the command sets no limit (default).

Examples

The following example limits the number of hosts that can be authenticated at one time to 10.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# host-max-num 10
hostname

Configures a system name for a device and saves the information locally in the configuration file for future reference.

Syntax

```
hostname string
no hostname
``` 

Command Default

The device has a factory-set hostname.

Parameters

```
string
```

Configures the system name. The name can be up to 255 alphanumeric characters. The host name should be enclosed in quotation marks if it contains spaces.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When you configure a system name, the name replaces the default system name in the CLI command prompt.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured hostname.

Examples

The following example configures a system name.

```
device(config)# hostname headquarters
headquarters(config)#
```
Commands I

ignore-temp-shutdown

Prevents shutdown of ICX 7150, ICX 7450, and ICX 7750 devices at the threshold shutdown temperature.

Syntax

ignore-temp-shutdown
no ignore-temp-shutdown

Command Default

By default, the function is disabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode
Stack-unit configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The command is applicable only on ICX 7150, ICX 7450, and ICX 7750 devices.

Use the no form of the command to re-enable shutdown based on temperature threshold. The no form of the command disables the battleshort mode at global level and at unit level.

Either the global battleshort mode or unit-specific battleshort mode is enabled but not both.

This command can be executed at a global level and at a unit level. If the command is enabled or disabled at global level, it applies to all the units which are part of the stack. If the command is enabled or disabled at a unit level, it applies only to that unit alone in the stack. To execute this command at a unit level, specify the unit ID at the configuration mode.

Examples

The following example enables battleshort mode on a standalone device or globally on all stack units.

device(config)# ignore-temp-shutdown
Ignore temperature shutdown threshold has been enabled

The following example enables battleshort mode on an individual stack member.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# stack unit 2
device(config-unit-2)# ignore-temp-shutdown
Ignore temperature shutdown threshold has been enabled in Stack unit 2
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.60</td>
<td>The command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The command was updated to support members of an ICX 7150 stack.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ike-profile

Configures an IKEv2 profile for an IPsec profile.

Syntax

ike-profile name

no ike-profile name

Command Default

The default IKEv2 profile is **def-ike-profile**.

Parameters

*name*  
Specifies the name of an IKEv2 profile.

Modes

IPsec profile configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When an IPsec profile is created, it is automatically configured to use the default IKEv2 profile. Use this command to configure an alternate IKEv2 profile for the IPsec profile.

The *no* form of the command restores the default IKEv2 profile configuration for the IPsec profile.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an IKEv2 profile named *ikev2_prof* for an IPsec profile named *ipsec_prof*.

```
device(config)# ipsec profile ipsec_prof  
device(config-ipsec-profile-ipsec_prof)# ike-profile ikev2_prof
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ikev2 auth-proposal

Creates an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) authentication proposal and enters configuration mode for the proposal.

Syntax

ikev2 auth-proposal auth-name

no ikev2 auth-proposal auth-name

Parameters

auth-name

Specifies the name of an IKEv2 authentication proposal.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

An IKEv2 authentication proposal defines the authentication methods used in IKEv2 peer negotiations.

An IKEv2 authentication proposal is activated by attaching it to an IKEv2 profile.

The no form of the command removes the IKEv2 authentication proposal configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to create an IKEv2 authentication proposal named "secure" and enters configuration mode for the proposal.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ikev2 auth-proposal secure
device(config-ike-auth-proposal-secure)#

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ikev2 exchange-max-time**

Configures the maximum setup time for Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) message exchange.

**Syntax**

```
ikev2 exchange-max-time seconds
no ikev2 exchange-max-time seconds
```

**Command Default**

The default value is 30 seconds.

**Parameters**

`seconds`

Specifies the maximum setup time in seconds. The time range is from 1 through 300 seconds.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command resets the maximum setup time to the default value.

**Examples**

The following example sets the maximum setup time for IKEv2 message exchange to 50 seconds.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ikev2 exchange-max-time 50
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ikev2 limit

Configures limits for the number of Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) security association (SA) sessions.

Syntax

ikev2 limit { max-in-negotiation-sa limit | max-sa limit limit }
no ikev2 limit { max-in-negotiation-sa limit | max-sa limit limit }

Command Default

The default limit (for each type of SA session) is 256.

Parameters

max-in-negotiation-sa limit
Limits the total number of in-negotiation IKEv2 SA sessions. The range is from 1 through 256.

max-sa limit
Limits the total number of IKEv2 SA sessions. The range is from 1 through 256.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command returns the specified SA session limit to the default value.

Examples

The following example shows how to limit the maximum number of in-negotiation IKEv2 SA sessions to 10.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ikev2 limit max-in-negotiation-sa 10

The following example shows how to limit the maximum number of IKEv2 SA sessions to 200.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ikev2 limit max-sa 200

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ikev2 policy**

Creates an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) policy and enters IKEv2 policy configuration mode.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ikev2 policy name
no ikev2 policy name
```

**Command Default**

The default IKEv2 policy is `def-ike-policy`.

**Parameters**

`name`

Specifies the name of an IKEv2 policy.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

There is a default IKEv2 policy (`def-ike-policy`) that is used to protect IKEv2 SA negotiations. The default policy does not require configuration and has the following settings:

- **proposal**: `def-ike-prop`
- **local_address**: Not set; matches all local addresses
- **vrf**: Not set; matches the default-VRF

Use the `ikev2 policy` command to configure any additional IKEv2 policies that you need.

The `no` form of the command removes any IKEv2 policy configuration other than the default IKEv2 policy.

The default IKEv2 policy cannot be removed.

Only one IKEv2 policy can be selected for a local endpoint (single IPv4 address). Configuring multiple IKEv2 policies for the same IP address is invalid.

When multiple matching policies are identified during IKEv2 negotiations, the most recently created matching policy is used.

**Examples**

The following example creates an IKEv2 policy named `test_policy1`.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ikev2 policy test_policy1
device(config-ike-policy-test_policy1)#
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ikev2 profile**

Creates an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) profile and enters IKEv2 profile configuration mode.

**Syntax**

```
ikev2 profile name
no ikev2 profile name
```

**Command Default**

The default IKEv2 profile is **def-ike-profile**.

**Parameters**

- **name**
  
  Specifies the name of an IKEv2 profile.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

An IKEv2 profile defines the local and peer identities and the authentication proposal for an IKEv2 session.

The default IKEv2 profile (**def-ike-profile**) does not require configuration and has the following settings:

- **authentication**: def-ike-auth-prop
- **protected**: Any
- **local-identifier address**: 0.0.0.0
- **lifetime**: 2592000
- **keepalive**: 300

Use the **ikev2 profile** command to configure any additional IKEv2 profiles.

The **no** form of the command removes any IKEv2 profile configuration other than the default IKEv2 profile.

The default IKEv2 profile cannot be removed.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to create an IKEv2 profile named ikev2_profile1.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ikev2 profile ikev2_profile1
device(config-ike-profile-ikev2_profile1)#
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ikev2 proposal

Creates an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) proposal and enters IKEv2 proposal configuration mode.

Syntax

ikev2 proposal name

no ikev2 proposal name

Command Default

The default IKEv2 proposal is def-ike-proposal.

Parameters

name

Specifies the name of an IKEv2 proposal.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

An IKEv2 proposal defines a set of algorithms that are used in IKEv2 peer negotiations.

There is a default IKEv2 proposal (def-ike-proposal) that does not require configuration and has the following settings:

- encryption: AES-CBC-256
- prf: SHA-384
- integrity: SHA-384
- dh-group: 20

Use the ikev2 proposal command to configure any additional IKEv2 proposals.

The default IKEv2 proposal configuration cannot be removed.

Examples

The following example shows how to create an IKEv2 proposal named test_proposal1.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ikev2 proposal test_proposal1
device(config-ike-proposal-test_proposal1)#
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**ikev2 proposal**

---

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ikev2 retransmit-interval

Configures the delay time for resending Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) messages.

Syntax

ikev2 retransmit-interval time
no ikev2 retransmit-interval time

Command Default

The default delay time is 5 seconds.

Parameters

time

Specifies the delay time in seconds. The time ranges from 1 through 60.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The retransmit interval increases exponentially.

The no form of the command restores the default value.

Examples

The following example show how to configure the delay time for resending IKEv2 messages to 20 seconds.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ikev2 retransmit-interval 20

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ikev2 retry-count

Configures the maximum number of attempts to retransmit an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) message.

**Syntax**

```
ikev2 retry-count number
no ikev2 retry-count number
```  

**Command Default**

The default number of attempts is 5.

**Parameters**

`number`

Specifies the maximum number of attempts to retransmit an IKE message. The range is from 1 through 25.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command resets the retry count to the default value.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure the number of retry attempts for transmitting an IKEv2 message to 8.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ikev2 retry-count 8
```  

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
image-auto-copy disable

Turns off the auto image copy function used in a stack or an 802.1br (bridge port extension) configuration to restore all units to the same software image.

Syntax

image-auto-copy disable
no image-auto-copy disable

Command Default

Auto image copy is enabled by default.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command when you want to have manual control over image updates in the stack or bridge port extension domain.

The auto image copy process is not triggered if the major versions of the mismatched units are not the same. For example, if the image version is 8.0.30 in the mismatched unit, it cannot be automatically updated to 8.0.40. However, if an 8.0.40 image is present in the mismatched unit, and it needs to be updated to 8.0.40b, the auto image copy process works.

Use the show stack detail or the show running-config command to determine whether auto image copy is enabled.

The no form of the command re-enables auto image copy, which restarts immediately and ensures all stack units have the same image.

Examples

The following example disables auto image copy.

device(config)# image-auto-copy disable

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
import-users

Imports a text file of user records from a TFTP server to the device.

Syntax

import-users tftp ip-address filename name

Parameters

tftp ip-address
  Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server from which the file must be imported.

filename name
  Specifies the name of the file to import from the TFTP server.

Modes

Local user database configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Before importing the file, make sure it adheres to the ASCII text format. The text file to be imported must be in the following ASCII format.

[delete-all]
[no] username
username1
password
password1
cr
[no] username
username2
password
password2
cr
...

The delete-all command entry in the text file indicates that the user records in the text file will replace the user records in the specified local user database on the switch. If the delete-all entry is not present, the new user records will be added to the specified local user database on the switch. The delete-all command entry is optional. If present, it must appear on the first line, before the first user record in the text file. If you want to delete a user entry from the specified local user database on the switch, use the no username command entry in the text file. User records that already exist in the local user database will be updated with the information in the text file when it is uploaded to the switch. For username1, username2, and so on, enter up to 31 ASCII characters.

Examples

The following example imports a text file of user records from a TFTP server.

device(config)# local-userdb userdb1
device(config-localuserdb-userdb1)# import-users tftp 192.168.1.1 filename userdb1
inactivity-timer

Configures the time a forwarding entry can remain unused before the device deletes it.

Syntax

inactivity-timer seconds

no inactivity-timer seconds

Command Default

The default inactive time is 180 seconds.

Parameters

seconds

Specifies the time in seconds. The range is 60 through 3600 seconds. The default is 180 seconds.

Modes

PIM router configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default inactive time, 180 seconds.

A device deletes a forwarding entry if the entry is not used to send multicast packets. The Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) inactivity timer defines how long a forwarding entry can remain unused before the device deletes it.

NOTE

The inactivity timer may not expire according to the configured time. You may notice a delay of 0 to 60 seconds over the configured value.

Examples

This example configures an inactive time to 90 seconds.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# inactivity-timer 90

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.60</td>
<td>Added note about the inactivity timer expiry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
include-port

Adds ports to the VSRP.

Syntax

include-port ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port ]

no include-port ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port ]

Command Default

By default, all the ports on which you configure a VRID are interfaces for the VRID.

Parameters

- `ethernet stackid/slot/port`
  Adds the Ethernet interface to the VRID.
- `to stackid/slot/port`
  Adds a range of Ethernet interfaces to the VRID.

Modes

VSRP VRID configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Removing a port is useful because there is no risk of a loop occurring, such as when the port is attached directly to an end host and you plan to use a port in a metro ring.

When a port is removed from VSRP, the port remains in the VLAN but its forwarding state is not controlled by VSRP.

The `no` form of the command removes the ports from VSRP.

Examples

The following example shows how to remove a port from the VRID.

device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# no include-port ethernet 1/1/2
initial-contact-payload

Configures sending an initial contact message to a peer for an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) profile.

Syntax

```
initial-contact-payload
no initial-contact-payload
```

Command Default

No initial contact message is sent to a peer for an IKEv2 profile.

Modes

IKEv2 profile configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The initial contact message is sent to ensure that old security associations (SAs) on the peer are deleted. When a device reboots, peers may have security associations (SAs) that are no longer valid. The initial contact message ensures that any old SAs on the peer are deleted.

The `no` form of the command disables initial contact messages from being sent to a peer for an IKEv2 profile.

Examples

The following example enables sending an initial contact message to a peer for an IKEv2 profile named ikev2_profile1.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ikev2 profile ikev2_profile1
device(config-ike-profile-ikev2_profile1)# initial-contact-payload
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**initial-ttl**

Configures the Hello packet time to live (TTL) (the number of hops a Hello message can traverse after leaving the device and before the Hello message is dropped).

**Syntax**

```
initial-ttl number
no initial-ttl number
```

**Command Default**

The default TTL is 2.

**Parameters**

`number`

Specifies the number of hops a Hello message can traverse after leaving the device and before the Hello message is dropped. The range is from 1 through 255. The default value is 2.

**Modes**

VSRP VRID configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When a VSRP device (master or backup) sends a VSRP Hello packet, the device subtracts one from the TTL. Thus, if the TTL is 2, the device that originates the Hello packet sends it out with a TTL of 1. Each subsequent device that receives the packet also subtracts one from the packet TTL. When the packet has a TTL of 1, the receiving device subtracts 1 and then drops the packet because the TTL is zero.

A metro ring counts as one hop, regardless of the number of nodes in the ring.

The **no** form of the command sets the TTL to the default value.

**Examples**

The following examples sets the TTL to 5.

```
device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# initial-ttl 5
```
**inline power**

Configures inline power on Power over Ethernet (PoE) ports in interface configuration mode and link aggregation group (LAG) secondary ports in global configuration mode.

**Syntax**

```
inline power ethernet interface [ decouple-datalink ] [ power-by-class power-class ] [ power-limit power-limit ] [ priority priority-value ]
```

```
no inline power ethernet interface [ decouple-datalink ] [ power-by-class power-class ] [ power-limit power-limit ] [ priority priority-value ]
```

**NOTE**

The `ethernet interface` pair of parameters is required only if you want to configure inline power on secondary ports (you must use global configuration mode to do this).

**Parameters**

- **ethernet**
  Specifies an ethernet interface. You can configure the `ethernet` keyword only in global configuration mode.

- **interface**
  Specifies the number of the ethernet interface. This is used only with the `ethernet` keyword.

- **decouple-datalink**
  Specifies decoupling of datalink and PoE so that datalink state changes do not affect the PoE state. You can configure the `decouple-datalink` keyword in global and interface configuration modes.

- **power-by-class**
  Specifies the power limit based on class value. The range is 0-4. The default is 0.

- **power-limit**
  Specifies the power limit based on actual power value in mW. The range is 1000-15400 | 30000mW. The default is 15400 | 30000mW. For PoH ports, the range is 1000-95000mW, and the default is 95000mW. The power-limit value is rounded to the nearest multiple of 5 on PoH ports.

- **priority**
  Specifies the priority for power management. The range is 1 (highest) to 3 (lowest). The default is 3.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You cannot configure inline power on PoE LAG ports in interface configuration mode because the interface-level configuration is not available in the CLI for LAG secondary ports. The `inline power ethernet` command enables you to configure inline power on secondary ports in global configuration mode.
The `decouple-datalink` keyword was introduced in Release 08.0.01 to support the inline-power functionality. The decouple-datalink functionality is not supported in releases earlier than Release 08.0.01.

**WARNING**
If you want to keep decoupling in place on a PoE port when you configure the `inline power ethernet` command to change its other parameters, (for example, priority) you must also configure the `decouple-datalink` keyword.

**WARNING**
If you downgrade to a release earlier than 08.0.01, you cannot use `inline power` commands that have the `decouple-datalink` keyword. Any `inline power` commands in the startup config will not be effective.

**Examples**

The following example configures inline power on LAG ports.

```
Device(config)# lag "mylag" static id 5
Device(config-lag-mylag)# ports ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/4
Device(config)#inline power ethernet 1/1/1 power-by-class 3
Device(config)#inline power ethernet 1/1/2
Device(config)#inline power ethernet 1/1/3 priority 2
Device(config)#inline power ethernet 1/1/4 power-limit 12000
```

**Examples**

The following example decouples the behavior of the PoE and the datalink operations for PoE LAG ports. After the optional `decouple-datalink` keyword in the `inline power ethernet` command is entered, the datalink operational behavior on a PoE port does not affect the power state of the powered device (PD) that is connecting to the port.

```
Device(config)#inline power ethernet 1/1/1 decouple-datalink power-by-class 3
Device(config)#inline power ethernet 1/1/2 decouple-datalink
Device(config)#inline power ethernet 1/1/3 decouple-datalink priority 2
Device(config)#inline power ethernet 1/1/4 decouple-datalink power-limit 12000
Device(config-lag-mylag)# ports ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/4
```

**Examples**

The following example decouples the behavior of the PoE and the datalink operations for regular PoE ports. After the optional `decouple-datalink` keyword in the `inline power` command is entered, the datalink operational behavior on a PoE port does not affect the power state of the powered device (PD) that is connecting to the port.

```
Device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
Device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# inline power decouple-datalink power-by-class 3
Device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# interface ethernet 1/1/2
Device(config-if-e1000-1/1/2)# inline power decouple-datalink
Device(config-if-e1000-1/1/2)# interface ethernet 1/1/3
Device(config-if-e1000-1/1/3)# inline power decouple-datalink priority 2
Device(config-if-e1000-1/1/3)# interface ethernet 1/1/4
Device(config-if-e1000-1/1/4)# inline power decouple-datalink power-limit 12000
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Command History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.01</td>
<td>This command was modified to run in global configuration mode using the <code>ethernet</code> keyword. The <code>decouple-datalink</code> keyword was also introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was modified to allow requisite PoH power limits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
inline power adjust class

Use these commands when powered devices (PDs) are entering an overload state as a result of faulty PDs power requests.

Syntax

```
inline power adjust classr class { delta milliwatts | minimum milliwatts }
no inline power adjust classr class { delta milliwatts | minimum milliwatts }
```

Parameters

class
The detected PD class for which this configuration is applied to. Values range from 0 through 4.

delta
The amount of extra power allocated above the LLDP/CDP requested power.

milliwatts
The additional allocated power measured in milliwatts.

minimum
The minimum power that must be allocated, even if the PD LLDP/CDP requested power is lower than the configuration.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

These configurations should be used only when ports are entering an overload condition because of faulty PDs that are requesting lower power through LLDP/CDP messages and then consuming higher than the requested power.

The delta option assures the power allocation is equal to LLDP/CDP requested power plus delta power that is configured for that PD class.

The minimum option assures that the power allocation is equal to the maximum of LLDP/CDP power requested and the minimum power configured for that PD class.

Given a configuration of `inline power adjust class 1 delta 800`. If a class 1 PD is connected and is requesting power of 2600 milliWatts through LLDP/CDP, then the total allocation from the switch would be 3200 milliWatts. But if a class 2 PD is connected then there won’t be any extra power allocation. If you want the extra power allocation for a class 2 PD, the configuration would be `inline power adjust class 2 delta 800`.

Examples

Set the detected PD class to 1 and allocate 800 milliwatts of extra power for the class.

```
device(config)# inline power adjust class 1 delta 800
```
Set the detected PD class to 1 and allocate minimum power (in milliwatts) regardless of the LLDP/CDP requested power level.

device(config)# inline power adjust class 1 minimum 3200

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Command History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30f</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
inline power install-firmware

Installs Power over Ethernet (PoE) firmware.

Syntax

```
inline power install-firmware { all | spx-unit unit-number | stack-unit unit-number } tftp ip-address file-name
```

Parameters

- `all`
  - Installs Firmware on all PoE units of the system.
- `spx-unit unit-number`
  - Specifies the unit ID of the SPX unit.
- `stack-unit unit-number`
  - Specifies the unit ID of the stack. If the switch is not a part of the stack, the unit number is the default value. The default stack-unit value is 1.
- `tftp ip-address`
  - Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server.
- `file-name`
  - Specifies the name of the file, including its path name.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

In releases prior to 08.0.61, PoE firmware installation could be initiated only on one SPX unit or stack unit at a time.

From 08.0.61 release onwards, PoE firmware installation can also be initiated on all PoE units, or on multiple stack or SPX units simultaneously.

Examples

The following example installs PoE firmware on all PoE units.

```
device# inline power install-firmware all tftp 10.120.54.161 icx74xx_poh_01.2.1.b003.fw
```

The following example installs PoE firmware on a stack unit.

```
device# inline power install-firmware stack-unit 1 tftp 10.120.54.161 icx74xx_poh_01.2.1.b003.fw
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The command was modified to add the <strong>all</strong> keyword.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
inline power install-firmware scp

Upgrades the PoE firmware of a FastIron stacking device by downloading a firmware file from an SCP server.

Syntax

`inline power install-firmware { all | spx-unit unit-number | stack-unit unit-id } scp { ipv4-address- | ipv4-hostname- | ipv6 { ipv6-address- | ipv6-hostname- } outgoing-interface { ethernet stackid/slot/port | ve ve-number } } [ public-key { dsa | rsa } ] [ remote-port ] remote-filename`

Parameters

- **all**
  Installs Firmware on all PoE units of the system.

- **spx-unit unit-number**
  Specifies the unit ID of the SPX unit.

- **stack-unit unit-id**
  Specifies the unit ID of the FastIron device in the stack to copy the PoE firmware. You must specify the stack unit when you configure the `inline power install-firmware` command to upgrade PoE firmware on a stacking device.

- **module module-id**
  Specifies the module ID of the device to copy the PoE firmware.

- **ipv4-address-**
  Specifies the IPv4 address of the SCP server, using 8-bit values in dotted decimal notation.

- **ipv4-hostname-**
  Specifies the IP hostname of the SCP server.

- **ipv6**
  Specifies the IPv6 address method for SCP file transfer.

- **ipv6-address-prefix/prefix-length**
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the SCP server. You must specify this address in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons, as documented in RFC 2373.

- **ipv6-hostname-**
  Specifies the IPv6 hostname of the SCP server.

- **outgoing-interface**
  Specifies the interface to be used to reach the remote host.

- **ethernet stackid/slot/port**
  Configures an Ethernet interface as the outgoing interface.

- **ve ve-number**
  Configures a virtual interface (VE) as the outgoing interface.

- **public-key**
  Specifies the type of public key authentication to use for the connection, either digital signature algorithm (DSA) or Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA) . If you do not configure this parameter, the default authentication type is password.
dsa
  Specifies DSA as the public key authentication.

rsa
  Specifies RSA as the public key authentication.

remote-port
  Specifies the remote port number for the TCP connection.

remote-filename
  Specifies the name of the file in the SCP server that is be transferred. You can specify up to 127 characters for the filename.

Modes
  Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines
  You are prompted for username and password when you configure this command.

  If you do not configure the type of public key authentication, the default authentication type is password.

  In releases prior to 08.0.61, PoE firmware installation could be initiated only on one SPX unit or stack unit at a time.

  From 08.0.61 release onwards, PoE firmware installation can also be initiated on all PoE units, or on multiple stack or SPX units simultaneously.

  You must specify the stack unit and module when you configure the inline power install-firmware command to upgrade PoE firmware on a stacking device.

Examples
  This example upgrades the PoE firmware of a FastIron device by downloading a firmware file from an SCP server:

  device# inline power install-firmware stack-unit 2 scp 2.2.2.2 icx64xx_poeplus_02.1.0.b004.fw

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The command was modified to add the all keyword.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
inline power interface-mode-2pair-pse

Corrects a condition where some non-standard powered devices (PD) are undetected on PoH ports due to difference in allowed capacitance between a 2-pair port and a 4-pair port.

Syntax

inline power interface-mode-2pair-pse
no inline power interface-mode-2pair-pse

Modes

Interface port

Usage Guidelines

This command is applicable for 4pair pse ports of all ICX platforms.

The 4pair ports are moved to AT mode when overdrive is disabled using the no inline power overdrive command and port is made 2pair.

Before this command is executed the user may see the following behavior:

SPX(config)# interface ethernet 17/1/8
SPX(config-if-pe-e1000-17/1/8)# enable
SYSLOG: <14> Sep 27 17:32:49 SPX PORT: 17/1/8 enabled by un-authenticated user from console session.
SPX(config-if-pe-e1000-17/1/8)# show inline power 17/1/8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Oper</th>
<th>---Power(mWatts)---</th>
<th>PD Type</th>
<th>PD Class</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>Fault/State</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Consumed</th>
<th>Allocated</th>
<th>Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17/1/8</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where the Operating State is listed as Off, there is no power consumed or allocated, and the PD is not recognized.
Examples

To correct this problem:

SPX# configure terminal
SPX(config)# interface ethernet 17/1/8
SPX(config-if-pe-e1000-17/1/8)# inline power interface-mode-2pair-pse
SYSLOG: <14> Sep 27 17:34:52 SPX System: Interface ethernet 17/1/8, state up
SPX(config-if-pe-e1000-17/1/8)# show running-config interface ethernet 17/1/8
interface ethernet 17/1/8
  spanning-tree root-protect
  spanning-tree 802-1w admin-edge-port
  inline power
  inline power interface-mode-2pair-pse
  stp-bpdu-guard
  trust dscp
  port security
  enable
  !
SPX(config-if-pe-e1000-17/1/8)# show inline power 17/1/8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Oper</th>
<th>---Power(mWatts)---</th>
<th>PD Type</th>
<th>PD Class</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>Fault/Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17/1/8</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>2700</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>Legacy</td>
<td>Class 2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**inline power overdrive**

Allows the Class 0 and Class 4 PDs to negotiate for power greater than 30-watt allocation through LLDP protocol messages.

**Syntax**

```
inline power overdrive
no inline power overdrive
```

**Command Default**

PoE overdrive is enabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The maximum power that can be processed based on LLDP negotiation is limited to the hardware capability of the PSE. If the PD negotiates for power more than the hardware limit, the PSE allocates only up to the hardware capability of the PSE.

PoE overdrive is supported only on PoH and PoE+ ports.

Overdrive is valid only on 2-pair ports and 2-pair operation mode on 4-pair ports.

The **no** form of the command prevents the PDs from sending further power overdrive request. However, the power allocated to the PDs based on the earlier PoE overdrive request remains valid.

**Examples**

The following example configures PoE overdrive.

```
device(config)# inline power overdrive
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
inline power non-pd-detection enable

Enables detection for nonpowered endpoints or devices (non-PD).

Syntax

inline power non-pd-detection enable
no inline power non-pd-detection enable

Command Default

By default, non-PD detection is enabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

A multiport PD must be connected to a single unit and must have a LAG defined for the ports.

By default, this feature is enabled and new devices that connect to the Power over Ethernet (PoE) ports are detected.

When this feature is disabled by using the no form of the command, new devices that connect to the PoE ports are not detected.

When this feature is re-enabled after having been disabled, only new devices that connect to the PoE ports are detected. To ensure that all existing non-PDs are detected, you must save the configuration and reload the device or follow the below order of configuration:

1. Configure the LAG for multiport PDs.
2. Enable non-PD detection mode.
3. Configure inline power on interfaces.

When the no form of the command is used to disable non-PD detection, the existing non-PD state declarations on the ports are not cleared. The state declarations on the ports clear when they are disconnected from the non-PDs or when you save the configuration and reload the device.

Either reload after disabling the mode or disable and then enable inline power on ports that are in a non-PD state.

When a port has detected a non-PD, it generates the following syslog message:

PoE: Power disabled on port 1/1/21 because of detection of non-PD.
PD detection will be disabled on port.

When a port loses a non-PD (cable disconnected, etc.), it generates the following syslog message:

PoE: Port 1/1/21 lost non-PD, so enabling PD detection.
Examples

The following example disables non-PD detection.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# no inline power non-pd-detection enable

The following example enables non-PD detection.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# inline power non-pd-detection enable
Warning: Enabling or disabling non-PD detection requires reload or disable/enable of ports with existing non-PDs.
Warning: Enabling this configuration also has following limitation:
All ports of a multi-port PD must be connected to one unit only so that a LAG configured does not span more than a single unit.
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# exit
device# reload

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30f</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>The command was modified; non-PD detection is now enabled by default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
integrity

Configures an integrity algorithm for an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) proposal.

Syntax

```
integrity { sha256 | sha384 }
no integrity { sha256 | sha384 }
```

Command Default

The default integrity algorithm is SHA-384.

Parameters

```
sha256
  Specifies SHA-2 family 256-bit (hash message authentication code (HMAC) variant) as the hash algorithm.
sha384
  Specifies SHA-2 family 384-bit (HMAC variant) as the hash algorithm.
```

Modes

IKEv2 proposal configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Multiple integrity algorithms may be configured for an IKEv2 proposal.

When only one integrity algorithm is configured for an IKEv2 proposal, removing it restores the default configuration.

The no form of the command removes the specified integrity algorithm configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the integrity algorithm SHA-256 for an IKEv2 proposal name ikev2_proposal.

```
device(config)# ikev2 proposal ikev2_proposal
device(config-ikev2-proposal-ikev2_proposal)# integrity sha256
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
interface ethernet

Enters interface configuration mode for the specified Ethernet interface.

Syntax

```
interface ethernet stackid/slot/port [ [ethernet stackid/slot/port ]... | to stackid/slot/port ]
no interface ethernet stackid/slot/port [ [ethernet stackid/slot/port. ]... | to stackid/slot/port ]
```

Parameters

- `ethernet stackid/slot/port`
  Specifies the Ethernet interface.
- `to stackid/slot/port`
  Specifies a range of Ethernet interfaces.

Modes

- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command exits from the interface configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter interface configuration mode.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# interface ethernet 1/1/2
```

The following example shows how to move to one interface mode to another.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# interface ethernet 1/1/2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/2)#
```
interface group-ve

Associates the virtual interface routing group with a VLAN group.

Syntax

```
interface group-ve num
no interface group-ve num
```

Command Default

A virtual routing interface group is not associated with a VLAN group.

Parameters

`num`

Specifies the VLAN group ID with which you want to associate the virtual routing interface group.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The VLAN group must already be configured and enabled to use a virtual routing interface group. The software automatically associates the virtual routing interface group with the VLAN group that has the same ID. You can associate a virtual routing interface group only with the VLAN group that has the same ID.

When you configure a virtual routing interface group, all members of the group have the same IP subnet address.

**NOTE**
Configuring a virtual interface routing group is not supported with IPv6. Configuring a virtual interface routing group is supported only with the OSPF, VRRPv2, and VRRP-Ev2 protocols.

The no form of the command removes the virtual routing interface group from a VLAN group.

Examples

The following example shows how to associate the virtual routing interface group with a VLAN group.

```
device(config)# vlan-group 1
device(config-vlan-group-1)# group-router-interface
device(config-vlan-group-1)# exit
device(config)# interface group-ve 1
```
interface lag

Configures LAG virtual interface that represents the entire LAG.

Syntax

```
interface lag {lag-interface-id [ to lag-interface-id | [ lag lag-interface-id to lag-interface-id | lag lag-interface-id ]...]}
no interface lag {lag-interface-id [ to lag-interface-id | [ lag lag-interface-id to lag-interface-id | lag lag-interface-id ]...]}
```

Command Default

LAG virtual interface is not configured.

Parameters

- **lag**
  - Specifies the LAG virtual interface.
- **lag-interface-id**
  - Specifies a LAG virtual interface ID.
- **to**
  - Specifies the range of LAG virtual interface IDs

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command removes the configurations on the LAG virtual interface.

Examples

The following example configures LAG virtual interface for a static LAG.

```
device(config)# lag blue static id 11
device(config-lag-blue)# ports ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-lag-blue)# exit
device(config)# interface lag 11
device(config-lag-if-lg11)#
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
interface loopback

Configures a loopback interface and enters loopback interface configuration mode.

Syntax

interface loopback port-number

Command Default

A loopback interface is not configured.

Parameters

port-number

Specifies the port number for the loopback interface. The range is 1 through 32.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

A loopback interface adds stability to the network by working around route flap problems that can occur due to unstable links between the device and neighbors.

Loopback interfaces are always up, regardless of the states of physical interfaces.

The no form of the command removes the specified loopback interface.

Examples

The following example configures a loopback interface and enters loopback interface configuration mode.

device(config)# interface loopback 10
device(config-lbif-3)#
interface management

Specifies a management interface and enters management interface configuration mode.

Syntax

```
interface management { 1 }
no interface management
```

Command Default

No management interface is specified.

Parameters

1

The only available interface for management.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the `no` form of this command to remove the management interface.

Examples

To specify the management interface and enter management interface configuration mode:

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface management 1
device(config-if-mgmt-1)#
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**interface tunnel**

Configures a tunnel interface.

**Syntax**

```
interface tunnel tunnel-number
no interface tunnel tunnel-number
```

**Command Default**

No tunnel interface is configured.

**Parameters**

`tunnel-number`

Specifies the tunnel number.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

ICX 7150 devices do not support tunnels.

The no form of the command removes the tunnel interface.

**Examples**

The following example creates a tunnel interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface tunnel 2
device(config-tnif-2)#
```

**Related Commands**

`tunnel destination`, `tunnel mode gre ip`, `tunnel source`
interface ve

Configures a virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

Syntax

interface ve vlan-num

no interface ve vlan-num

Command Default

A virtual Ethernet interface is not configured.

Parameters

vlan-num

Specifies the corresponding VLAN interface that must already be configured before the VE interface can be created. Valid values are from 1 through 4095.

Modes

Global configuration mode

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

A virtual interface is a logical port associated with a Layer 3 Virtual LAN (VLAN) configured on a Layer 3 switch. You can configure routing parameters on the virtual interface to enable the Layer 3 switch to route protocol traffic from one Layer 3 VLAN to the other, without using an external router.

The no form of the command removes the VE interface.

Examples

The following example configures a VE interface.

device(config)# interface ve 10
device(config-vif-10)#
**ip access-group**

Applies numbered or named IPv4 access control lists (ACLs) to traffic entering or exiting an interface.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ip access-group { acl-num | acl-name } { in | out }
no ip access-group { acl-num | acl-name } { in | out }
ip access-group { acl-num | acl-name } in [ ethernet unit I slot I port ... ] [ ethernet unit I slot I port to ethernet unit I slot I port ... ]
no ip access-group { acl-num | acl-name } in [ ethernet unit I slot I port ... ] [ ethernet unit I slot I port to ethernet unit I slot I port ... ]
ip access-group frag deny
no ip access-group frag deny
```

**Command Default**

ACLs are not applied to interfaces.

**Parameters**

- `acl-num`
  
  Specifies an ACL number. You can specify from 1 through 99 for standard ACLs and from 100 through 199 for extended ACLs.

- `acl-name`
  
  Specifies a valid ACL name.

- `in`
  
  Applies the ACL to inbound traffic on the port.

- `out`
  
  Applies the ACL to outbound traffic on the port.

- `ethernet unit I slot I port`
  
  Specifies the Ethernet interface from which the packets are coming.

- `to ethernet unit I slot I port`
  
  Specifies the range of Ethernet interfaces from which the packets are coming.

- `frag deny`
  
  Denies all IP fragments on the port.

**Modes**

Interface subtype configuration modes
Usage Guidelines

To apply an IPv4 ACL name that contains spaces, enclose the name in quotation marks (for example, `ip access-group "ACL for Net1" in`).

Through a virtual routing interface, you have the following options:

- (Default) Apply an ACL to all ports of the VLAN.
- One or both of the following options:
  - Apply an ACL to specified ports.
  - Apply an ACL to one or more ranges of ports.

To remove an ACL from an interface, use one of the `no` forms of this command.

Examples

The following example creates a named standard IPv4 ACL, defines rules in the ACL, and applies it to inbound traffic on an Ethernet interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip access-list standard Net1
device(config-std-nacl)# deny host 10.157.22.26
device(config-std-nacl)# deny 10.157.29.12
device(config-std-nacl)# permit host IPHost1
device(config-std-nacl)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# ip access-group Net1 in
```

The following example creates a named extended IPv4 ACL, defines rules in the ACL, and applies it to inbound traffic on an Ethernet interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip access-list extended "block Telnet"
device(config-ext-nacl-block telnet)# deny tcp host 10.157.22.26 any eq telnet
device(config-ext-nacl-block telnet)# permit ip any any
device(config-ext-nacl-block telnet)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# ip access-group "block Telnet" in
```

The first phase of the following example configures port-based VLAN 10, adds ports 1/1 through 2/12 to the VLAN, and then adds virtual routing interface 1 to the VLAN.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 10 name IP-subnet-vlan
device(config-vlan-10)# untag ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/20 ethernet 1/2/1 to 1/2/12
device(config-vlan-10)# router-interface ve 1
device(config-vlan-10)# exit
```

The next commands configure a standard numbered IPv4 ACL and define rules in it.

```
device(config)# ip access-list standard 1
device(config-std-nacl)# deny host 10.157.22.26
device(config-std-nacl)# deny 10.157.29.12
device(config-std-nacl)# permit host IPHost1
device(config-std-nacl)# exit
```

The concluding commands apply the ACL, inbound, to a subset of the ports associated with virtual interface 1 and to outgoing traffic on all ports.

```
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ip access-group 1 in ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/1/3 ethernet 1/2/1 to 1/2/4
device(config-vif-1)# ip access-group 1 out
```
ip access-list

Creates a named or numbered IPv4 standard or extended access control list (ACL) that permits or denies network traffic based on criteria that you specify.

Syntax

    ip access-list { standard | extended } { acl-num | acl-name }
    no ip access-list { standard | extended } { acl-num | acl-name }

Command Default

No named or numbered IPv4 ACLs are defined.

Parameters

    standard
      Creates a standard access control list. Contains rules that permit or deny traffic based on source addresses that you specify. The rules are applicable to all ports of the specified address.

    extended
      Contains rules that permit or deny traffic according to source and destination addresses, as well as other parameters. For example, you can also filter by port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and TCP flags.

    acl-num
      Specifies the ACL number for a standard or extended access list. The value can be from 1 through 99 for standard IPv4 ACLs and from 100 through 199 for extended IPv4 ACLs.

    acl-name
      Specifies a unique IPv4 ACL name. The name can be up to 255 characters, and must begin with an alphabetic character. If the name contains spaces, put it within quotation marks. Otherwise, no special characters are allowed, except for underscores and hyphens.

Modes

  Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can also create numbered IPv4 ACLs, using the access-list command.

An ACL name must be unique among IPv4 and IPv6 standard and extended ACL types.

After you create an IPv4 ACL, enter one or more permit or deny commands to create filtering rules for that ACL.

An IPv4 ACL starts functioning only after if is applied to an interface using the ip access-group command.

The system supports the following IPv4 ACL resources:

  - IPv4 numbered standard ACLs: 99
  - IPv4 numbered extended ACLs: 100
IPv4 named standard ACLs: 99
IPv4 named extended ACLs: 100
Maximum filter-rules per IPv4 or IPv6 ACL: 2000. You can change the maximum up to 8192 using the `system-max ip-filter-sys` command.

The `no` form of the command deletes the ACL. You can delete an IPv4 ACL only after you first remove it from all interfaces to which it is applied, using the `no ip access-group` command.

Examples

The following example creates an extended, named IPv4 ACL, defines rules in it, and applies it to inbound traffic on an Ethernet interface.

```
device(config)# ip access-list extended "block Telnet"
device(config-ext-nacl-block telnet)# deny tcp host 10.157.22.26 any eq telnet
device(config-ext-nacl-block telnet)# permit ip any any
device(config-ext-nacl-block telnet)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
```

The following example creates an extended, numbered IPv4 ACL and defines rules in it.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip access-list extended 101
device(config-ext-nacl)# seq 30 deny udp 19.1.2.0 0.0.0.255 eq 2023 20.1.2.0 0.0.0.255 eq 2025 dscp-mapping 23
device(config-ext-nacl)# permit 12 host 098.096.31.10 any
device(config-ext-nacl)# deny tcp host 098.092.12.10 131.21.12.0/24 syn
device(config-ext-nacl)# deny 120 host 18.192.112.110 13.2.2.0/24 log
device(config-ext-nacl)# permit ip any any mirror
```

The following example configures a standard ACL.

```
device(config)# ip access-list standard acl1
device(config-std-nacl)#
```

The following example configures an extended ACL.

```
device(config)# ip access-list extended 125
device(config-ext-nacl)#
```
ip address

Configures an IP address on an interface.

Syntax

ip address ip-address/mask { dynamic | ospf-ignore | ospf-passive } [ replace ]

ip address ip-address/mask [ secondary ]

no ip address [ ip-address/mask ]

Parameters

ip-address
   Specifies the IP address.

mask
   IP address or subnet mask length.

dynamic
   Specifies the interface IP address is dynamic.

ospf-ignore
   Disables adjacency formation with OSPF neighbors and disables advertisement of the interface to OSPF.

ospf-passive
   Disables adjacency formation with OSPF neighbors but does not disable advertisement of the interface to OSPF.

replace
   Replaces the configured primary IP address on the interface.

secondary
   Specifies that the configured address is a secondary IP address. If this keyword is omitted, the configured address is the primary IP address.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Management interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to configure a primary or secondary IP address for a specific interface. You can also use this command to prevent OSPF from running on specified subnets. Multiple primary IP addresses are supported on an interface.
- You can use this command to configure a primary or secondary IP address for a management interface.
- For a management interface, only one primary IP address is supported. Secondary IP addresses are not supported.
- A primary IP address cannot overlap with a previously configured IP subnet.
- A primary IP address must be configured before you configure a secondary IP address in the same subnet.
• To remove the configured static or DHCP address, enter `no ip address`. This resets the address to 0.0.0.0/0.
• The `no` form of the command removes a specific IP address from the interface.

**Examples**

The following example configures a primary IP address on a specified Ethernet interface.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ip address 10.1.1.1/24
```

The following example replaces the primary IP address of an interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device (config)# interface ethernet 1/1/21
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/21)# ip address 10.1.1.2/24 replace
```
**ip-address**

Configures a virtual IP address for a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) or VRRP Extended (VRRP-E) instance.

**Syntax**

```
ip-address ip-address
no ip-address ip-address
```

**Command Default**

A virtual IP address is not configured for a VRRP or VRRP-E instance.

**Parameters**

- `ip-address`
  
  Configures the IP address, in dotted-decimal format.

**Modes**

VRID interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

For VRRP instances, the IP address used for the virtual router must be configured on the device assigned to be the initial VRRP owner device. The same IP address cannot be used on any other VRRP device.

For VRRP-E instances, the IP address used for the virtual router must not be configured on any other device.

The `no` form of this command removes the virtual router IP address.

**Examples**

The following example configures a virtual IP address for VRID 1 when VRRP is implemented. In this example, the device is configured as the VRRP owner device.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip address 10.53.5.1/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# owner
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# ip-address 10.53.5.1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# activate
VRRP router 1 for this interface is activating
```
The following example configures a virtual IP address for VRID 2 when VRRP-E is implemented. In this example, the device is configured as a VRRP backup device and the highest priority device will become the master VRRP device.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp-extended
device(config-vrrpe-router)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip address 10.53.5.3/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip vrrp-extended vrid 2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# backup priority 110
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# version 2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# ip-address 10.53.5.254
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# activate
VRRP router 2 for this interface is activating
**ip-address (VSRP)**

Configures the IP address to back up.

**Syntax**

```
ip-address ip-address
no ip-address ip-address
ip address ip-address
no ip address ip-address
```

**Command Default**

The IP address to backup is not configured.

**Parameters**

*ip-address*

- **ip-address**: Configures the IP address to back up.

**Modes**

VSRP VRID configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

If you are configuring a Layer 3 switch for VSRP, you can specify an IP address to back up. When you specify an IP address, VSRP provides redundancy for the address. This is useful if you want to back up the gateway address used by hosts attached to the VSRP backups. VSRP does not require you to specify an IP address. If you do not specify an IP address, VSRP provides Layer 2 redundancy. If you do specify an IP address, VSRP provides Layer 2 and Layer 3 redundancy.

The VRID IP address must be in the same subnet as a real IP address configured on the VSRP interface, but cannot be the same as a real IP address configured on the interface.

Failover applies to both Layer 2 and Layer 3.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured backup IP address.

**Examples**

The following example configures the backup IP address.

```
device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# ip-address 10.10.10.1
```
ip arp inspection validate

Enables validation of the ARP packet destination MAC, ARP Packet IP, and source MAC addresses.

Syntax

ip arp inspection validate [dst-mac | ip | src-mac]

Command Default

IP ARP packet destination address validation is disabled.

Parameters

dst-mac

Checks the destination MAC address in the Ethernet header against the target MAC address in the ARP body for ARP responses. When enabled, packets with different MAC addresses are classified as invalid and are dropped.

ip

Checks the ARP body for invalid and unexpected IP addresses. Addresses include 0.0.0.0, 255.255.255.255, and all IP multicast addresses. Sender IP addresses are checked in all ARP requests and responses, and target IP addresses are checked only in ARP responses.

src-mac

Checks the source MAC address in the Ethernet header against the sender MAC address in the ARP body for ARP requests and responses. When enabled, packets with different MAC addresses are classified as invalid and are dropped.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can enable validation of ARP packet destination addresses for a single destination address or for all destination addresses.

You must execute the command once for each type of ARP packet destination address you want to validate.

Examples

The following example enables validation of the MAC, ARP Packet IP, and source MAC ARP packet destination addresses.

device(config)# configure terminal
device(config)# ip arp inspection validate dst-mac
device(config)# ip arp inspection validate src-mac
device(config)# ip arp inspection validate ip
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip arp inspection syslog disable

Disables the syslog messages for Dynamic ARP Inspection.

**Syntax**

- `ip arp inspection syslog disable`
- `no ip arp inspection syslog disable`

**Command Default**

Syslog messages are enabled by default.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command re-enables syslog messages for Dynamic ARP Inspection.

**Examples**

The following example disables the syslog messages for dynamic ARP inspection.

```
device(config)# ip arp inspection syslog disable
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30b</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip arp inspection vlan

Enables dynamic ARP inspection on a VLAN.

Syntax

ip arp inspection vlan vlan-number
no ip arp inspection vlan vlan-number

Command Default

Dynamic ARP inspection is disabled by default.

Parameters

vlan-number

Specifies the VLAN number.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables DAI on the VLAN.

Examples

The following example enables IP ARP inspection on VLAN 2.

device(config)# ip arp inspection vlan 2
**Commands I**

**ip arp learn-gratuitous-arp**

Enables learning gratuitous ARP.

**Syntax**

```
ip arp learn-gratuitous-arp
no ip arp learn-gratuitous-arp
```

**Command Default**

Learning gratuitous ARP is not enabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Learning gratuitous ARP enables Layer 3 devices to learn ARP entries from incoming gratuitous ARP packets from the hosts which are directly connected. This help achieve faster convergence for the hosts when they are ready to send traffic.

A new ARP entry is created when a gratuitous ARP packet is received. If the ARP is already existing, it will be updated with the new content.

The `no` form of the command disables learning gratuitous ARP.

**Examples**

The following example enables learning gratuitous ARP.

```
device(config)# ip arp learn-gratuitous-arp
```
ip arp-age

Configures ARP aging parameter.

Syntax

ip arp-age age-time
no ip arp-age age-time

Command Default

The default ARP aging is 10 minutes.

Parameters

age-time

Specifies the ARP age time in minutes. Valid range is from 0 to 240, 0 disables aging. The default is 10 minutes.

Modes

Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When the Layer 3 switch places an entry in the ARP cache, the Layer 3 switch also starts an aging timer for the entry. The aging timer ensures that the ARP cache does not retain learned entries that are no longer valid. An entry can become invalid when the device with the MAC address of the entry is no longer on the network.

The ARP age affects dynamic (learned) entries only, not static entries. The default ARP age is ten minutes. On Layer 3 switches, you can change the ARP age to a value from 0 through 240 minutes. You cannot change the ARP age on Layer 2 switches. If you set the ARP age to zero, aging is disabled and entries do not age out.

Use the command from interface configuration mode to override the globally configured IP ARP age on an individual interface.

The no form of the command resets the ARP aging to the default value of 10 minutes.

Examples

The following example configures the ARP aging time as 100 minutes.

device(config)# ip arp-age 100

The following example overrides the global ARP aging time on a particular interface.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ip arp-age 30
**ip bootp-gateway**

Changes the IP address used for stamping BootP or DHCP requests received on the interface.

**Syntax**

```
ip bootp-gateway ip-address
```

**Parameters**

- **ip-address**
  
  Specifies the IP address used to stamp requests received on the interface.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The BootP or DHCP stamp address is an interface parameter. Use this command to change the parameter on the interface that is connected to the BootP/DHCP client.

In the example given below the command changes the CLI to the configuration level for port 1/1/1, then changes the BootP or DHCP stamp address for requests received on port 1/1/1 to 10.157.22.26. The Layer 3 switch will place this IP address in the Gateway Address field of BootP or DHCP requests that the Layer 3 switch receives on port 1/1/1 and forwards to the BootP or DHCP server.

**Examples**

The following command changes the IP address used for stamping BootP or DHCP requests received on interface 1/1/1.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-1/1/1)# ip bootp-gateway 10.157.22.26
```
**ip bootp-use-intf-ip**

Configures a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) relay agent to set the source IP address of a DHCP-client packet with the IP address of the interface in which the DHCP-client packet is received.

**Syntax**

```
ip bootp-use-intf-ip
no ip bootp-use-intf-ip
```

**Command Default**

The DHCP relay agent sets the source IP address of a DHCP-client packet with the IP address of the outgoing interface to the DHCP server.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can configure ACLs on a DHCP server to permit or block access to the DHCP server from particular subnets or networks. You can then use this command on the DHCP relay agent to reveal the source subnet or network of a DHCP packet to the DHCP server, which enables the DHCP server to process or discard the DHCP traffic according to the configured ACLs.

**Examples**

The following example configures a FastIron DHCP relay agent so that it sets the source IP address of a DHCP-client packet with the IP address of the interface on which the DHCP-client packet is received.

```
device(config)# ip bootp-use-intf-ip
```
ip broadcast-zero

Enables the Layer 3 switch for zero-based IP subnet broadcasts in addition to ones-based IP subnet broadcasts.

Syntax

    ip broadcast-zero
    no ip broadcast-zero

Command Default

By default, the Layer 3 switch treats IP packets with all ones in the host portion of the address as IP broadcast packets.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Most IP hosts are configured to receive IP subnet broadcast packets with all ones in the host portion of the address. However, some older IP hosts instead expect IP subnet broadcast packets that have all zeros instead of all ones in the host portion of the address. To accommodate this type of host, you can enable the Layer 3 switch to treat IP packets with all zeros in the host portion of the destination IP address as broadcast packets.

When you enable the Layer 3 switch for zero-based subnet broadcasts, the Layer 3 switch still treats IP packets with all ones the host portion as IP subnet broadcasts too. Thus, the Layer 3 switch can be configured to support all ones only (the default) or all ones and all zeroes.

    NOTE
    This feature applies only to IP subnet broadcasts, not to local network broadcasts. The local network broadcast address is still expected to be all ones.

You must save the configuration and reload the software to place this configuration change into effect.

The no form of the command disablesthe Layer 3 switch for zero-based IP subnet broadcasts in addition to ones-based IP subnet broadcasts.

Examples

The following example enables the Layer 3 switch for zero-based IP subnet broadcasts in addition to ones-based IP subnet broadcasts.

    device(config)# ip broadcast-zero
    device(config)# write memory
    device(config)# end
    device# reload
ip default-gateway

Configures the default gateway for a Layer 2 switch.

Syntax

```
ip default-gateway ip-address
no ip default-gateway ip-address
```

Command Default

Default gateway is not configured.

Parameters

- `ip-address`
  
  Specifies the IP address of the default gateway.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command removes the configured default gateway.

Examples

The following example configures the default gateway.

```
device(config)# ip default-gateway 10.30.5.1
```
ip default-network

Configures a default network route.

Syntax

    ip default-network ip-address
    no ip default-network ip-address

Command Default

Default network is not configured.

Parameters

    ip-address

Specifies the IP address of the network in the format A.B.C.D/L or A.B.C.D followed by the network mask in dotted decimal format.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The Layer 3 switch enables you to specify a candidate default route without the need to specify the next hop gateway. If the IP route table does not contain an explicit default route (for example, 0.0.0.0/0) or propagate an explicit default route through routing protocols, the software can use the default network route as a default route instead.

When the software uses the default network route, it also uses the default network route's next hop gateway as the gateway of last resort. Configuring the default network route is especially useful in environments where network topology changes can make the next hop gateway unreachable. This feature allows the Layer 3 switch to perform default routing even if the default network route's default gateway changes.

You can configure up to four default network routes.

The no form of the command removes the default network route.

Examples

The following example configures a default IP network route.

    device(config)# ip default-network 10.157.22.0
    device(config)# write memory
ip dhcp-client auto-update enable

Enables the DHCP auto-update functionality.

Syntax

ip dhcp-client auto-update enable
no ip dhcp-client auto-update enable

Command Default

DHCP client auto-update is enabled by default.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables DHCP auto-update.

Examples

The following example re-enables auto-update.

device(config)# ip dhcp-client auto-update enable
ip dhcp-client enable

Enables DHCP client auto-update.

Syntax

ip dhcp-client enable
no ip dhcp-client enable

Modes

Global configuration mode.
Interface configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

You can enable this command on a switch in global configuration mode. On routers, you can enable this command in interface configuration mode.

The no form of the command disables the DHCP client.

Examples

The following example enables the DHCP client on a switch.

device(config)# ip dhcp-client enable

The following example enables the DHCP client on a router.

device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ip dhcp-client enable

On a router, enter the ip dhcp-client enable command to re-enable the DHCP client.

device(config-if-ve1)# ip dhcp-client enable

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>Example for enabling DHCP client on VE was added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip dhcp-server arp-ping-timeout

Sets the ARP-ping timeout value.

Syntax

```
ip dhcp-server arp-ping-timeout number
no ip dhcp-server arp-ping-timeout number
```

Command Default

ARP-ping timeout is not enabled.

Parameters

`number`

The number of seconds to wait for a response to an ARP-ping packet. The minimum setting is 5 seconds and the maximum is 30 seconds.

Modes

Global configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command disables the ARP ping timeout. If there is no response to the ARP-ping packet within a set amount of time (set in seconds), the server deletes the client from the lease-binding database.

**NOTE**

Do not alter the default value unless it is necessary. Increasing the value of this timer may increase the time to get console access after a reboot.

Examples

The following example sets the ARP-ping timeout to 25 seconds.

```
device# ip dhcp-server arp-ping-timeout 25
```
ip dhcp-server enable

Enables the DHCP server.

**Syntax**

- `ip dhcp-server enable`
- `no ip dhcp-server enable`

**Command Default**

The DHCP server is not enabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command disables the DHCP server.

**Examples**

The following example enables the DHCP server.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp-server enable
```
ip dhcp-server mgmt

Enables or disables the DHCP server on the management port.

Syntax

```
ip dhcp-server mgmt
no ip dhcp-server mgmt
```

Command Default

DHCP server management is enabled by default.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command disables the DHCP server on the management port.
When disabled, DHCP client requests that are received on the management port are discarded.

Examples

The following example enables the DHCP server on the management port.
```
device(config)# ip dhcp-server mgmt
```

The following example disables the DHCP server on the management port.
```
device(config)# no ip dhcp-server mgmt
```
ip dhcp-server server-identifier

Specifies the IP address of the selected DHCP server.

Syntax

```
ip dhcp-server server-identifier ip-address
```

Parameters

- `ip-address`
  Specifies the IP address of the DHCP server.

Modes

- Global configuration mode

Examples

The following example shows assigning an IP address to the selected DHCP server.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp-server-identifier 10.1.1.144
```
**ip dhcp-server pool**

Creates a DHCP server address pool.

**Syntax**

```
ip dhcp-server pool name
no ip dhcp-server pool name
```

**Parameters**

*name*

The name of the address pool.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command disables the address pool. Use this command to switch to pool configuration mode (`config-dhcp-name#` prompt) and create an address pool.

**Examples**

The following example creates a DHCP address pool.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp-server pool cabo
```
ip dhcp-server relay-agent-echo enable

Activates the DHCP option 82.

Syntax

ip dhcp-server relay-agent-echo enable

Command Default

The DHCP option 82 functionality is not enabled by default.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command enables the DHCP server to echo the entire contents of the relay agent information option in all replies.

Examples

The following example enables the DHCP server relay agent.

device(config)# ip dhcp-server relay-agent-echo enable
ip dhcp snooping vlan

Enables DHCP snooping on a VLAN.

Syntax

```plaintext
ip dhcp snooping vlan vlan-id
no ip dhcp snooping vlan vlan-id
```

Command Default

DHCP snooping is disabled by default.

Parameters

`vlan-id`

Specifies the ID of a configured client or DHCP server VLAN.

Modes

Global configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command disables DHCP snooping on the specified VLAN.

When DHCP snooping is enabled on a VLAN, DHCP packets are inspected. DHCP snooping must be enabled on the client and the DHCP server VLANs.

Examples

The following example enables DHCP snooping on VLAN 2.

```plaintext
device(config)# ip dhcp snooping vlan 2
```
ip dhcp relay information policy

Configures the DHCP relay information policy.

Syntax

```
ip dhcp relay information policy [drop | keep | replace]
```

Command Default

The device replaces the information with its own relay agent information.

Parameters

- **drop**
  
  Configures the device to discard messages containing relay agent information.

- **keep**
  
  Configures the device to keep the existing relay agent information.

- **replace**
  
  Configures the device to overwrite the relay agent information with the information in the configuration.

Modes

Global configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

When the device receives a DHCP message that contains relay agent information, if desired, you can configure the device to keep the information instead of replacing it, or to drop (discard) messages that contain relay agent information.

Examples

The following example configures the device to keep the relay agent information contained in a DHCP message.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp relay information policy keep
```

The following example configures the device to drop the relay agent information contained in a DHCP message.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp relay information policy drop
```
**ip directed-broadcast**

Enables directed broadcast forwarding.

**Syntax**

```
ip directed-broadcast
no ip directed-broadcast
```

**Command Default**

Directed broadcast forwarding is disabled by default.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

A Smurf attack relies on the intermediary to broadcast ICMP echo request packets to hosts on a target subnet. When the ICMP echo request packet arrives at the target subnet, it is converted to a Layer 2 broadcast and sent to the connected hosts. This conversion takes place only when directed broadcast forwarding is enabled on the device. To avoid being an intermediary in a Smurf attack, make sure forwarding of directed broadcasts is disabled on the device.

The `no` form of the command disables directed broadcast forwarding.

**Examples**

The following example enables directed broadcast forwarding.

```
device(config)# ip directed-broadcast
```
ip dns

Configures the IPv4 Domain Name System (DNS).

Syntax

```
ip dns { domain-list domain-name | server-address ip-address [ ip-address... ] }
no ip dns { domain-list domain-name | server-address ip-address [ ip-address... ] }
```

Command Default

IP DNS is not configured.

Parameters

- **domain-list**
  - Configures a list of DNS domains.

- **domain-name**
  - The domain name.

- **server-address**
  - Configures the DNS server IPv4 address.

- **ip-address**
  - The IPv4 address of the DNS server. You can configure up to a maximum of four IP addresses separated by a space.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command removes the DNS configurations.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an IPv4 address for a DNS server.

```
device(config)# ip dns server-address 192.168.10.1 192.168.100.1
```

The following example shows how to configure the DNS domain-list.

```
device(config)# ip dns domain-list company.com
```
ip dscp-remark

Enables remarking of the differentiated services code point (DSCP) field for all IPv4 packets.

Syntax

ip dscp-remark dscp-value
no ip dscp-remark dscp-value

Command Default

DSCP remarking is disabled.

Parameters

dscp-value

Specifies the DSCP value ranges you are remarking.

Modes

Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command disables DSCP remarking.

In interface configuration mode, the command enables DSCP remarking for the given port. The configuration can be done on a physical port, LAG, and VE port.

If DHCP snooping is enabled, you cannot globally enable DSCP remarking. When you enter the global configuration ip dscp-remark command, the following error message is displayed.

Error: DHCP Snooping is configured on the system. Cannot enable DSCP remarking

Examples

The following example globally enables DSCP remarking on all IPv4 packets when the DSCP bit value is 40:

Device(config)# ip dscp-remark 40

The following example enables DSCP remarking on all IPv4 packets received on a specific port when the DSCP bit value is 50:

Device(config)# interface ethernet1/1/1
Device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ip dscp-remark 50
**ip encapsulation**

Changes the IP encapsulation type.

**Syntax**

```
ip encapsulation { ethernet-2 | snap }
no ip encapsulation { ethernet-2 | snap }
```

**Command Default**

Layer 3 switches use Ethernet II by default.

**Parameters**

- **ethernet-2**
  
  Configures the IP encapsulation type as Ethernet II.

- **snap**
  
  Configures the IP encapsulation type as Ethernet SNAP (also called IEEE 802.3).

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The Layer 3 switch encapsulates IP packets into Layer 2 packets, to send the IP packets on the network.

All IP devices on an Ethernet network must use the same format. Layer 3 switches use Ethernet II by default. All devices connected to the Layer 3 switch port must use the same encapsulation type.

The **no** form of the command resets the encapsulation type as Ethernet II.

**Examples**

The following example configures the IP encapsulation type as Ethernet SNAP.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ip encapsulation snap
```
ip follow ve

Configures a virtual routing interface to share the IP address with other virtual routing interfaces.

Syntax

```
ip follow ve number
no ip follow ve number
```

Command Default

A virtual routing interface does not share its IP address with other interfaces.

Parameters

`number`

Specifies the virtual routing interface number.

Modes

Virtual routing configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When this command is configured, one virtual routing interface is configured with an IP address, while the other virtual routing interfaces are configured to use that IP address, thus, they "follow" the virtual routing interface that has the IP address. This is helpful in conserving IP address space.

When configuring IP Follow, the primary virtual routing interface should not have ACL or DoS Protection configured. It is recommended that you create a dummy virtual routing interface as the primary and use the IP-follow virtual routing interface for the network. Global Policy Based Routing is not supported when IP Follow is configured. IPv6 is not supported with IP Follow. FastIron devices support IP Follow with OSPF and VRRP protocols only.

The **no** form of the command removes the configuration.

Examples

The following example configures IP Follow.

```
device(config)# vlan 2 name IP-Subnet_10.1.2.0/24
device(config-vlan-2)# untag ethernet 1 to 4
device(config-vlan-2)# router-interface ve 1
device(config-vlan-2)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ip address 10.10.2.1/24
device(config-vif-1)# interface ve 2
device(config-vif-2)# ip follow ve 1
device(config-vif-2)# interface ve 3
device(config-vif-2)# ip follow ve 1
```
ip forward-protocol udp

Configures the Layer 3 switch to forward client requests for UDP applications.

Syntax

```
ip forward-protocol udp { port-name | port-num }
no ip forward-protocol udp { port-name | port-num }
```

Command Default

Layer 3 switch does not forward client requests for UDP applications.

Parameters

- **port-name**
  - Specifies the UDP application name. The values can be `echo`, `discard`, `time`, `tacacs`, `dns`, `bootps`, `bootpc`, `tftp`, `ntp`, `netbios-ns`, `netbios-dgm`, `mobile-ip`, and `talk`.

- **port-num**
  - Specifies the UDP application port number.

Modes

- Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You also must configure a helper address on the interface that is connected to the clients for the application. The Layer 3 switch cannot forward the requests unless you configure the helper address.

This command disables forwarding of SNMP requests to the helper addresses configured on Layer 3 switch interfaces.

The `no` form of the command stops forwarding client requests for the UDP applications.

Examples

The following example enables the forwarding of NTP broadcasts.

```
device(config)# ip forward-protocol udp ntp
```
**ip helper-address**

Configures a helper address on the interface connected to the client to enable forwarding of client broadcast request for a UDP application when the client and server are on different networks.

**Syntax**

```
ip helper-address address-number [ ip-address [ unicast ] ]
no ip helper-address address-number [ ip-address [ unicast ] ]
```

**Command Default**

IP helper address is not configured.

**Parameters**

- **address-number**
  - Specifies the IP helper address number. Valid values are 1 to 16.
- **ip-address**
  - Specifies the server IP address or the subnet directed broadcast address of the IP subnet the server is in.
- **unicast**
  - Specifies that the client request must be forwarded to the server that is on the same network.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

To forward a client broadcast request for a UDP application when the client and server are on different networks, you must configure a helper address on the interface connected to the client. Specify the server IP address or the subnet directed broadcast address of the IP subnet the server is in as the helper address.

You can configure up to 16 helper addresses on each interface. You can configure a helper address on an Ethernet port or a virtual interface.

By default, IP helper does not forward client broadcast request to a server within the network. To forward a client broadcast request when the client and server are on the same network, configure an IP helper with **unicast** option on the interface connected to the client.

The **no** form of the command removes the configured helper address.

**Examples**

The following example configures an IP helper address on Ethernet interface 1/1/1.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ip helper-address 1 10.20.3.4
```
The following example configures an IP helper address on Ethernet interface 1/2/2 to enable forwarding of broadcast request to a server within the network.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ip helper-address 2 10.10.3.4 unicast
ip helper-use-responder-ip

Configures the device so that a BOOTP or DHCP reply to a client contains the server IP address as the source address instead of the router IP address.

Syntax

    ip helper-use-responder-ip
    no ip helper-use-responder-ip

Modes

Global configuration mode

Examples

The following example retains the responder source IP in the reply.

    device(config)# ip helper-use-responder-ip
ip hitless-route-purge-timer

Configures the timer to set the duration for which the routes should be preserved after switchover.

Syntax

    ip hitless-route-purge-timer seconds
    no ip hitless-route-purge-timer seconds

Command Default

    The default timer setting is 45 seconds.

Parameters

    seconds

    Specifies the time after switchover to start IPv4 route purge. The value can range from 2 to 600 seconds.

Modes

    Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

    The no form of the command removes the configured value and sets the timer to the default 45 seconds.

Examples

    The following example shows how to set the IPv4 hitless purge timer to 60 seconds.

device(config)# ip hitless-route-purge-timer 60
ip icmp burst-normal

Configures the device to drop ICMP packets when excessive number of packets are encountered.

Syntax

```
ip icmp burst-normal num-packets burst-max num-packets lockup time
no ip icmp burst-normal num-packets burst-max num-packets lockup time
ip icmp attack-rate burst-normal num-packets burst-max num-packets lockup time
no ip icmp attack-rate burst-normal num-packets burst-max num-packets lockup time
```

Command Default

Threshold values for ICMP packets are configured.

Parameters

- **num-packets**
  Configures the number of packets per second in normal burst mode. Valid values are from 1 through 100,000 packets per second.

  **NOTE**
  For the Ruckus ICX 7750, the value is in Kbps.

- **burst-max num-packets**
  Specifies the number of packets per second in maximum burst mode. Valid values are 1 through 100,000 packets per second.

  **NOTE**
  For the Ruckus ICX 7750, the value is in Kbps.

- **lockup time**
  Configures the lockup period in seconds. Valid values are from 1 through 10,000 seconds.

- **attack-rate**
  Configures the attack rate. This is specific to the Ruckus ICX 7750.

Modes

- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can configure the device to drop ICMP packets when excessive number of packets are encountered, as is the case when the device is the victim of a Smurf attack. You can set threshold values for ICMP packets that are targeted at the router itself or passing through an interface, and drop them when the thresholds are exceeded.
For Layer 3 router code, if the interface is part of a VLAN that has a router VE, you must configure ICMP attack protection at the VE level. When ICMP attack protection is configured at the VE level, it will apply to routed traffic only. It will not affect switched traffic.

**NOTE**
You must configure VLAN information for the port before configuring ICMP attack protection. You cannot change the VLAN configuration for a port on which ICMP attack protection is enabled.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured threshold value.

### Examples

The following example sets threshold values for ICMP packets targeted at the router.

```
device(config)# ip icmp burst-normal 5000 burst-max 10000 lockup 300
```

The following example sets threshold values for ICMP packets received on interface 3/1/1.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 3/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-3/1/1)# ip icmp burst-normal 5000 burst-max 10000 lockup 300
```

The following example sets the threshold value for ICMP packets received on VE 31.

```
device(config)# interface ve 31
device(config-vif-31)# ip icmp burst-normal 5000 burst-max 10000 lockup 300
```
**ip icmp echo broadcast-request**

Enables an ICMP echo response caused by a broadcast echo request.

**Syntax**

```
ip icmp echo broadcast-request
no ip icmp echo broadcast-request
```

**Command Default**

By default, devices are enabled to respond to broadcast ICMP echo packets, which are ping requests.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command disables the response to broadcast ICMP echo packets (ping requests).

**Examples**

The following example enables an ICMP echo response caused by a broadcast echo request.

```
device(config)# ip icmp echo broadcast-request
```
ip icmp redirects

Enables IPv4 ICMP redirect messages.

Syntax

    ip icmp redirects
    no ip icmp redirects

Command Default

By default, IP ICMP redirect at the global level is disabled and a Layer 3 switch does not send an ICMP redirect message to the source of a misdirected packet in addition to forwarding the packet to the appropriate router.

Modes

Global configuration mode
VE interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can enable and disable IPv4 ICMP redirect messages globally or on individual Virtual Ethernet (VE) interfaces, but not on individual physical interfaces.

NOTE
The device forwards misdirected traffic to the appropriate router, even if you disable the redirect messages.

The no form of the command removes the ICMP redirect control.

Examples

The following example configures the IP redirect messages at the global level.

device(config)# ip icmp redirects

The following example configures the IP redirect messages on a VE interface.

device(config)# interface ve 10
device(config-vif-10)# ip icmp redirects
ip icmp unreachable

Enables sending ICMP unreachable messages.

Syntax

```plaintext
ip icmp unreachable { administration | fragmentation-needed | host | network | port | protocol | source-route-fail }
no ip icmp unreachable { administration | fragmentation-needed | host | network | port | protocol | source-route-fail }
```

Command Default

By default, when a device receives an IP packet that the device cannot deliver, the device sends an ICMP unreachable message back to the host that sent the packet.

Parameters

administration

Sends the ICMP unreachable message when the packet is dropped by the device due to a filter or ACL configured on the device.

fragmentation-needed

Sends the ICMP unreachable message when the packet has the Do not Fragment bit set in the IP Flag field, but the device cannot forward the packet without fragmenting it.

host

Sends the ICMP unreachable message when the destination network or subnet of the packet is directly connected to the device, but the host specified in the destination IP address of the packet is not on the network.

network

Sends the ICMP unreachable message when the destination network is

port

Sends the ICMP unreachable message when the destination host does not have the destination TCP or UDP port specified in the packet. In this case, the host sends the ICMP port unreachable message to the device, which in turn sends the message to the host that sent the packet.

protocol

Sends the ICMP unreachable message when TCP or UDP on the destination host is not running. This message is different from the port unreachable message, which indicates that the protocol is running on the host but the requested protocol port is unavailable.

source-route-fail

Sends the ICMP unreachable message when the device received a source-routed packet but cannot locate the next hop IP address indicated in the packet Source-Route option.

Modes

Global configuration mode
Usage Guidelines

You can disable the device from sending these types of ICMP messages on an individual basis.

**NOTE**
Disabling an ICMP unreachable message type does not change the device ability to forward packets. Disabling ICMP unreachable messages prevents the device from generating or forwarding the unreachable messages.

The **no** form of the command disables the ICMP unreachable messages.

Examples

The following example enables the ICMP unreachable message when the destination network or subnet of the packet is directly connected to the device, but the host specified in the destination IP address of the packet is not on the network.

```
device(config)# ip icmp unreachable host
```
**ip igmp group-membership-time**

Specifies how long an IGMP group remains active on an interface in the absence of a group report.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ip igmp group-membership-time num
no ip igmp group-membership-time num
```

**Command Default**

By default, a group will remain active on an interface for 260 seconds in the absence of a group report.

**Parameters**

`num`

Number in seconds, from 5 through 26000.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command resets the group membership time interval to the default of 260 seconds.

Group membership time defines how long a group will remain active on an interface in the absence of a group report.

**Examples**

This example specifies an IGMP (V1 and V2) membership time of 240 seconds.

```
Device(config)# ip igmp group-membership-time 240
```
ip igmp max-group-address

Configures the maximum number of IGMP group addresses for VRFs.

Syntax

ip igmp max-group-address num

no ip igmp max-group-address num

Command Default

The default value is 4096.

Parameters

num

Specifies the maximum number of IGMP group addresses available, either for the default VRF or for the specified VRF. The range is 1 through 8192.

Modes

Global configuration mode

VRF configuration sub-mode

Usage Guidelines

This command replaces the system-max igmp-max-group-address command.

If the no form of this command is configured, the maximum number of IGMP group addresses is reset to the default.

Examples

The following example configures a maximum of 1000 IGMP addresses for the default VRF.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip igmp max-group-address 1000

The following example configures a maximum of 1000 IGMP group addresses for the VRF named vpn1.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# vrf vpn1
device(config-vrf-vpn1)# address-family ipv4
device(config-vrf-vpn1-ipv4)# ip igmp max-group-address 1000
ip igmp max-response-time

Defines how long a device waits for an IGMP response from an interface before determining that the group member on that interface is down and removing the interface from the group.

Syntax

```
ip igmp max-response-time num
no ip igmp max-response-time num
```

Command Default

The device waits 10 seconds.

Parameters

```
um
```

Number, in seconds, from 1 through 25. The default is 10.

Modes

Global configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command resets the maximum response time interval to the default of 10 seconds.

Examples

To define

This example changes the IGMP (V1 and V2) maximum response time to 8 seconds.

```
Device(config)# ip igmp max-response-time 8
```
**ip igmp port-version**

Configures an IGMP version recognized by a physical port that is a member of a virtual routing interface.

**Syntax**

```
ip igmp port-version version-number ethernet unit/slot/port [ to ethernet unit/slot/port[ ethernet unit/slot/port... ] ]
no ip igmp port-version version-number ethernet unit/slot/port [ to ethernet unit/slot/port[ ethernet unit/slot/port.. ] ]
```

**Command Default**

IGMP Version 2 is enabled.

**Parameters**

- **version-number**
  - Specifies the version number: 1, 2, or 3. Version 2 is the default.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Specifies the Ethernet interface.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of this command restores the default; IGMP Version 2 is enabled.

**Examples**

The following example enables IGMP Version 3 on a physical port that is a member of a virtual routing interface. It first enables IGMP Version 2 globally, then enables Version 3 on ports 1/1/3 through 1/1/7 and port 1/2/9. All other ports in this virtual routing interface are configured with IGMP Version 2.

```
device(config)# interface ve 3
device(config-vif-3)# ip igmp version 2
device(config-vif-3)# ip igmp port-version 3 ethernet 1/1/3 to ethernet 1/1/7 ethernet 1/2/9
```
ip igmp proxy

Configures IGMP proxy on an interface

Syntax

ip igmp proxy [ group-filter access-list ]
no ip igmp proxy [ group-filter access-list ]

Command Default

IGMP proxy is not enabled.

Parameters

group-filter

Specifies filtering out groups in proxy report messages.

access-list

Specifies the access list name or number you want filtered out.

Modes

Interface configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command disables IGMP proxy on an interface.
IGMP proxy is supported only in PIM dense environments where there are IGMP clients connected to the device. PIM DM must be enabled in passive mode.
IGMP proxy is not supported on interfaces on which PIM sparse mode (SM) or Source Specific Multicast (SSM) is enabled.
Enter the ip igmp proxy command without the group-filter keyword to remove the group-filter association without disabling the proxy.

Examples

This example enables IGMP proxy on an interface. It first shows how to configure PIM globally, configure an IP address that will serve as the IGMP proxy for an upstream device on interface 1/3/3, enable PIM passive on the interface, and then enable IGMP proxy.

device(config)# router pim
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/3
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/3)# ip address 10.95.5.1/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/3)# ip pim passive
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/3)# ip igmp proxy
The following example filters out the ACL1 group in proxy report messages.

device(config)# router pim
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/3
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/3)# ip address 10.95.5.1/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/3)# ip pim passive
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/3)# ip igmp proxy group-filter ACL1
ip igmp query-interval

Defines how often a device queries an interface for IGMP group membership.

Syntax

```
ip igmp query-interval num
no ip igmp query-interval num
```

Command Default

The query interval is 125 seconds

Parameters

```
num
```

Number in seconds, from 2 through 3600. The default is 125.

Modes

Global configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command resets the query interval to the default of 125 seconds.

You must specify a query-interval value that is a little more than twice the group membership time. You can configure the ip igmp group-membership-time command to specify the IGMP group membership time.

Examples

This example sets the IGMP query interval to 120 seconds.

```
Device(config)# ip igmp query-interval 120
```
ip igmp ssm-map

Enables IGMPv2 SSM mapping and defines the SSM maps between IGMPv2 Group addresses and multicast source addresses.

Syntax

ip igmp ssm-map { access-list ip-address | enable }
no ip igmp ssm-map { access-list ip-address | enable }

Command Default

SSM mapping is disabled.

Parameters

access-list
  Specifies the name or number of the access list that contains the group multicast address.

ip-address
  Specifies the source IP address to map to the group multicast address specified in the ACL.

enable
  Enables IGMPv2 SSM mapping.

Modes

Global configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command with the enable keyword disables IGMPv2 mapping.

The no form of the command with the access-list ip-address parameters removes an SSM map between an IGMPv2 group address and a multicast source address.

Examples

The following example enables IGMPv2 mapping.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip igmp ssm-map enable

The following example configures an SSM map between an IGMPv2 group address and a multicast source address.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip igmp ssm-map 20 10.1.1.1
ip igmp static-group

Configures one or more physical ports to be a permanent (static) member of an IGMP group based on the range or count. Manually adds a port to a multicast group.

Syntax

```
ip igmp static-group ip-addr [ count count-number | to ip-addr ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port ]
no ip igmp static-group ip-addr [ count count-number | to ip-addr ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port ]
```

Command Default

The port is not added to multicast group.

Parameters

- **ip-addr**
  - The address of the static IGMP group.
- **count count-number**
  - Specifies the number of current static groups. The range is from 2 through 256.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Specifies the ID of the physical port of the interface that will be a member of the group.
- **to**
  - Specifies a range of interface.

Modes

- Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can manually add a multicast group to individual ports only. If the port is a member of a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) interface, you must add the ports to the group individually.

- IGMP Version 3 does not support static IGMP group members.
- Static IGMP groups are supported only in Layer 3 mode.

The **no** form of this command removes the port from the static group.

Examples

The following example manually adds port 1/1/2 to multicast group 224.2.2.2.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/2
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/2)# ip igmp static-group 224.2.2.2
```
The following example adds port 5/2 that is a member of a VRF interface 1 to multicast group 224.2.2.2.

```
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ip igmp static-group 224.2.2.2 ethernet 5/2/2
```

The following example configures two static groups on virtual ports starting from 226.0.0.1, using the **count** keyword.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/5/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/5/1)# ip igmp static-group 226.0.0.1 count 2 ethernet 1/5/1
```

The following example configures two static groups on virtual ports starting from 226.0.0.1, using the **to** keyword.

```
device(config)# interface ve 10
device(config-vif-10)# ip igmp static-group 226.0.0.1 to 226.0.0.2 ethernet 1/5/1
```

The following example configures two static groups starting from 226.0.0.1, using the **count** keyword.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/5/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/5/1)# ip igmp static-group 226.0.0.1 count 2
```
ip igmp tracking

Enables tracking and fast leave on an interface.

Syntax

ip igmp tracking
no ip igmp tracking

Command Default

Tracking and fast leave are disabled.

Modes

Interface configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default; tracking and fast leave are disabled.
The IGMP Version 3 fast leave feature is supported in include mode but does not work in exclude mode.

Examples

This example enables tracking and fast leave on a virtual routing interface.

Device(config)# interface ve 13
Device(config-vif-13)# ip igmp tracking

This example enables tracking and fast leave on a physical interface.

Device(config)# i(config)#interface ethernet 1/2/2
Device(config-if-e10000-1/2/2)# ip igmp tracking
**ip igmp version**

Specifies the IGMP version on a device.

**Syntax**

```
ip igmp version version-number
no ip igmp version version-number
```

**Command Default**

IGMP Version 2 is enabled.

**Parameters**

`version-number`

Specifies the version number: 1, 2, or 3. Version 2 is the default.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of this command restores the default; IGMP Version 2 is enabled.

Configure the **ip igmp port-version** command to configure an IGMP version recognized by a physical port that is a member of a virtual routing interface.

**Examples**

The following example enables IGMP Version 3 globally.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip igmp version 3
```

The following example, in interface configuration mode, enables IGMP Version 3 for a physical port.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-if-1/1/5)# ip igmp version 3
```

The following example, in interface configuration mode, enables IGMP Version 3 for a virtual routing interface on a physical port.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 3
device(config-vif-1)# ip igmp version 3
```
**ip irdp**

Enables ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP) globally.

**Syntax**

```
ip irdp
no ip irdp
```

**Command Default**

IRDP is disabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

IRDP is used by Layer 3 switches to advertise the IP addresses of its router interfaces to directly attached hosts.

You can enable the feature on a global basis or on an individual port basis. If you enable the feature globally, all ports use the default values for the IRDP parameters. If you leave the feature disabled globally but enable it on individual ports, you also can configure the IRDP parameters on an individual port basis. Use the `ip irdp` command in interface configuration mode to enable IRDP on individual ports.

The `no` form of the command disables IRDP.

**Examples**

The following example enables IRDP globally.

```
device(config)# ip irdp
```
**ip irdp (interface)**

Enables ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP) on an interface and configures IRDP parameters.

**Syntax**

```
ip irdp { broadcast | multicast } [ holdtime seconds ] [ minadvertinterval seconds ] [ maxadvertinterval seconds ] [ preference number ]
no ip irdp { broadcast | multicast } [ holdtime seconds ] [ minadvertinterval seconds ] [ maxadvertinterval seconds ] [ preference number ]
```

**Command Default**

IRDP is not enabled.

**Parameters**

- **broadcast**
  
  Configures the Layer 3 switch to send the Router Advertisement as IP broadcasts. This is the default.

- **multicast**
  
  Configures the Layer 3 switch to send the Router Advertisement as multicast packets addressed to IP multicast group 224.0.0.1.

- **holdtime seconds**
  
  Specifies how long a host that receives a Router Advertisement from the Layer 3 switch should consider the advertisement to be valid. The value must be greater than the value of the maxadvertinterval parameter and cannot be greater than 9000. The default is three times the value of the maxadvertinterval parameter.

- **minadvertinterval seconds**
  
  Specifies the minimum amount of time the Layer 3 switch can wait between sending Router Advertisements. The default is three-fourths (0.75) the value of the maxadvertinterval parameter.

- **maxadvertinterval seconds**
  
  Specifies the maximum amount of time the Layer 3 switch waits between sending Router Advertisements. You can specify a value from 1 to the current value of the holdtime parameter. The default is 600 seconds.

- **preference number**
  
  Specifies the IRDP preference level of this Layer 3 switch. If a host receives Router Advertisements from multiple routers, the host selects the router interface that sent the message with the highest interval as the host default gateway. The valid range is from 0 to 4294967296. The default is 0.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

IRDP is used by Ruckus Layer 3 switches to advertise the IP addresses of its router interfaces to directly attached hosts.
You can enable the feature on a global basis or on an individual port basis. If you enable the feature globally, all ports use the default values for the IRDP parameters. If you leave the feature disabled globally but enable it on individual ports, you also can configure the IRDP parameters on an individual port basis. You cannot configure IRDP parameters on individual ports if the feature is globally enabled.

The **no** form of the command disables IRDP on the specific interface.

### Examples

The following example enables IRDP on a specific port and changes the maximum advertisement interval for Router Advertisement messages to 400 seconds:

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/3
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/3)# ip irdp maxadvertinterval 400
```
ip load-sharing

Configures IPv4 load sharing.

Syntax

ip load-sharing [ number-of-paths ]
no ip load-sharing [ number-of-paths ]

Command Default

Default number of load sharing paths is four.

Parameters

number-of-paths

Specifies the number of paths and can be from 2 through 8, depending on the device you are configuring. On the Ruckus ICX 7750, the value of the num variable can be from 2 through 32.

Modes

Usage Guidelines

For optimal results, set the maximum number of paths to a value at least as high as the maximum number of equal-cost paths your network typically contains. For example, if the Layer 3 switch you are configuring for IP load sharing has six next-hop routers, set the maximum paths value to six.

The configuration of the maximum number of IP load sharing paths to a value more than 8 is determined by the maximum number of ECMP paths defined at the system level using the system-max max-ecmp command. This command is supported only on the Ruckus ICX 7750. You cannot configure the maximum number of IP load sharing paths higher than the value defined at the system level. Also, you cannot configure the maximum number of ECMP paths at the system level to a value less than the configured IP load sharing value.

The no form of the command resets the load sharing paths to four.

Examples

The following example configures IP load sharing paths as 8.

device(config)# ip load-sharing 8
**ip-mac**

Manually configures an IP MAC address on an IP interface.

**Syntax**

```
ip-mac mac-address
no ip-mac mac-address
```

**Command Default**

If an IP MAC address is not configured, the IP interface will use the MAC address of the device or the configured stack MAC address.

**Parameters**

*MAC-address*

Configures a MAC address on a physical or virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `system-max max-ip-mac` command to change the maximum number of MAC addresses to be configured on IP interfaces. The number of MAC addresses to be configured on IP interfaces is a range from 120 to 248 with a default of 120.

Use the `show ip interface` command with a specified interface to view whether a MAC address is configured for the interface.

The `no` form of the command removes the MAC address from the interface.

**Examples**

The following example configures a MAC address on Ethernet interface 1/1/6.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip address 10.53.5.1/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip-mac aaaa.bbbb.cccc
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip max-mroute

Configures the maximum number of IPv4 multicast routes that are supported.

**Syntax**

```
ip max-mroute num
no ip max-mroute num
```

**Command Default**

No maximum number of supported routes is configured.

**Parameters**

```
num
```

Configures the maximum number of multicast routes supported.

**Modes**

VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command restores the default (no maximum number of supported routes is configured).

**Examples**

The following example configures the maximum number of 20 supported IPv4 multicast routes on the VRF named `my_vrf`.

```
Device(config)# vrf my_vrf
Device(config)# address-family ipv4
Device(config-vrf)# ip max-mroute 20
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip mroute

Configures a directly connected static IPv4 multicast route.

Syntax

```
ip mroute [ vrf vrf-name ] ip-address ip-address mask { ethernet stackid / slot / portnum | ve num | tunnel num } [cost ] [ distance distance-value ] [ name name ]
no ip mroute [ vrf vrf-name ] ip-address ip-address mask { ethernet stackid / slot / portnum | ve num | tunnel num } [cost ] [ distance distance-value ] [ name name ]
```

Command Default

No static IPv4 multicast route is configured.

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  - Configures a static mroute for this virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) route.
- **ip-address ip-address mask**
  - Configures the destination IPv4 address and prefix for which the route should be added.
- **ethernet stackid / slot / portnum**
  - Configures an Ethernet interface as the route path.
- **ve num**
  - Configures a virtual interface as the route path.
- **tunnel num**
  - Configures a tunnel interface as the route path.
- **cost**
  - Configures a metric for comparing the route to other static routes in the static route table that have the same destination. The range is 1-16; the default is 1.
- **distance distance-value**
  - Configures the route's administrative distance. The range is 1-255; the default is 1.
- **name name**
  - Name for this static route.

Modes

VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command deletes a previously configured directly connected static multicast route. Connected routes on PIM enabled interfaces are automatically added to the mRTM table.
Examples

The following example configures a directly connected mroute to network 10.1.1.0/24 on interface ve 10.

Device(config-vrf)# ip mroute 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 ve 10

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip mroute (next hop)

Configures a static IPv4 multicast route (mroute) with a next hop.

Syntax

```
ip mroute [ vrf vrf-name ] ip-address ip-address mask next-hop address [ cost ] [ distance distance-value ] [ name name ]
no ip mroute [ vrf vrf-name ] ip-address ip-address mask next-hop address [ cost ] [ distance distance-value ] [ name name ]
```

Command Default

No next-hop static IPv4 multicast route is configured.

Parameters

- `vrf vrf-name`
  - Configures a static mroute for this virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) route.
- `ip-address ip-address mask`
  - Configures the destination IPv4 address and prefix for which the route should be added.
- `next-hop address`
  - Configures a next-hop address as the route path.
- `cost`
  - Configures a metric for comparing the route to other static routes in the static route table that have the same destination. The range is 1-16; the default is 1.
- `distance distance-value`
  - Configures the route's administrative distance. The range is 1 through 255; the default is 1.
- `name name`
  - Name for this static route.

Modes

VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command deletes a previously configured next-hop static IPv4 multicast route.

Examples

The following example configures a next-hop static multicast IPv4 route to network 10.1.1.0/24 with next hop 10.2.1.1.

```
Device(config-vrf)# ip mroute 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.1.1
```
### Commands I

**ip mroute (next hop)**

#### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip mroute next-hop-enable-default

Enables the option to use the default multicast route (mroute) to resolve a static IPv4 mroute next hop.

Syntax

```
ip mroute [ vrf vrf-name ] next-hop-enable-default
no ip mroute [ vrf vrf-name ] next-hop-enable-default
```

Command Default

Static mroutes are not resolved using the default mroute.

Parameters

```
  vrf vrf-name
```

Configures a static mroute for this virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) route.

Modes

VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command disables the default IPv4 mroute option for next hops.

Examples

The following example enables the use of the default mroute to resolve a static IPv4 mroute next hop:

```
Device(config-vrf)## ip mroute next-hop-enable-default
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ip mroute next-hop-recursion**

Configures the recursion level when using static mroutes to resolve a static mroute next hop.

**Syntax**

```
ip mroute [ vrf vrf-name ] next-hop-recursion num
no ip mroute [ vrf vrf-name ] next-hop-recursion
```

**Command Default**

The recursion level for resolving a static mroute next hop is 3.

**Parameters**

- `vrf vrf-name`
  
  Configures a static mroute for this virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) route.

- `num`
  
  Specifies the recursion level used to resolve a static mroute next hop. The range of possible values is from 1 to 10. This is not used in the `no` form.

**Modes**

VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form restores the default recursion level for resolving a static mroute next hop, which is 3. You do not specify a value for the recursion level.

**Examples**

The following example configures the recursion level for resolving a static mroute next hop to 7:

```
device(config)# vrf vrf2
device(config-vrf-vrf2)# ip mroute next-hop-recursion 7
```

The following example configures the recursion level for resolving a static mroute next hop to 2:

```
device(config)# vrf vrf2
device(config-vrf-vrf2)# ip mroute next-hop-recursion 2
```

The following example restores the default recursion level of 3 for resolving a static mroute next hop:

```
device(config)# vrf vrf2
device(config-vrf-vrf2)# no ip mroute next-hop-recursion
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip mtu

Changes the MTU for a specific interface.

Syntax

    ip mtu value
    no ip mtu value

Command Default

1500 bytes for Ethernet II encapsulation and 1492 bytes for SNAP encapsulation. When jumbo mode is enabled, the default is 9216.

Parameters

    value

Specifies the MTU. Ethernet II packets can hold IP packets from 576 through 1500 bytes long. If jumbo mode is enabled, Ethernet II packets can hold IP packets up to 10,218 bytes long. Ethernet SNAP packets can hold IP packets from 576 through 1492 bytes long. If jumbo mode is enabled, SNAP packets can hold IP packets up to 10,214 bytes long. The default MTU for Ethernet II packets is 1500. The default MTU for SNAP packets is 1492.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If you set the MTU of a port to a value lower than the global MTU and from 576 through 1499, the port fragments the packets. However, if the port MTU is exactly 1500 and this is larger than the global MTU, the port drops the packets. The minimum IPv4 MTU values for both physical and virtual interfaces are 1280.

You must save the configuration change and then reload the software to enable the configuration.

The no form of the command resets the default MTU values.

Examples

The following example configures the IP MTU as 1300.

    device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
    device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip mtu 1300
    device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# write memory
    device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# end
    device# reload
**ip multicast**

Configures the IGMP mode on a specific VLAN or on all VLANs on a device as active or passive.

**Syntax**

```
ip multicast [ vlan | vlan-id ] [ active | passive ]
no ip multicast
```

**Command Default**

IGMP mode is passive.

**Parameters**

- **vlan vlan-id**
  Specifies a VLAN.
- **active**
  Configures IGMP active mode, that is, the device actively sends out IGMP queries to identify multicast groups on the network and makes entries in the IGMP table based on the group membership reports it receives.
- **passive**
  Configures IGMP passive mode, that is, the device does not send queries but forwards reports to the router ports that receive queries. When passive mode is configured on a VLAN, queries are forwarded to the entire VLAN.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode
- VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of this command returns the device to the previous IGMP mode.

When entered without the vlan keyword, this command configures active or passive IGMP mode on all VLANs.

Routers in the network generally handle mode. Configure active IGMP mode only on a device is in a standalone Layer 2 Switched network with no external IP multicast router attachments. If you want to configure active IGMP mode on a device in such a network, you should do so on only one device and leave the others configured as passive.

The IGMP mode configured on a VLAN overrides the mode configured globally.

**Examples**

The following example globally configures IGMP mode as active.

```
device#configure terminal
device(config)#ip multicast active
```
This example configures IGMP mode as active on VLAN 20.

device#configure terminal
device(config)#config vlan 20
device(config-vlan-20)#ip multicast active
ip multicast age-interval

Configures the time that group entries can remain in an IGMP group table on a specific VLAN or on all VLANs.

Syntax

**ip multicast age-interval [vlan vlan-id ] interval**

**no ip multicast age-interval [vlan vlan-id ] interval**

Command Default

Group entries can remain in the IGMP group table for up to 260 seconds.

Parameters

  **vlan vlan-id**
  Specifies a VLAN.

  **interval**
  Specifies time, in seconds, that group entries can remain in the IGMP group table. The range is 20 through 26000 seconds. The default is 260 seconds.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default age interval to 260 seconds.

When entered without the vlan keyword, this command configures the time that group entries can remain in an IGMP group table on all VLANs.

When a device receives a group membership report it makes an entry for that group in the IGMP group table. You can configure the **ip multicast age-interval** to specify how long the entry can remain in the table before the device receives another group membership report. When multiple devices are connected, they must all be configured for the same age interval, which must be at least twice the length of the query interval, so that missing one report does not stop traffic.

Non-querier age intervals must be the same as the age interval of the querier.

Examples

This example configures the IGMP group-table age interval to 280 seconds.

device#configure terminal
device(config)#ip multicast age-interval 280
ip multicast disable-flooding

Disables the flooding of unregistered IPv4 multicast frames in an IGMP-snooping-enabled VLAN.

Syntax

ip multicast disable-flooding
no ip multicast disable-flooding

Command Default

The device floods unregistered IPv4 multicast frames in an IGMP-snooping-enabled VLAN.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command enables the flooding of unregistered IPv4 multicast frames in an IGMP-snooping-enabled VLAN.

Support for this command on the Ruckus ICX 7750 was introduced in FastIron 8.0.10d. In releases prior to FastIron 8.0.30, support for this command on the Ruckus ICX 7750 was for devices in standalone mode only.

Support for this command on the Ruckus ICX 7450 and Ruckus ICX 7250 was introduced in FastIron 8.0.30.

After the hardware forwarding database (FDB) entry is made, the multicast traffic is switched only to the VLAN hosts that are members of the multicast group. This can avoid congestion and loss of traffic on the ports that have not subscribed to this IPv4 multicast traffic.

Examples

The following example disables flooding of unregistered IPv4 multicast frames.

device(config)# ip multicast disable-flooding

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.01</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip multicast leave-wait-time

Configures the wait time before stopping traffic to a port when a leave message is received.

Syntax

```
ip multicast leave-wait-time num
no ip multicast leave-wait-time num
```

Command Default

The wait time is 2 seconds.

Parameters

```
um
```

Specifies the time, in seconds, the device should wait before stopping traffic to a port when a leave message is received. The range is 1 through 5 seconds. The default is 2 seconds.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default wait time.

The device sends group-specific queries once per second to ask if any client in the same port still needs this group. Because of internal timer granularity, the actual wait time is between n and (n+1) seconds (n is the configured value).

Examples

This example configures the maximum time a client can wait before responding to a query to 1 second.

```
Device(config)#ip multicast leave-wait-time 1
```
ip multicast max-response-time

Sets the maximum number of seconds a client (IPv4) can wait before responding to a query sent by the device.

Syntax

`ip multicast max-response-time interval`

`no ip multicast max-response-time interval`

Command Default

The wait time is 10 seconds.

Parameters

`interval`

Specifies the maximum time, in seconds, a client can wait before responding to a query sent by the switch. The range is 1 through 25 seconds. The default is 10 seconds.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command restores the default maximum interval.

Examples

This example configures the maximum time a client can wait before responding to a query to 5 seconds.

```
device(config)# ip multicast max-response-time 5
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was modified to increase the range of the maximum response time from 1 through 10 seconds to 1 through 25 seconds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip multicast mcache-age

Configures the time for an mcache to age out when it does not receive traffic.

Syntax

```
ip multicast mcache-age num
no ip multicast mcache-age
```

Command Default

The mcache ages out after the default age-out interval, which is 180 seconds for ICX 7750, ICX 7450, and ICX 7250 devices.

Parameters

```
num
```

Specifies the time, in multiples of 60 seconds, the device should wait before stopping traffic to a port when a leave message is received. The range is 60 through 3600 seconds, in multiples of 60.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default mcache age-out time.

Multicast traffic is hardware switched. One minute before aging out an mcache, the device mirrors a packet of this mcache to CPU to reset the age. If no data traffic arrives within 60 seconds, this mcache is deleted. Configuring a lower age-out time removes resources consumed by idle streams quickly, but it mirrors packets to CPU often. Configure a higher value only when data streams are arriving consistently.

**NOTE**

Multicast mcache may not expire according to the configured time. You may notice a delay of 0 to 60 seconds over the configured value.

Examples

This example configures the time for an mcache to age out to 180 seconds.

```
device(config)# ip multicast mcache-age 180
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.60</td>
<td>Added note about multicast mcache expiry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip multicast optimization

Enables or disables IP multicast (IPMC) entry optimization for Layer 2 IPv4 multicast flows.

Syntax

```
ip multicast optimization oif-list all
no ip multicast optimization oif-list all
```

Command Default

IPMC entry optimization is disabled by default on ICX 7750 devices, and enabled by default on ICX 7450 and ICX 7250 devices.

Parameters

- **oif-list**
  - Shares the Output Interface Lists across entries.
- **all**
  - Specifies all types of Output Interface Lists.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command disables hardware entry optimization for Layer 2 IPv4 multicast flows. The command must be followed by the **write memory** command and the **reload** command for the changes to take effect.

Examples

The following example enables hardware entry optimization for Layer 2 IPv4 multicast flows.

```
device(config)# ip multicast optimization oif-list all
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# exit
device# reload
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip multicast query-interval

Configures how often the device sends general queries when IP multicast traffic reduction is set to active mode.

Syntax

```
ip multicast query-interval interval
no ip multicast query-interval interval
```

Command Default

The query interval is 125 seconds.

Parameters

`interval`

Specifies the time, in seconds, between queries. The range is 10 through 3600 seconds. The default is 125 seconds.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the query interval to 125 seconds.

You can configure this command only when IP multicast traffic reduction is set to active IGMP snooping mode.

When multiple queries are connected, they must all be configured for the same interval.

Examples

This example configures the time between queries to 120 seconds.

```
Device(config)# ip multicast query-interval 120
```
ip multicast report-control

Limits report forwarding within the same multicast group to no more than once every 10 seconds.

Syntax

ip multicast report-control
no ip multicast report-control

Command Default

A device in passive mode forwards reports and leave messages from clients to the upstream router ports that are receiving queries.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default.

NOTE
This feature applies to IGMP V2 only. The leave messages are not rate limited.

This rate-limiting does not apply to the first report answering a group-specific query.

Configure this command to alleviate report storms from many clients answering the upstream router query.

The ip multicast report-control command was formerly named ip igmp-report-control. You can still configure the command as ip igmp-report-control; however, it is renamed when you configure the show configuration command.

Examples

This example limits the rate of report forwarding within the same multicast group.

Device(config)#ip multicast report-control
ip multicast verbose-off

Turns off the error or warning messages displayed by the device when it runs out of software resources or when it receives packets with the wrong checksum or groups.

Syntax

ip multicast verbose-off
no ip multicast verbose-off

Command Default

Error and warning messages are displayed.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores display of error and warning messages.

Error and warning messages are rate-limited.

Examples

This example turns off error or warning messages.

Device(config)#ip multicast verbose-off
**ip multicast version**

Configures the IGMP version for snooping globally.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ip multicast version [2 | 3]
no ip multicast version
```

**Command Default**

IGMP version 2 is configured.

**Parameters**

2

Configures IGMP version 2.

3

Configures IGMP version 3.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of this command restores the version to IGMP version 2.

If Layer 3 multicast routing is enabled on the device, Layer 2 IGMP snooping is automatically enabled.

See the description of the **multicast version** command for information on how to configure the IGMP version on a VLAN.

See the description of the **multicast port-version** command for information on how to configure the IGMP version on an individual port

**Examples**

This example specifies IGMP version 3 on a device.

```plaintext
Device(config)#ip multicast version 3
```
ip multicast-boundary

Defines boundaries for PIM enabled interfaces.

Syntax

    ip multicast-boundary acl-spec
    no ip multicast-boundary acl-spec

Command Default

Boundaries are not defined.

Parameters

    acl-spec

        Specifies the number or name identifying an access list that controls the range of group addresses affected by the boundary.

Modes

    VE interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command removes the boundary on a PIM enabled interface.

You can use standard ACL syntax to configure an access list.

Examples

The following example defines a boundary named MyAccessList for a PIM enabled interface.

    device(config)# ip multicast-boundary MyAccessList
ip multicast-debug-mode

Enables global multicast debug mode for all VRFs.

Syntax

ip multicast-debug-mode
no ip multicast-routing

Command Default

Support for multicast debug mode is not enabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default multicast debug mode.

Examples

This example shows how to enable global support for multicast debug mode.

Device(config)#ip multicast-debug-mode
ip multicast-nonstop-routing

Globally enables multicast non-stop routing for all virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instances.

Syntax

```
ip multicast-nonstop-routing
no ip multicast-nonstop-routing
```

Command Default

Multicast non-stop routing is not enabled on VRFs.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default non-stop routing.

Examples

The following example globally enables multicast non-stop routing for all VRFs.

```
device#configure terminal
device(config)#ip multicast-nonstop-routing
```
ip multicast-routing optimization

Enables or disables IP multicast (IPMC) hardware entry optimization for Layer 3 IPv4 multicast flows.

Syntax

ip multicast-routing optimization oif-list all
no ip multicast-routing optimization oif-list all

Command Default

Hardware entry optimization is disabled by default on ICX 7750 devices and enabled by default on ICX 7450 and 7250 devices.

Parameters

  oif-list
  
  Shares the Output Interface Lists across entries.

  all
  
  Specifies all types of Output Interface Lists.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables optimization for IPv4 multicast flows. Multicast routing entries are deleted and recreated when optimization is enabled or disabled on all VRFs. The command must be followed by the write memory command and the reload command for the changes to take effect.

Examples

The following example enables IPMC hardware entry optimization for IPv4 multicast flows.

device(config)# ip multicast-routing optimization oif-list all
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# exit
device# reload

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip multicast-routing rpf-check mac-movement

Triggers Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) check on MAC movement for directly connected sources and sends a MAC address movement notification to the Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) module which results in PIM convergence.

Syntax

```
ip multicast-routing rpf-check mac-movement
no ip multicast-routing rpf-check mac-movement
```

Command Default

RPF check on MAC movement for directly connected sources is not enabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

PIM convergence on MAC movement is applicable only in a topology where the multicast source port and PIM routers are in the same Layer 2 domain.

The `ip multicast-routing rpf-check mac-movement` command is not supported on the Ruckus ICX 7250 devices.

The `no` form of the command disables RPF check on MAC movement for directly connected sources.

Examples

The following example configures RPF check on MAC movement for directly connected sources.

```
device(config)# ip multicast-routing rpf-check mac-movement
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10h</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for the <code>ip multicast-routing rpf-check mac-movement</code> command was added in 08.0.30 and later releases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip ospf active

Sets a specific OSPF interface to active.

Syntax

ip ospf active

Modes

Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the ip ospf active command on each interface participating in adjacency formation. This command overrides the global passive setting on that interface, and enables transmission of OSPF control packets.

Examples

The following example sets a specific OSPFv2 virtual Ethernet (VE) interface to active.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ip ospf active
ip ospf area

   Enables OSPFv2 on an interface.

Syntax

   ip ospf area area-id | ip-addr
   no ip ospf area

Command Default

   Disabled.

Parameters

   area-id
      Area ID in decimal format. Valid values range from 1 through 2147483647.

   ip-addr
      Area ID in IP address format.

Modes

   Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

   The no form of the command disables OSPFv2 on the interface.

Examples

   The following example enables a configured OSPFv2 area named 0 on a specific OSPFv2 virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

   device# configure terminal
   device(config)# interface ve 1
   device(config-vif-1)# ip ospf area 0
ip ospf auth-change-wait-time

Configures authentication-change hold time.

Syntax

ip ospf auth-change-wait-time wait-time
no ip ospf auth-change-wait-time

Command Default

Wait time is 300 seconds

Parameters

wait-time
Time before an authentication change takes place. Valid values range from 0 to 14400 seconds.

Modes

Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set or reset the authentication change hold time for the interface to which you are connected.

OSPFv2 provides graceful authentication change for the following types of authentication changes:

Changing authentication methods from one of the following to another of the following:

- Simple text password
- MD5 authentication
- No authentication

Configuring a new simple text password or MD5 authentication key.
Changing an existing simple text password or MD5 authentication key

The no form of the command resets the wait time to the default of 300 seconds.

Examples

The following example sets the wait time to 600 seconds on a specific OSPFv2 virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ip ospf auth-change-wait-time 600
**ip ospf authentication-key**

Configures simple password-based authentication for OSPF.

**Syntax**

```
ip ospf authentication-key { 0 password | 1 password | password }
no ip ospf authentication-key
```

**Command Default**

Authentication is disabled.

**Parameters**

- **0 password**
  the key string is not encrypted and is in clear text.
- **1 password**
  the key string uses proprietary simple cryptographic 2-way algorithm.
- **password**
  OSPF processes password as a plain text password. OSPF internally encrypts this password.

**Modes**

Interface subtype configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to set or reset simple password-based authentication on the OSPFv2 interface to which you are connected. The no form of the command disables OSPFv2 authentication.

**Examples**

The following example configures an authentication key in clear text.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ip ospf authentication-key 0 morningadmin
```
ip ospf cost

Configures cost for a specific interface.

Syntax

ip ospf cost value
no ip ospf cost

Command Default

Cost value is 1.

Parameters

value

Cost value. Valid values range from 1 through 65535. The default is 1.

Modes

Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set or reset the OSPFv2 cost on the interface. If the cost is not configured with this command, OSPFv2 calculates the value from the reference and interface bandwidths.

You can modify the cost to differentiate between 100 Mbps, 1 Gbps, and 10 Gbps. The default cost is calculated by dividing 100 million by the bandwidth. For 10 Mbps links, the cost is 10. The cost for 100 Mbps, 1 Gbps, and 10 Gbps links is 1, because the speed of 100 Mbps and 10 Gbps was not in use at the time the OSPF cost formula was devised.

The no form of the command disables the configured cost.

Examples

The following example sets the cost to 600 on a specific OSPFv2 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-11)# ospf cost 600
ip ospf database-filter

Configures filters for different types of outgoing Link State Advertisements (LSAs).

Syntax

- `ip ospf database-filter all out`
- `ip ospf database-filter all-external { allow-default out | allow-default-and-type-4 out | out }`
- `ip ospf database-filter all-summary-external { allow-default out | allow-default-and-type-4 out | out }`
- `no ip ospf database-filter all out`
- `no ip ospf database-filter all-external`
- `no ip ospf database-filter all-summary-external`

Command Default

All filters are disabled.

Parameters

- `all out`
  Blocks all LSAs.
- `all-external`
  Blocks all external LSAs.
  - `allow-default-and-type-4`
    Allows default-route LSAs and Type 4 LSAs, but block all other LSAs.
  - `allow-default-out`
    Allows default-route LSAs, but block all other LSAs.
- `out`
  Filters outgoing LSAs.
- `all-summary-external`
  Blocks all summary (Type 3) and external (type 5) LSAs.

Modes

Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

By default, the device floods all outbound LSAs on all the OSPFv2 interfaces within an area. You can configure a filter to block outbound LSAs on an OSPF interface. This feature is particularly useful when you want to block LSAs from some, but not all, of the interfaces attached to the area. When enabled, this command blocks the specified outgoing LSAs on the interface. Some cases where you might want to enable filters are:

- To control the information being advertised to the network.
To use a passive router for debugging only.

Enter `no ip ospf database-filter` followed by the appropriate operands to disable this configuration.

**NOTE**
You cannot block LSAs on virtual links and LSA filtering is not supported on sham links.

### Examples

The following example applies a filter to block flooding of all LSAs on a specific OSPF Ethernet interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ip ospf database-filter all-out
```
**ip ospf dead-interval**

Configures the neighbor dead interval, which is the number of seconds that a neighbor router waits for a hello packet from the device before declaring the router down.

**Syntax**

```
ip ospf dead-interval interval
no ip ospf dead-interval
```

**Command Default**

The specified time period is 40 seconds.

**Parameters**

*interval*

Dead interval in seconds. Valid values range from 3 through 65535 seconds. The default is 40.

**Modes**

Interface subtype configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

If you change the dead interval, the hello interval is automatically changed to a value that is one fourth that of the new dead interval, unless the hello interval is also explicitly configured using the `ip ospf hello-interval` command.

The recommended setting is that:

- The dead interval is four times that of the hello interval.
- The hello interval is ¼ times that of the dead interval.
- If the OSPF hello interval and dead interval are set to more aggressive levels than 1:4 seconds respectively, the OSPF protocol might flap when the `write memory` command is used or in the case of any high CPU.

The `running-config` command displays only explicitly configured values of the hello interval, which means that a value that was automatically changed as the result of a dead-interval change is not displayed.

The `no` form of the command restores the default value.

**Examples**

The following example sets the dead interval to 200 on a specific OSPFv2 virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ip ospf dead-interval 200
```
ip ospf hello-interval

Configures the hello interval, which is the length of time between the transmission of hello packets that this interface sends to neighbor routers.

Syntax

```plaintext
ip ospf hello-interval interval
no ip ospf hello-interval
```

Command Default

The default value is 10 seconds.

Parameters

**interval**

Hello interval in seconds. Valid values range from 1 through 65535.

Modes

Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If you change the hello interval, the dead interval is automatically changed to a value that is four times that of the new hello interval, unless the dead interval is also explicitly configured using the `ip ospf dead-interval` command.

The recommended setting is that:

- The dead interval is four times that of the hello interval.
- The hello interval is ¼ times that of the dead interval.
- If the OSPF hello interval and dead interval are set to more aggressive levels than 1:4 seconds respectively, the OSPF protocol might flap when the `write memory` command is used or in the case of any high CPU.

The `running-config` command displays only explicitly configured values of the dead interval, which means that a value that was automatically changed as the result of a hello-interval change is not displayed.

The no form of the command restores the default value.

Examples

The following example sets the hello interval to 50 on a specific OSPFv2 virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ip ospf hello-interval 50
```
ip ospf md5-authentication

Configures MD5 password and authentication change hold time.

Syntax

```
ip ospf md5-authentication { key-activation-wait-time wait-time | key-id id MD5_key key password }
no ip ospf md5-authentication key-id
```

Command Default

No authentication.

Parameters

- **key-activation-wait-time wait-time**
  Sets the time that OSPFv2 waits before activating a new MD5 key. This parameter provides a graceful transition from one MD5 key to another without disturbing the network. All new packets transmitted after the wait time ends use the newly configured MD5 Key. OSPFv2 packets that contain the old MD5 key are accepted for up to five minutes after the new MD5 key is in operation. Valid values range from 0 to 14400 seconds. The default value is 300 seconds.

- **key-id**
  Sets MD5 key and OSPFv2 password.

  - **id MD5_key**
    The `num` is a number between 1 and 255 and identifies the MD5 key that is being used. This parameter is required to differentiate among multiple keys defined on a router. When MD5 is enabled, the `key` is an alphanumeric password of up to 16 characters that is later encrypted and included in each OSPFv2 packet transmitted. You must enter a password in this field when the system is configured to operate with either simple or MD5 authentication. By default, the MD5 authentication key is encrypted.

    - **0 password**
      The key string is not encrypted and is in clear text.

    - **1 password**
      The key string uses proprietary simple cryptographic 2-way algorithm.

    - **2 password**
      The key string uses proprietary base64 cryptographic 2-way algorithm.

    - **ospf_password**
      OSPF processes `password` as a plain text password. OSPF internally encrypts this password as if encryption key 2 was specified and shows the encrypted password in the show running command output as follows: `key 2 $cilpVT0=`

Modes

Interface subtype configuration mode
Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set or reset the MD5 password and/or authentication change hold time on the interface to which you are connected.

By default, the authentication key is encrypted. If you want the authentication key to be in clear text, insert a 0 between authentication-key and string. The software adds a prefix to the authentication key string in the configuration. For example, the following portion of the code has the encrypted code “2”.

Enter \texttt{no ip ospf md5-authentication key-id} to disable this configuration.

Examples

The following example sets the time that OSPFv2 waits before activating a new MD5 key to 240.

\begin{verbatim}
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ip ospf md5-authentication key-activation-wait-time 240
\end{verbatim}
**ip ospf mtu-ignore**

Enables or disables maximum transmission unit (MTU) match checking.

**Syntax**

```
ip ospf mtu-ignore
no ip ospf mtu-ignore
```

**Command Default**

Enabled

**Modes**

Interface subtype configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

In default operation, the IP MTU on both sides of an OSPFv2 link must be the same, and a check of the MTU is performed when Hello packets are first exchanged.

The `no` form of the command re-enables MTU-match checking on a specific interface if it has been disabled.

**Examples**

The following example disables MTU-match checking on a specific OSPFv2 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ip ospf mtu-ignore
```

The following example re-enables MTU-match checking on a specific OSPFv2 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# no ip ospf mtu-ignore
```
**ip ospf network**

Configures the network type for the interface. Point-to-point can support unnumbered links, which requires less processing by OSPF.

**Syntax**

```
ip ospf network { broadcast | non-broadcast | point-to-point }
no ip ospf network
```

**Command Default**

Network type is broadcast.

**Parameters**

- **broadcast**
  
  Network type is broadcast.

- **non-broadcast**
  
  Network type is non-broadcast. An interface can be configured to send OSPF traffic to its neighbor as unicast packets rather than multicast packets.

- **point-to-point**
  
  Network type is point-to-point.

**Modes**

Interface subtype configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

On a non-broadcast interface, the devices at either end of the interface must configure non-broadcast interface type and the neighbor IP address. There is no restriction on the number of devices sharing a non-broadcast interface.

To configure an OSPF interface as a non-broadcast interface, the feature must be enabled on a physical interface or a VE, following the `ip ospf area` statement, and then specify the IP address of the neighbor in the OSPF configuration. The non-broadcast interface configuration must be done on the OSPF devices at either end of the link.

The `no` form of the command removes the network-type configuration.

**Examples**

The following example configures an OSPFv2 point-to-point link on a specific OSPFv2 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ip ospf network point-to-point
```
The following example configures an OSPFv2 broadcast link on a specific OSPFv2 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ip ospf network broadcast
```
ip ospf passive

Sets a specific OSPFv2 interface to passive.

Syntax

- `ip ospf passive`
- `no ip ospf passive`

Command Default

All OSPF interfaces are active.

Modes

Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When you configure an OSPF interface to be passive, that interface does not send or receive OSPF route updates. Since a passive interface does not send or receive route information, the interface is in effect a stub network.

You might want to set an interface to passive mode if:

- You are planning to use the router mostly for debugging purposes.
- The router is a stub and does not route traffic.

The `no` form of the command sets an interface back to active.

Examples

The following example sets a specific OSPFv2 virtual Ethernet (VE) interface to passive.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ip ospf passive
```
ip ospf priority

Configures priority for designated router (DR) election.

Syntax

    ip ospf priority value
    no ip ospf priority

Command Default

The default value is 1.

Parameters

    value

    Priority value. Valid values range from 0 through 255.

Modes

    Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The OSPFv2 router assigned the highest priority becomes the designated router, and the OSPFv2 router with the second-highest priority becomes the backup router.

If you set the priority to 0, the device does not participate in DR and BDR election.

The no form of the command restores the default value.

Examples

The following example sets a priority of 10 for the OSPFv2 router that is connected to an OSPFv2 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf priority 10
**ip ospf retransmit-interval**

Configures the retransmit interval. The retransmit interval is the time between Link-State Advertisement (LSA) retransmissions to adjacent routers for a given interface.

**Syntax**

```
ip ospf retransmit-interval interval
no ip ospf retransmit-interval
```

**Command Default**

The interval is 5 seconds.

**Parameters**

```
interval
```

Retransmit interval in seconds. Valid values range from 0 through 3600 seconds.

**Modes**

Interface subtype configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of the command resets the retransmit interval to its default.

**Examples**

The following example sets the retransmit interval to 8 for all OSPFv2 devices on an OSPFv2 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ip ospf retransmit-interval 8
```
**ip ospf transmit-delay**

Configures transmit delay for link-update packets. The transmit delay is the estimated time required for OSPFv2 to send link-state update packets on the interface to which you are connected.

**Syntax**

```
ip ospf transmit-delay value
no ip ospf transmit-delay
```

**Command Default**

The transmit delay is set to 1 second.

**Parameters**

```
value
```

Transmit delay in seconds. Valid values range from 0 through 3600 seconds.

**Modes**

Interface subtype configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of the command restores the default value.

**Examples**

The following example sets a transmit delay of 25 seconds for devices on a specific OSPFv2 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ip ospf transmit-delay 25
```
ip pcp-remark

Enables remarking of the priority code point (PCP) field in the VLAN header for all received tagged packets.

Syntax

ip pcp-remark pcp-value
no ip pcp-remark pcp-value

Command Default

PCP remarking is disabled.

Parameters

pcp-value
Specifies the PCP value ranges you are remarking.

Modes

Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command disables PCP remarking.

In Interface configuration mode, the command enables PCP remarking for each port. The command can be configured only on Layer 2 ports. The configuration can be done on a physical port, LAG, and VE port.

Examples

The following example globally enables remarking of received tagged packets when the PCP bit value is 4.

Device(config)# ip pcp-remark 4

The following example enables remarking of received tagged packets on a specific port when the PCP bit value is 5.

Device(config)# interface ethernet1/1/1
Device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ip pcp-remark 5
**ip pim**

Configures PIM in Dense mode on an interface.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ip pim [ passive ]

no ip pim [ passive ]
```

**Command Default**

PIM is not enabled.

**Parameters**

- `passive`
  
  Specifies PIM passive mode on the interface.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command disables PIM.

You must enable PIM globally before you enable it on an interface.

You must enable PIM on an interface before you can configure PIM passive on it.

Support for the `ip pim passive` command is implemented at Layer 3 interface (Ethernet or virtual Ethernet) level.

Because the loopback interfaces are never used to form PIM neighbors, the `ip pim passive` command is not supported on loopback interfaces.

The sent and received statistics of a PIM Hello message are not changed for an interface while it is configured as PIM passive.

**Examples**

This example enables PIM globally, then enables it on interface 3.

```plaintext
Device(config)# router pim
Device(config-pim-router)# interface ethernet 1/1/3
Device(config-if-e10000-1/1/3)# ip address 207.95.5.1/24
Device(config-if-e10000-1/1/3)# ip pim
```
This example enables PIM passive on an interface.

```
Device(config)# router pim
Device(config-pim-router)#exit
Device(config)#interface ethernet 2
Device(config-if-e1000-2)#ip pim
Device(config-if-e1000-2)#ip pim passive
Device(config-if-e1000-2)#exit
Device(config)#interface ve 2
Device(config-vif-2)#ip pim-sparse
Device(config-vif-2)#ip pim passive
Device(config-vif-2)#exit
```
**ip pim border**

Configures PIM parameters on an interface on a PIM Sparse border.

**Syntax**

- `ip pim border`
- `no ip pim border`

**Command Default**

The interface is not configured as a border device.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of this command removes the boundary on a PIM-enabled interface.

You can configure this command only in a PIM Sparse domain, that is, you must configure the `ip pim-sparse` command before you configure the `ip pim border` command.

**Examples**

This example adds an IPv4 interface to port 1/2/2, enables PIM Sparse on the interface and configures it as a border device.

```
Device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/2
Device(config-if-e10000-1/2/2)# ip address 207.95.7.1 255.255.255.0
Device(config-if-e10000-1/2/2)# ip pim-sparse
Device(config-if-e10000-1/2/2)# ip pim border
```
**ip pim dr-priority**

Configures the designated router (DR) priority on IPv4 interfaces.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ip pim dr-priority priority-value
no ip pim dr-priority priority-value
```

**Command Default**

The default DR priority value is 1.

**Parameters**

`priority-value`

Specifies the DR priority value as an integer. The range is 0 through 65535.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command restores the default DR priority value, 1.

You must enable PIM globally before you enable it on an interface.

You can configure the `ip pim dr-priority` command in either Dense mode (DM) or Sparse mode (SM).

If more than one device has the same DR priority on a subnet (as in the case of default DR priority on all), the device with the numerically highest IP address on that subnet is elected as the DR.

The DR priority information is used in the DR election only if all the PIM devices connected to the subnet support the DR priority option. If at least one PIM device on the subnet does not support this option, the DR election falls back to the backwards compatibility mode in which the device with the numerically highest IP address on the subnet is declared the DR regardless of the DR priority values.

**Examples**

This example configures a DR priority value of 50.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/24
device(config-if-e10000-1/3/24)# ip pim dr-priority 50
```

This example configures a DR priority value of 50.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/24
device(config-if-e10000-1/3/24)# ip pim dr-priority 50
```
ip pim neighbor-filter

Determines which devices can become PIM neighbors.

Syntax

```
ip pim neighbor-filter { acl-name | acl-id }
no ip pim neighbor-filter { acl-name | acl-id }
```

Command Default

Neighbor filtering is not applied on the interface.

Parameters

- `acl-name`
  Specifies an ACL as an ASCII string.
- `acl-id`
  Specifies either a standard ACL as a number in the range 1 to 99 or an extended ACL as a number in the range 100 to 199.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command removes any neighbor filtering applied on the interface.

- You must enable PIM globally before you enable it on an interface.
- You can configure the `ip pim neighbor-filter` command in either Dense mode (DM) or Sparse mode (SM).
- Configure the `access-list` command to create an access-control list (ACL) that specifies the devices you want to permit and deny participation in PIM

Examples

This example prevents the host from becoming a PIM neighbor on interface Ethernet 1/3/24.

```
Device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/24
Device(config-if-e10000-1/3/24)# ip pim neighbor-filter
```

This example configures an ACL named 10 to deny a host and then prevents that host, 10.10.10.2, identified in that ACL from becoming a PIM neighbor on interface Ethernet 1/3/24.

```
Device(config)# access-list 10 deny host 10.10.10.2
Device(config)# access-list 10 permit any
Device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/24
Device(config-if-e10000-1/3/24)# ip pim neighbor-filter 10
```
History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ip pim-sparse**

Enables PIM Sparse on an interface that is connected to the PIM Sparse network.

**Syntax**

```
ip pim-sparse [ passive ]
no ip pim-sparse [ passive ]
```

**Command Default**

PIM Sparse is not enabled on the interface.

**Parameters**

- **passive**
  
  Specifies PIM passive mode on the interface.

**Modes**

- Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You must enable PIM Sparse globally before you enable it on an interface.

If the interface is on the border of the PIM Sparse domain, you also must configure the `ip pim border` command.

The `no ip pim-sparse` command disables PIM Sparse.

The `no ip pim-sparse passive` command disables PIM passive mode on the interface.

**Examples**

The following example adds an IP interface to port 1/2/2, then enable PIM Sparse on the interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/2
device(config-if-e10000-1/2/2)# ip address 207.95.7.1 255.255.255.0
device(config-if-e10000-1/2/2)# ip pim-sparse
```
ip pimsm-snooping

Enables PIM Sparse mode (SM) traffic snooping globally.

Syntax

ip pimsm-snooping
no ip pimsm-snooping

Command Default

PIM SM traffic snooping is disabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode
VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command disables PIM SM traffic snooping.

The device must be in passive mode before it can be configured for PIM SM snooping.

Use PIM SM snooping only in topologies where multiple PIM sparse routers connect through a device. PIM SM snooping does not work on a PIM dense mode router that does not send join messages and on which traffic to PIM dense ports is stopped. A PIM SM snooping-enabled device displays a warning if it receives PIM dense join or prune messages.

When PIM SM snooping is enabled globally, you can override the global setting and disable it for a specific VLAN.

Examples

This example shows how to enable PIM SM traffic snooping.

Device(config)# ip pimsm-snooping

This example overrides the global setting and disable PIM SM traffic snooping on VLAN 20.

Device(config)# vlan 20
Device(config-vlan-20)# no ip pimsm-snooping
ip policy route-map

Enables policy-based routing (PBR).

Syntax

```
ip policy route-map map-name

no ip policy route-map map-name
```

Command Default

PBR is not enabled.

Parameters

`map-name`

Specifies the name of the route map.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Interface configuration mode

Virtual interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command can be used to enable PBR globally on all interfaces or on a specific interface.

The `no` form of the command disables PBR.

Examples

The following example enables PBR globally.

```
device(config)# route-map map1
device(config-route-map map1)# exit
device(config)# ip policy route-map map1
```

The following example enables PBR on a specific interface.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ip policy route-map map1
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40a</td>
<td>Support for this command was added for the Ruckus ICX 7250.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip prefix-list

Configures a RIP routing prefix list that can permit or deny specific routes. The prefix list can be applied globally or to individual interfaces, where they may apply to incoming (learned) or outgoing (advertised) routes.

Syntax

```
ip prefix-list name [ seq number ] { permit | deny } { source-ip-address / L }
ip prefix-list name description string
no ip prefix-list name [ seq number ] { permit | deny } { source-ip-address / L }
no ip prefix-list name description string
```

Command Default

By default, routes that do not match a prefix list are learned or advertised. To prevent a route from being learned or advertised, you must configure and apply a prefix list to deny the route.

Parameters

- **name**
  Identifies the prefix list.

- **description string**
  Provides information describing the named prefix list in an ASCII string.

- **seq number**
  Specifies an optional sequence number for the named prefix list.

- **permit**
  Indicates that designated routes will be allowed; that is, either learned or advertised, depending on how the prefix list is applied.

- **deny**
  Indicates that designated routes will be denied; that is, will not be learned or will not be advertised, depending on how the prefix list is applied.

- **source-ip-address / L**
  Designates a specific route, based on its IP address prefix and mask length.

- **[ ge value ] [ le value ]**
  The keyword **le** indicates the maximum prefix length that can be matched. The keyword **ge** indicates minimum prefix length that can match. Possible values for ge (greater than or equal to) and le (less than or equal to) are 1 through 32. The **ge** and **le** values can be used separately or together.

Modes

Global configuration mode
Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables the prefix list.

A route is defined by the destination's IP address and network mask. Because the default action is permit, all other routes (routes not explicitly permitted or denied by the filters) can be learned or advertised.

Prefix lists can be applied to RIP globally using the separate prefix-list command or at the interface level using the separate ip rip prefix-list command.

Examples

The following example creates four prefix lists. Three of the prefix lists permit a route for a different network. The last prefix list denies a route for one network. The routes are defined but not applied in the example.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip prefix-list list1 permit 10.53.4.1 255.255.255.0
device(config)# ip prefix-list list2 permit 10.53.5.1 255.255.255.0
device(config)# ip prefix-list list3 permit 10.53.6.1 255.255.255.0
device(config)# ip prefix-list list4 deny 10.53.7.1 255.255.255.0
ip preserve-acl-user-input-format

Preserves the user input format for ACL configuration.

Syntax

ip preserve-acl-user-input-format
no ip preserve-acl-user-input-format

Command Default

ACL implementations automatically display the TCP or UDP port name instead of the port number.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When the option to preserve user input is enabled, the system displays either the port name or the number as used during configuration.

The no form of the command removes the user input perseverance configuration.
Examples

The following example shows the behavior when the option to preserve user input is enabled. In this example, the TCP port is configured by number (80) when configuring ACL group 140. However, **show ip access-lists 140** reverts to the port name for the TCP port (HTTP in this example). When the **ip preserve-acl-user-input-format** command is configured, the **show ip access-lists** command displays either the TCP port number or name, depending on how it was configured by the user.

```
device(config)# access-list 140 permit tcp any any eq 80
device(config)# access-list 140 permit tcp any any eq ftp
device(config)# exit

device# show ip access-lists 140
Extended IP access list 140
permit tcp any any eq http
permit tcp any any eq ftp

device(config)# access-list 140 permit tcp any any eq 80
device(config)# access-list 140 permit tcp any any eq ftp

device# show ip access-lists 140
Extended IP access list 140
permit tcp any any eq http
permit tcp any any eq ftp

device(config)# ip preserve-acl-user-input-format
device(config)# exit

device# show ip access-lists 140
Extended IP access list 140
permit tcp any any eq 80
permit tcp any any eq ftp
```
ip proxy-arp

Enables IP proxy ARP globally.

Syntax

ip proxy-arp
no ip proxy-arp

Command Default

Proxy ARP is disabled by default on Layer 3 switches.

Modes

Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Proxy ARP allows a Layer 3 switch to answer ARP requests from devices on one network on behalf of devices in another network. Because ARP requests are MAC-layer broadcasts, they reach only the devices that are directly connected to the sender of the ARP request. Thus, ARP requests do not cross routers.

An ARP request from one subnet can reach another subnet when both subnets are on the same physical segment (Ethernet cable), because MAC-layer broadcasts reach all the devices on the segment.

This feature is not supported on Layer 2 switches.

The no form of the command disables IP proxy ARP.

Examples

The following example enables IP proxy ARP globally.

device(config)# ip proxy-arp

The following example enables proxy ARP on port 1/2/1.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/1)# ip proxy-arp
**ip proxy-arp (interface)**

Enables IP proxy ARP on an interface.

**Syntax**

```
ip proxy-arp { enable | disable }
no ip proxy-arp { enable | disable }
```

**Command Default**

IP proxy ARP is disabled.

**Parameters**

- **enable**
  
  Enables IP proxy ARP on an interface.

- **disable**

  Disables IP proxy ARP on an interface.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Configuring proxy ARP at the Interface level overrides the global configuration.

Proxy ARP allows a Layer 3 switch to answer ARP requests from devices on one network on behalf of devices in another network. Because ARP requests are MAC-layer broadcasts, they reach only the devices that are directly connected to the sender of the ARP request. Thus, ARP requests do not cross routers.

An ARP request from one subnet can reach another subnet when both subnets are on the same physical segment (Ethernet cable), because MAC-layer broadcasts reach all the devices on the segment.

This feature is not supported on Ruckus Layer 2 switches.

The **no** form of the command enables or disables IP proxy ARP.

**Examples**

The following example enables IP proxy ARP on an interface.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ip proxy-arp enable
```

The following example disables IP proxy ARP on an interface.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ip proxy-arp disable
```
ip-proto

Configures an IP protocol-based VLAN.

Syntax

```
ip-proto [ name string ]
no ip-proto [ name string ]
```

Command Default

An IP protocol-based VLAN is not configured.

Parameters

`name string`

Specifies the name of the IP protocol VLAN. The maximum length of the string is 32 characters.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command removes the IP protocol-based VLAN.

Examples

The following example configures the IP protocol-based VLAN.

```
device (config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# ip-proto name IP_Prot_VLAN
```
ip radius source-interface

Configures an interface as the source IP address from which the RADIUS client sends RADIUS requests or receives responses.

Syntax

ip radius source-interface { ethernet stack-id/slot/port | loopback number | management number | ve number }

no ip radius source-interface { ethernet stack-id/slot/port | loopback number | management number | ve number }

Command Default

When a management VRF is configured, the RADIUS client sends RADIUS requests and receives responses only through ports belonging to the management VRF and through the out-of-band management port.

Parameters

ethernet stack-id/slot/port
  Specifies the Ethernet interface address used for setting the source IP address.

loopback number
  Specifies the loopback interface address used for setting the source IP address.

management number
  Specifies the management interface address used for setting the source IP address.

ve number
  Specifies the Virtual Ethernet interface address used for setting the source IP address.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When a source interface is configured, management applications use the lowest configured IP address of the specified interface as the source IP address in all the outgoing packets. If the configured interface is not part of the management VRF, the response packet does not reach the destination.

The RADIUS source interface configuration command ip radius source-interface should be compatible with the management VRF configuration.

NOTE
  Any change in the management VRF configuration takes effect immediately for the RADIUS client.

The no form of the command removes the configured interface as the source IP address for the RADIUS client.
Examples

The following example configures an Ethernet interface as the source IP address for the RADIUS client.

device(config)# ip radius source-interface ethernet 1/1/1

The following example configures a loopback interface as the source IP address for the RADIUS client.

device(config)# ip radius source-interface loopback 1
ip rarp

Enables IP Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP).

Syntax

ip rarp
no ip rarp

Command Default

RARP is enabled by default.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

RARP allows an IP host that does not have a means of storing its IP address across power cycles or software reloads to query a directly-attached router for an IP address. RARP is enabled by default. However, you must create a RARP entry for each host that will use the Layer 3 switch for booting.

The no form of the command disables IP RARP.

Examples

The following example disables IP RARP.

device(config)# no ip rarp
ip redirect

Enables IPv4 redirect messages on individual Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

Syntax

ip redirect
no ip redirect

Command Default

Redirect is not enabled.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables IPv4 redirect messages.

NOTE
The command is supported only on VE interface configuration mode.

Examples

The following example enables ICMP redirect on a VE interface.

device(config-vlan-10)# interface ve 10
device(config-vif-10)# ip redirect
**ip rip**

Configures Routing Information Protocol at the interface level. RIP must first be enabled globally on the device.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ip rip { v1-only | v1-compatible-v2 | v2-only }
no ip rip { v1-only | v1-compatible-v2 | v2-only }
```

**Command Default**

By default, RIP is not configured on any interface.

**Parameters**

- **v1-only**
  
  Configures the interface for RIP Version.

- **v1-compatible-v2**
  
  Configures the interface for RIP Version 1 with RIP Version 2 compatibility.

- **v2-only**
  
  Configures the interface for RIP Version 2.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command disables RIP on the interface.

RIP must first be configured globally. Refer to the `router rip` command. Then you must configure individual interfaces, including physical interfaces as well as virtual routing interfaces, with the `ip rip` command.

**Examples**

The following example configures RIP Version 1 on Ethernet interface 1/2/3 (device 1/slot 2/interface 3).

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/3
device(config-if-e01000-1/2/3)# ip rip v1-only
```

The following examples removes RIP configuration from the same interface.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/3
device(config-if-e01000-1/2/3)# no ip rip v1-only
```
ip rip metric-offset

Increases the cost metric an interface applies to learned or advertised RIP routes.

Syntax

ip rip metric-offset num { in | out }
no ip rip metric-offset num { in | out }

Command Default

By default, the interface adds one to the route metric before storing the route.

Parameters

num
A decimal number from 1 through 16 that the interface adds to the cost metric for learned or advertised RIP routes.

in
Applies cost to routes the interface learns from RIP neighbors.

out
Applies cost to routes the interface advertises to RIP neighbors.

Modes

Interface configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the added cost from RIP routes learned or advertised on the interface.

Routes with a higher cost are less likely to be used. You can prevent the RIP router from using a route learned on a particular interface by adding a cost metric of 16 on the interface.

Examples

The following example adds 5 to the cost metric for routes advertised on Ethernet interface 1/2/3 (Device 1/Slot 2/Interface 3).

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/3
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/3)# ip rip metric-offset 5 out

The following example returns the advertised route metric to default (1) for the interface in the previous example.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/3
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/3)# no ip rip metric-offset 5 out
The following example prevents the RIP router from using RIP routes learned on Ethernet interface 1/2/3.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/3
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/3)# ip rip metric-offset 16 in
ip rip prefix-list

Applies a pre-configured prefix-list to a RIP interface.

Syntax

```plaintext
ip rip prefix-list name { in | out }
no ip rip prefix-list name { in | out }
```

Command Default

By default, all routes are learned from and advertised to RIP neighbors.

Parameters

- **name**
  Designates the RIP prefix list to be applied.

- **in**
  Applies the designated prefix list as a filter to incoming routes; that is to routes learned from RIP neighbors.

- **out**
  Applies the designated prefix list as a filter to outgoing routes; that is to routes advertised to RIP neighbors.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command removes the prefix list from the interface.

Prefix lists must be configured with the `ip prefix-list` command before they are applied.

Prefix lists can be applied globally with the `prefix-list` command.

Examples

The following example applies the prefix list named list2 to RIP routes learned on Ethernet interface 1/1/2 and a different prefix list, list 3, to RIP routes advertised on the same interface.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/2)# ip rip prefix-list list2 in
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/2)# ip rip prefix-list list3 out
```
ip rip route-map

Applies a pre-configured route map to a RIP interface.

Syntax

    ip rip route-map name { in | out }
    no ip rip route-map

Parameters

    name
        Specifies the route-map to be applied.
    in
        Applies the route-map as an inbound filter; that is, it applies to routes learned from RIP neighbors.
    out
        Applies the route-map as an outbound filter; that is, it applies to routes advertised to RIP neighbors.

Modes

    Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

    The no form of the command removes the route-map from the interface.
    An access control list (ACL) or a prefix list can be applied as a route-map using this command.

Examples

    The following command applies the route-map named map1 to filter RIP routes learned on Ethernet interface 1/1/2.

    device# configure terminal
    device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/2
    device(config-if-e1000-1/1/2)# ip rip route-map map1 in
ip route

Adds a static route to the IP routing tables.

Syntax

\[ ip \ route \ [ vrf \ vrf-name \] \ dest-ip-addr \ next-hop-addr \ [ metric \] \ [ distance \ distance \] \ [ tag \ tag \] \ [ name \ string \] \]

\[ ip \ route \ [ vrf \ vrf-name \] \ dest-ip-addr \ [ \ ethernet \ unit/slot/port \ | \ ve \ number \ | \ tunnel \ tunnel-id \] \ [ metric \] \ [ name \ string \] \]

\[ no \ ip \ route \ [ vrf \ vrf-name \] \ dest-ip-addr \ null0 \ [ name \ string \] \]

\[ no \ ip \ route \ [ vrf \ vrf-name \] \ dest-ip-addr \ [ \ ethernet \ unit/slot/port \ | \ ve \ number \ | \ tunnel \ tunnel-id \] \ [ metric \] \ [ name \ string \] \]

\[ no \ ip \ route \ [ vrf \ vrf-name \] \ dest-ip-addr \ null0 \ [ name \ string \] \]

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
Specifies the VRF associated with the destination IPv4 address.

dest-ip-addr
Specifies the destination IPv4 address and mask in the format A.B.C.D/L (where "L" is the prefix-length of the mask) or A.B.C.D P.Q.R.S (where "PQ.RS" is the mask value).

next-hop-addr
Specifies the IPv4 address of the next hop.

ethernet unit/slot/port
Specifies the destination Ethernet port.

ve vlan-id
Specifies the outgoing interface type as VE.

tunnel tunnel-id
Specifies the outgoing interface type as tunnel.

null0
Configures the Layer 3 switch to drop IP packets to a specific network or host address by configuring a "null" (sometimes called "null0") static route for the address.

metric
Specifies the cost metric of the route. Valid values range from 1 through 16. The default is 1.

distance distance
Specifies the administrative distance of the route. When comparing otherwise equal routes to a destination, a device prefers lower administrative distances over higher ones. Valid values range from 1 through 255. The default is 1. The value 255 makes the route unusable.

tag tag
Specifies the tag value of the route to use for route filtering with a route map. Valid values range from 0 through 4294967295. The default is 0.
name string
  Specifies the static route name. The maximum length of the name is 128 bytes.

Modes
  Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
  The no form of the command followed by the route identifier removes a static route. If the static route includes a name, you must enter the no form of the command twice (once to remove the name and the second time to remove the route from the routing table).

  For a default route, enter 0.0.0.0/0 as the destination IP address followed by the next-hop IP address. Physical or virtual interfaces cannot be used as next-hops for a default route.

  If you do not want to specify a next-hop IP address, you can instead specify a port or interface number on the device. If you specify an Ethernet port, the device forwards packets destined for the static route's destination network to the specified interface. Conceptually, this feature makes the destination network like a directly connected network, associated with a device interface.

  The port or virtual interface you use for the static route's next hop must have at least one IP address configured on it. The address does not need to be in the same subnet as the destination network.

  ICX 7150 devices do not support tunnels or VRFs.

  When a tunnel is configured as the next hop for a static route, the tunnel must already be configured if the destination is a non-default VRF. In contrast, a tunnel can be designated as the next hop in the default VRF before it is configured. The default VRF is used when no VRF is specified in the command.

Examples
  The following example configures a static route to 10.95.7.0, using 10.95.6.157 as the next-hop gateway.

  device(config)# ip route 10.95.7.0/24 10.95.6.157

  The following example configures a default route through next-hop IP address 10.2.12.1.

  device(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.2.12.1

  The following example configures a static route with an Ethernet interface as the destination.

  device(config)# ip route 192.128.2.69 255.255.255.0 ethernet 1/4/1

  The following example configures a null static route to drop packets destined for network 10.157.22.x.

  device(config)# ip route 10.157.22.0 255.255.255.0 null0

  The following example configures tunnel 1 as the next hop gateway. The tunnel is configured in the default VRF.

  device(config)# ip route 56.1.1.0/24 tunnel 1
The following example configures tunnel 5 as the next hop gateway in a non-default VRF, as long as the tunnel already exists.

device(config)# ip route vrf 1 56.1.5.0/24 tunnel 5
ip route next-hop

Enables a device to use routes from a specified protocol to resolve a configured static route.

Syntax

```
ip route next-hop { bgp | ospf | rip }
no ip next-hop { bgp | ospf | rip }
```

Command Default

The device is not enabled to use routes from a specified protocol to resolve a configured static route.

Parameters

- **bgp**
  - Configures the device to use iBGP and eBGP routes to resolve static routes.
- **ospf**
  - Configures the device to use OSPF routes to resolve static routes.
- **rip**
  - Configures the device to use RIP routes to resolve static routes.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command can be independently applied on a per-VRF basis. Connected routes are always used to resolve static routes.

The no form of the command disables the device to use routes from a specified protocol to resolve static routes.

Examples

The following example configures the device to use OSPF protocol to resolve static routes.

```
device(config)# ip route next-hop ospf
```
ip route next-hop-enable-default

Enables a device to use the default route (0.0.0.0/0) to resolve a static route.

Syntax

ip route next-hop-enable-default

no ip route next-hop-enable-default

Command Default

Device does not use the default route to resolve static route.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command can be independently applied on a per-VRF basis.

This command works independently with the ip route next-hop-recursion and ip route next-hop commands. If the default route is a protocol route, that protocol needs to be enabled to resolve static routes using the ip route next-hop command in order for static routes to resolve by this default route. If the default route itself is a static route, you must configure the ip route next-hop-recursion command to resolve other static routes by this default route.

The no form of the command disables the device to use the default route to resolve a static route.

Examples

The following example enables static route resolve by default route

device(config)# ip route next-hop-enable-default
ip route next-hop-recursion

Enables a device to use static routes to resolve another static route.

Syntax

ip route next-hop-recursion [ level ]
no ip route next-hop-recursion level

Command Default

The recursive static route next hop lookup is disabled.

Parameters

level

Specifies the number of levels of recursion allowed. Valid values are 1 to 10. The default value is 3.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command can be independently applied on a per-VRF basis.
The no form of the command disables the recursive static route next hop lookup.

Examples

The following example enables the device to use static routes to resolve another static route.

device(config)# ip route next-hop-recursion 5
**ip router-id**

Configures an IPv4 router ID.

**Syntax**

```
ip router-id ipv4-address
no ip router-id ipv4-address
```

**Command Default**

A router ID is not configured.

**Parameters**

- `ipv4-address`
  Specifies the IPv4 address. The default is the lowest IP address in use.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command removes the configured IPv4 router ID.

**Examples**

The following example configures the IPv4 router ID.

```
device(config)# ip router-id 10.14.52.11
```
ip show-portname

Displays interface names in syslog messages.

Syntax

ip show-portname
no ip show-portname

Command Default

An interface slot number (if applicable), port number, and interface type are displayed when you display syslog messages.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Syslog messages show the interface type, such as "ethernet", and so on. However, if the ip show-portname command is configured and a name has been assigned to the port, the port name replaces the interface type.

The no form of the command displays the interface slot number and port number in syslog messages.

Examples

The following example configures the display of the interface name in syslog messages.

device(config)# ip show-portname
ip show-service-number-in-log

Displays TCP or UDP port numbers instead of the port names.

**Syntax**

```
ip show-service-number-in-log
no ip show-service-number-in-log
```

**Command Default**

By default, the device displays TCP or UDP application information in named notation.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When this command is enabled, the device displays 80 (the port number) instead of http (the well-known port name) in the output of show commands and other commands that contain application port information.

The **no** form of the command displays the TCP or UDP port name.

**Examples**

The following example sets the display of TCP or UDP port numbers instead of their names.

```
device(config)# ip show-service-number-in-log
```
ip show-subnet-length

Enables CIDR format for displaying network masks.

Syntax

- ip show-subnet-length
- no ip show-subnet-length

Command Default

By default, the CLI displays network masks in classical IP address format (example: 255.255.255.0).

Modes

- Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command changes the displays to prefix format (CIDR format) (example: /18) on a Layer 3 switch or Layer 2 switch. The no form of the command enables the display of network masks in classical IP address format.

Examples

The following example enables CIDR format for displaying network masks.

```
device(config)# ip show-subnet-length
```
ip source-route

Enables forwarding of IP source-routed packets.

Syntax

    ip source-route
    no ip source-route

Command Default

The Layer 3 switch forwards both types of source-routed (strict and loose) packets by default.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

A source-routed packet specifies the exact router path for the packet. The packet specifies the path by listing the IP addresses of the router interfaces through which the packet must pass on its way to the destination. The Layer 3 switch supports strict and loose types of IP source routing.

Strict source routing requires the packet to pass through only the listed routers. If the Layer 3 switch receives a strict source-routed packet but cannot reach the next hop interface specified by the packet, the Layer 3 switch discards the packet and sends an ICMP Source-Route-Failure message to the sender.

NOTE
The Layer 3 switch allows you to disable sending of the Source-Route-Failure messages.

Loose source routing requires that the packet pass through all of the listed routers but also allows the packet to travel through other routers, which are not listed in the packet.

The no form of the command disables forwarding of IP source-routed packets.

Examples

The following example disables forwarding of IP source-routed packets.

    device# configure terminal
    device(config)# no ip source-route

The following example reenables forwarding of IP source-routed packets.

    device(config)# ip source-route
ip ssh authentication-retries

Configures the number of SSH authentication retries.

Syntax

ip ssh authentication-retries number-retries

no ip ssh authentication-retries number-retries

Command Default

By default, the device attempts to negotiate a connection with the connecting host three times.

Parameters

number-retries

The number of SSH authentication retries. Valid values are from 1 through 5.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The ip ssh authentication-retries command is not applicable on devices that act as an SSH client. On such devices, when you try to establish an SSH connection with the wrong credentials, the session is not established and the connection is terminated. The device does not check the SSH authentication retry configuration set using the ip ssh authentication-retries command. The command is applicable only to SSH clients such as PuTTY, SecureCRT, and so on.

The no form of the command sets the number of retries to the default value of three.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the authentication retries to 5.

device(config)# ip ssh authentication-retries 5
ip ssh client

Restricts Secure Shell (SSH) access to a device based on the client IP address and MAC address.

Syntax

```
ip ssh client { ipv4-address [ mac-address ] | any mac-address | ipv6 ipv6-address }
no ip ssh client { ipv4-address [ mac-address ] | any mac-address | ipv6 ipv6-address }
```

Command Default

SSH access is not enabled.

Parameters

- **ipv4-address**
  - Allows SSH access from the host with the specified IP address.
- **mac-address**
  - Allows SSH access from the host with the specified IP address and MAC address.
- **any mac-address**
  - Allows SSH access from any host with any IP address and specified MAC address.
- **ipv6 ipv6-address**
  - Allows SSH access from any host with the specified IPv6 address.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can specify only one IP address with one command. However, you can enter the command ten times to specify up to ten IP addresses.

The `no` form of the command removes the SSH access restrictions.

Examples

The following example shows how to allow SSH access to a device based on the host with IP address 10.157.22.39.

```
device(config)# ip ssh client 10.157.22.39
```

The following example shows how to allow SSH access to the device based on the host with IP address 10.157.22.39 and MAC address 0000.000f.e9a0.

```
device(config)# ip ssh client 10.157.22.39 0000.000f.e9a0
```
The following example shows how to allow SSH access to the device based on the host with IPv6 address 2001::1 and MAC address 0000.000f.e9a0.

device(config)# ip ssh client ipv6 2001::1
ip ssh encryption aes-only

Enables SSH AES encryption and disables support for 3des-cbc.

Syntax

ip ssh encryption aes-only
no ip ssh encryption aes-only

Command Default

The 3des-cbc encryption is enabled by default.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables the AES encryption support.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable AES encryption.

device(config)# ip ssh encryption aes-only.
ip ssh encryption disable-aes-cbc

Disables the Advanced Encryption Standard - Cipher-Block Chaining (AES-CBC) encryption mode for the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol.

**Syntax**

- `ip ssh encryption disable-aes-cbc`
- `no ip ssh encryption disable-aes-cbc`

**Command Default**

If JITC is enabled, only AES-CTR encryption mode is supported and AES-CBC mode is disabled by default. In the standard mode, the AES-CBC encryption mode is enabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command enables the AES-CBC encryption mode.

**Examples**

The following example disables the AES-CBC encryption mode.

```
device(config)# ip ssh encryption disable-aes-cbc
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip ssh idle-time

Configures the amount of time an SSH session can be inactive before the device closes it.

Syntax

    ip ssh idle-time time
    no ip ssh idle-time time

Command Default

By default, SSH sessions do not time out.

Parameters

    time

Time in minutes. Valid values are from 0 through 240. The default is 0 (never time out).

Modes

    Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command sets the timeout value to the default.

If an established SSH session has no activity for the specified number of minutes, the device closes it. An idle time of 0 minutes (the default value) means that SSH sessions never time out.

Examples

The following example configures the SSH idle time to 50 minutes.

device(config)# ip ssh idle-time 50
ip ssh interactive-authentication

Configures the keyboard-interactive authentication.

**Syntax**

```
ip ssh interactive-authentication { yes | no }
no ip ssh interactive-authentication { yes | no }
```

**Command Default**

Keyboard-interactive authentication is not enabled.

**Parameters**

- **yes**
  
  Enables keyboard-interactive authentication.

- **no**
  
  Disables keyboard-interactive authentication.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command disables keyboard-interactive authentication.

**Examples**

The following example enables keyboard-interactive authentication.

```
device(config)# ip ssh interactive-authentication yes
```
ip ssh key-authentication

Configures DSA or RSA challenge-response authentication.

Syntax

`ip ssh key-authentication { yes | no }`

`no ip ssh key-authentication { yes | no }`

Command Default

DSA or RSA challenge-response authentication is enabled by default.

Parameters

yes

Enables DSA or RSA challenge-response authentication. The default is yes.

no

Disables DSA or RSA challenge-response authentication.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

After the SSH server on the device negotiates a session key and encryption method with the connecting client, user authentication takes place. The implementation of SSH supports DSA or RSA challenge-response authentication and password authentication. You can deactivate one or both user authentication methods for SSH. Note that deactivating both authentication methods disables the SSH server entirely.

With DSA or RSA challenge-response authentication, a collection of clients’ public keys are stored on the device. Clients are authenticated using these stored public keys. Only clients that have a private key that corresponds to one of the stored public keys can gain access to the device using SSH.

The no form of the command disables DSA or RSA challenge-response authentication.

Examples

The following example enables DSA or RSA challenge-response authentication.

```
device(config)# ip ssh key-authentication
```
ip ssh key-exchange-method dh-group14-sha1

Configures diffie-hellman-group14-sha1 as the key-exchange method to establish an SSH connection.

Syntax

ip ssh key-exchange-method dh-group14-sha1
no ip ssh key-exchange-method dh-group14-sha1

Command Default

The diffie-hellman-group1-sha1 is used as the key-exchange method.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The ip ssh key-exchange-method dh-group14-sha1 command is not supported in FIPS or CC mode.

In FIPS mode, only diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256 is supported and in common criteria(CC) mode, only diffie-hellman-group14-sha1 is supported.

The no form of the command restores diffie-hellman-group1-sha1 as the key-exchange method.

Examples

The following example overrides the default key-exchange method and configures diffie-hellman-group14-sha1 as the key-exchange method.

device(config)# ip ssh key-exchange-method dh-group14-sha1

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30f</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Part Number: 53-1005197-10
795
ip ssh password-authentication

Configures password authentication.

Syntax

```
ip ssh password-authentication { yes | no }
```

```
o no ip ssh password-authentication { yes | no }
```

Command Default

Password authentication is enabled.

Parameters

- **yes**
  
  Enables the password authentication. The default is yes.

- **no**
  
  Disables the password authentication.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

After the SSH server on the device negotiates a session key and encryption method with the connecting client, user authentication takes place. The implementation of SSH supports DSA or RSA challenge-response authentication and password authentication. You can deactivate one or both user authentication methods for SSH. Note that deactivating both authentication methods disables the SSH server entirely.

With password authentication, users are prompted for a password when they attempt to log in to the device (provided empty password logins are not allowed). If there is no user account that matches the username and password supplied by the user, the user is not granted access.

The **no** form of the command enables password authentication.

Examples

The following example disables the password authentication.

```
device(config)# ip ssh password-authentication yes
```
ip ssh permit-empty-password

Allows a user with an SSH client to log in without being prompted for a password.

Syntax

```
ip ssh permit-empty-password { yes | no }
no ip ssh permit-empty-password { yes | no }
```

Command Default

By default, empty password logins are not allowed.

Parameters

- **yes**
  
  Allows a user to log in to an SSH client without being prompted for a password.

- **no**
  
  Disallows a user to log in to an SSH client without being prompted for a password.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command disallows user to log in without being prompted for a password.

By default, empty password logins are not allowed; users with an SSH client are always prompted for a password when they log in to the device. To gain access to the device, each user must have a username and password. Without a username and password, a user is not granted access.

If you enable empty password logins, users are not prompted for a password when they log in. Any user with an SSH client can log in without being prompted for a password.

Examples

The following example enables the user to log in to an SSH client without being prompted for a password.

```
device(config)# ip ssh permit-empty-password yes
```
ip ssh port

Configures the port for SSH traffic.

Syntax

ip ssh port port-num
no ip ssh port port-num

Command Default

By default, SSH traffic occurs on TCP port 22.

Parameters

port-num

Specifies the port number.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If you change the default SSH port number, you must configure SSH clients to connect to the new port. Also, you should be careful not to assign SSH to a port that is used by another service. If you change the SSH port number, Ruckus recommends that you change it to a port number greater than 1024.

The no form of the command changes the port to the default.

Examples

The following example configures the SSH port as 2200.

device(config)# ip ssh port 2200
ip ssh pub-key-file

Imports the authorized public keys into the active configuration of the device by loading the public key file from a TFTP server.

Syntax

```
ip ssh pub-key-file { remove | tftp { ipv4-address | ipv6 ipv6-address} file-name }
no ip ssh pub-key-file { remove | tftp { ipv4-address | ipv6 ipv6-address} file-name }
```

Command Default

The private key is normally stored in a password-protected file on the local host; the public key is stored in another file and is not protected.

Parameters

- **remove**
  - Removes the SSH client public key file from the device.

- **tftp**
  - Imports DSS public key from the TFTP server.
  - **ipv4-address**
    - Specifies the IPv4 address of the TFTP server.
  - **ipv6 ipv6-address**
    - Specifies the IPv6 address of the TFTP server.
  - **file-name**
    - Specifies the public key file name.

Modes

- Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can use the `show ip client-pub-key` command to display the currently loaded public keys.

SSH clients that support DSA or RSA authentication normally provide a utility to generate a DSA or RSA key pair. The private key is normally stored in a password-protected file on the local host; the public key is stored in another file and is not protected. You must import the client public key for each client into the Ruckus device.

The `no` form of the command removes the imported public keys.
Examples

The following example imports a public key file from the TFTP server 192.168.10.1.

device(config)# ip ssh pub-key-file tftp 192.168.10.1 pkeys.txt

The following example removes a public key file from the device.

device(config)# ip ssh pub-key-file remove
ip ssh scp

Enables Secure Copy (SCP).

Syntax

```
ip ssh scp { enable | disable }
no ip ssh scp { enable | disable }
```

Command Default

SCP is enabled.

Parameters

- **enable**
  
  Enables SCP.

- **disable**
  
  Disables SCP.

Modes

- Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

SCP uses security built into SSH to transfer image and configuration files to and from the device. SCP automatically uses the authentication methods, encryption algorithm, and data compression level configured for SSH.

If you disable SSH, SCP is also disabled.

The `no` form of the command disables SCP.

Examples

The following example disables SCP.

```
device(config)# ip ssh scp disable
```

The following example enables SCP.

```
device(config)# ip ssh scp enable
```
ip ssh strict-management-vrf

Allows incoming SSH connection requests only from the management VRF and not from the out-of-band (OOB) management port.

Syntax

    ip ssh strict-management-vrf
    no ip ssh strict-management-vrf

Command Default

When the management VRF is configured, incoming SSH connection requests are allowed from the ports that belong to the management VRF and from the OOB management port.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `ip ssh strict-management-vrf` command is applicable only when the management VRF is configured. If a management VRF is not configured, configuring the `ip ssh strict-management-vrf` command displays an error message.

The `ip ssh strict-management-vrf` command does not prevent a connection initiated from the OOB management interface if the management interface VRF and the management VRF are the same. The user must configure either the `management exclude all oob` command or the `management exclude ssh oob` command.

For the SSH server, changing the management VRF configuration or configuring the `ip ssh strict-management-vrf` command does not affect the existing SSH connections. The changes are applied only to new incoming connection requests.

The `ip ssh strict-management-vrf` command and the `management exclude` command are mutually exclusive. If the latter command is configured, outbound SSH connections are not blocked.

The `no` form of the command enables the incoming SSH connection requests from ports that belong to the management VRF and from the OOB management port.

Examples

The following example allows incoming SSH connection requests from the management VRF only.

    device(config)# ip ssh strict-management-vrf
History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>The Usage Guidelines were modified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Commands

management exclude management exclude
**ip ssh timeout**

Configures the wait time for a response from the client when the SSH server attempts to negotiate a session key and encryption method with a connecting client.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ip ssh timeout time
no ip ssh timeout time
```

**Command Default**

The default timeout value is 120 seconds.

**Parameters**

- `time`

  Timeout value in seconds. The valid range is from 1 through 120 seconds.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command sets the timeout value to the default.

**Examples**

The following example configures the SSH timeout value to 60 seconds.

```
device(config)# ip ssh timeout 60
```
ip ssl

Configures Secure Socket Layer (SSL) settings.

Syntax

ip ssl cert-key-size size
no ip ssl cert-key-size size
ip ssl { certificate-data-file | client-certificate | client-private-key | private-key-file } tftp { ipv4-address | ipv6 ipv6-address } file-name
no ip ssl { certificate-data-file | client-certificate | client-private-key | private-key-file } tftp { ipv4-address | ipv6 ipv6-address } file-name
ip ssl port port-num
no ip ssl port port-num
ip ssl certificate { common-name | country | locality | org | org-unit | state } name
no ip ssl certificate { common-name | country | locality | org | org-unit | state } name

Command Default

The default key size for Ruckus-issued and imported digital certificates is 2048 bits.
By default, SSL protocol exchanges occur on TCP port 443.
The default TFTP server is not configured.

Parameters

cert-key-size size
  Configures SSL server certificate key size. Valid values are 2048 and 4096.

certificate-data-file
  Imports the server RSA certificate.

client-certificate
  Imports the client RSA certificate.

client-private-key
  Imports the client RSA private key.

private-key-file
  Imports the server RSA private key.

tftp
  Specifies that TFTP is used to import the certificates.

ipv4-address
  Configures the IPv4 address of the TFTP server from which the certificates are imported.

ipv6 ipv6-address
  Configures the IPv6 address of the TFTP server from which the certificates are imported.
Commands I

ip ssl

file-name
The certificate data file name.

port port-num
Specifies the HTTPS/SSL port. The default port is 443.

certificate
Configures the SSL certificate generation signing request.

common-name
Specifies the common name, fully qualified domain name, or web address for which you plan to use your certificate.

country
Specifies the country name.

locality
Specifies the locality name.

org
Specifies the organization name.

org-unit
Specifies the organization unit name.

state
Specifies the state or province name.

name
Fully qualified domain name or web address for which you plan to use your certificate (for example, www.server.com) when used with common-name, two letter code country name (for example, US) when used with country, locality name (for example, city) when used with locality, organization name (for example, company) when used with org, organization unit name (for example, section) when used with org-unit, or province name (for example, California) when used with state.

Modes
Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
The SSL server certificate key size applies only to digital certificates issued by Ruckus and does not apply to imported certificates.

To allow a client to communicate with another Ruckus device using an SSL connection, you configure a set of digital certificates and RSA public-private key pairs on the device. A digital certificate is used for identifying the connecting client to the server. It contains information about the issuing Certificate Authority CA), as well as a public key. You can either import digital certificates and private keys from a server, or you can allow the device to create them. The RSA private key can be up to 4096 bits.

The no form of the command removes the configurations.
Examples

The following example shows how to import a digital certificate issued by a third-party Certificate Authority (CA) and save it in the flash memory.

device(config)# ip ssl certificate-data-file tftp 10.10.10.1 cacert.pem

The following example shows how to change the key size for Ruckus-issued and imported digital certificates to 4096 bits.

device(config)# ip ssl cert-key-size 4096

The following example shows how to change the port number used for SSL communication.

device(config)# ip ssl port 334

The following example shows how to import an RSA private key from a client.

device(config)# ip ssl private-key-file tftp 192.168.9.210 keyfile

The following example shows how to configure the SSL certificate generation signing request for a country.

device(config)# ip ssl certificate country us
ip ssl min-version

Configures the minimum TLS version to be used to establish the TLS connection.

Syntax

ip ssl min-version { tls_1_0 | tls_1_1 | tls_1_2 }
no ip ssl min-version { tls_1_0 | tls_1_1 | tls_1_2 }

Command Default

For devices which act as an SSL server or HTTPS server, the default connection is with TLS1.2.
For the Ruckus device which acts as the SSL client or the syslog, OpenFlow, or secure AAA client, the TLS version is decided based on the server support.

Parameters

tls_1_0
Specifies TLS 1.0 as the minimum version.
tls_1_1
Specifies TLS 1.1 as the minimum version.
tls_1_2
Specifies TLS 1.2 as the minimum version.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If tls_1_1 is set as the minimum version, TLS 1.1 and later versions are supported.
The no form of the command removes the minimum TLS version configuration and supports all TLS versions.

Examples

The following example establishes the TLS connection using the TLS 1.1 version and above.

device(config)# ip ssl min-version tls_1_1

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ip-subnet**

Configures an IP subnet VLAN within a VLAN.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ip-subnet { ip-address ip-mask [ name string ] }
no ip-subnet { ip-address ip-mask [ name string ] }
```

**Command Default**

A VLAN is not configured with an IP subnet and mask.

**Parameters**

- **ip-address**
  - Specifies the IP address you want to assign to a VLAN. The IP address can be in the format A.B.C.D or A.B.C.D/L, where L is the subnet mask length.

- **ip-mask**
  - Specifies the subnet mask you want to assign. This is required when the subnet mask length is not specified along with the IP address.

- **name string**
  - Specifies the name of the IP subnet. The name can be up to 32 characters in length.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command removes the IP subnet VLAN.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure an IP subnet VLAN within a VLAN.

```plaintext
device(config)# vlan 4
device(config-vlan-4)# ip-subnet 10.1.3.0/24 name Brown
```
ip syslog source-interface

Configures an interface as the source IP address from which the syslog module sends log messages.

Syntax

```
ip syslog source-interface { ethernet stack-id/slot/port | loopback number | management number | ve number }
no ip syslog source-interface { ethernet stack-id/slot/port | loopback number | management number | ve number }
```

Command Default

When the management VRF is configured, the syslog module sends log messages only through ports that belong to the management VRF and through the out-of-band management port.

Parameters

- **ethernet stack-id/slot/port**
  Specifies the Ethernet interface to be used as the source IP address.
- **loopback number**
  Specifies the loopback interface to be used as the source IP address.
- **management number**
  Specifies the management interface to be used as the source IP address.
- **ve number**
  Specifies the Virtual Ethernet interface to be used as the source IP address.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When a source interface is configured, management applications use the lowest configured IP address of the specified interface as the source IP address in all the outgoing packets. If the configured interface is not part of the management VRF, the response packet does not reach the destination.

The syslog source interface configuration command `ip syslog source-interface` should be compatible with the management VRF configuration. Any change in the management VRF configuration takes effect immediately for syslog.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured interface as the source IP address.

Examples

The following example configures an Ethernet interface as the source IP address for the syslog module to send log messages.

```
device(config)# ip syslog source-interface ethernet 1/1/1
```
The following example configures a management interface as the source IP address for the syslog module to send log messages.

device(config)# ip syslog source-interface management 1
ip tacacs source-interface

Configures an interface as the source IP address from which the TACACS+ client establishes connections with TACACS+ servers.

Syntax

ip tacacs source-interface { ethernet stack-id/slot/port | loopback number | management number | ve number }
no ip tacacs source-interface { ethernet stack-id/slot/port | loopback number | management number | ve number }

Command Default

A TACACS+ source interface is not configured.

When a management VRF is configured, the TACACS+ client establishes connections with TACACS+ servers only through ports that belong to the management VRF and the out-of-band management port.

Parameters

ethernet stack-id/slot/port
   Specifies the Ethernet interface to be used as the source IP address.

loopback number
   Specifies the loopback interface to be used as the source IP address.

management number
   Specifies the management interface to be used as the source IP address.

ve number
   Specifies the Virtual Ethernet interface to be used as the source IP address.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

For the TACACS+ client, a change in the management VRF configuration does not affect the existing TACACS+ connections. The changes are applied only to new TACACS+ connections.

The TACACS+ source interface configuration command ip tacacs source-interface must be compatible with the management VRF configuration.

The no form of the command removes the configured interface as the source IP address.
Examples

The following example configures an Ethernet interface as the source IP address for the TACACS+ client to establish connections with TACACS+ servers.

device(config)# ip tacacs source-interface ethernet 1/1/1

The following example configures a Virtual Ethernet interface as the source IP address for the TACACS+ client to establish connections with TACACS+ servers.

device(config)# ip tacacs source-interface ve 1
ip-telephony data

Specifies the Avaya IP telephony data options in the DHCP server pool.

Syntax

```
ip-telephony data mcipadd ip-address [ tftpsrvr server-ip-address | httpsrvr server-ip-address | tlssrvr server-ip-address | mcport portnum | l2qaud prio | l2qsig prio | l2qvlan vlan-id | vlantest secs ]
```

```
no ip-telephony voice mcipadd ip-address [ tftpsrvr server-ip-address | httpsrvr server-ip-address | tlssrvr server-ip-address | mcport portnum | l2qaud prio | l2qsig prio | l2qvlan vlan-id | vlantest secs ]
```

Parameters

- **mcipadd ip-address**
  IP address of the gatekeeper. Atleast one IP address is required.

- **mcport portnum**
  Specifies IP telephony server port number. The default is 1719.

- **tftpsrvr|httpsrvr|tlssrvr server ip-address**
  Specifies the IP addresses of the TFP, HTTP, and TLS servers.

- **l2qaud or l2qsig prio**
  L2QAUD is the IP telephony L2 audio priority value. L2QSIG is the IP telephony L2 signaling priority value. This range is from 1 through 6. The default value is 6.

- **l2qvlan vlan-id**
  Specifies the IP telephony L2QVLAN number. The default is 0.

- **vlantest secs**
  The number of seconds a phone attempts to return to the previously known voice VLAN. This is not applicable for the default VLAN.

Modes

- DHCP server pool configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

- You must enter the MCIP address. The other parameters are optional.
  - The **no** form of the command removes the parameters from the DHCP server pool.

Examples

The following example configures the MCIP address and MCPORT number for IP telephony data.
```
device(config)# ip dhcp-server pool cabo
device(config-dhcp-cabo)# ip-telephony data mcipadd 1.1.1.2 mcport 1719
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip-telephony voice

Specifies the Avaya IP telephony voice options in the DHCP server pool.

Syntax

```
ip-telephony voice mcipadd ip-address [ tftpsrvr server-ip-address | httpsrvr server-ip-address | tlssrvr server-ip-address | mcport portnum | l2qaud prio | l2qsig prio | vlantest secs ]
no ip-telephony voice mcipadd ip-address [ tftpsrvr server-ip-address | httpsrvr server-ip-address | tlssrvr server-ip-address | mcport portnum | l2qaud prio | l2qsig prio | l2qvlan vlan-id | vlantest secs ]
```

Parameters

- **mcipadd ip-address**
  Specifies the addresses of gatekeepers. At least one IP address is required.

- **mcport portnum**
  Specifies the IP telephony server port number. The default is 1719.

- **tftpsrvr/httpssrvr/tlssrvr server-ip-address**
  Specifies the IP addresses of the TFTP, HTTP, and TLS servers.

- **l2qaud or l2qsig prio**
  Specifies the IP telephony L2QAUD or L2QSIG priority value. The range is from 1 to 6. The default value is 6.

- **l2qvlan vlan-id**
  Specifies the IP telephony L2QVLAN number. The default is 0.

- **vlantest secs**
  The number of seconds a phone attempts to return to the previously known voice VLAN. This is not applicable for the default VLAN.

Modes

DHCP server pool configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

- You must enter the MCIP address. The other parameters are optional.
- The `no` form of the command removes the parameters from the DHCP server pool.

Examples

The following example configures the MCIP address and MCPORT number for IP telephony voice.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp-server pool cabo
device(config-dhcp-cabo)# ip-telephony voice mcipadd 1.1.1.2 mcport 1719
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ip telnet source-interface**

Sets the lowest-numbered IP address configured on an interface as the device source for all Telnet packets.

**Syntax**

```
ip telnet source-interface { ethernet stack/slot/port | loopback loopback-num | management mgmt-num | ve ve-num }
```

```
no ip telnet source-interface { ethernet stack/slot/port | loopback loopback-num | management mgmt-num | ve ve-num }
```

**Command Default**

The default is the lowest-numbered IP address configured on the port through which the packet is sent.

**Parameters**

- **ethernet stack/slot/port**
  Configures the device source IP address for all Telnet packets as the IP address of the specified Ethernet interface.

- **loopback loopback-num**
  Configures the device source IP address for all Telnet packets as the IP address of the specified loopback interface.

- **management mgmt-num**
  Configures the device source IP address for all Telnet packets as the IP address of the specified management interface.

- **ve ve-num**
  Configures the device source IP address for all Telnet packets as the IP address of the specified Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can configure the Layer 3 switch to always use the lowest-numbered IP address on a specific Ethernet, loopback, or virtual interface as the source addresses for these packets. When configured, the Layer 3 switch uses the same IP address as the source for all packets of the specified type, regardless of the ports that actually sends the packets.

If your server is configured to accept packets only from specific IP addresses, you can use this configuration to simplify configuration of the server by configuring the device to always send the packets from the same link or source address.

If you specify a loopback interface as the single source for specified packets, servers can receive the packets regardless of the states of individual links. Thus, if a link to the server becomes unavailable but the client or server can be reached
through another link, the client or server still receives the packets, and the packets still have the source IP address of the loopback interface.

The **no** form of the command resets the source address of the packet as the lowest-numbered IP address on the interface that sends the packet.

### Examples

The following example configures the IP address of the Ethernet interface 1/1/1 as the source IP address for Telnet packets

```
device(config)# ip telnet source-interface ethernet 1/1/1
```
ip tcp burst-normal

Configures the threshold values for TCP SYN packets that are targeted at the router itself or passing through an interface.

Syntax

```
ip tcp burst-normal num-packets burst-max num-packets lockup time
no ip tcp burst-normal num-packets burst-max num-packets lockup time
```

Command Default

The threshold value is not configured.

Parameters

- **num-packets**
  - Configures the number of packets per second in normal burst mode. Valid values are from 1 through 100,000 packets per second.

- **burst-max num-packets**
  - Specifies the number of packets per second in maximum burst mode. Valid values are from 1 through 100,000 packets per second.

- **lockup time**
  - Configures the lockup period in seconds. Valid values are from 1 through 10,000 seconds.

Modes

- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

In a TCP SYN attack, an attacker floods a host with TCP SYN packets that have random source IP addresses. For each of these TCP SYN packets, the destination host responds with a SYN ACK packet and adds information to the connection queue. However, because the source host does not exist, no ACK packet is sent back to the destination host, and an entry remains in the connection queue until it ages out (after approximately one minute). If the attacker sends enough TCP SYN packets, the connection queue can fill up, and service can be denied to legitimate TCP connections.

To protect against TCP SYN attacks, you can configure the device to drop TCP SYN packets when excessive number of packets are encountered. You can set threshold values for TCP SYN packets that are targeted at the router itself or passing through an interface, and drop them when the thresholds are exceeded.

For Layer 3 router code, if the interface is part of a VLAN that has a router VE, you must configure TCP SYN attack protection at the VE level. When TCP SYN attack protection is configured at the VE level, it will apply to routed traffic only. It will not affect switched traffic.
NOTE
You must configure VLAN information for the port before configuring TCP SYN attack protection. You cannot change the VLAN configuration for a port on which TCP SYN attack protection is enabled.

NOTE
This command is available at the global configuration level on both chassis devices and compact devices. On chassis devices, this command is available at the interface level as well. This command is supported on Ethernet and Layer 3 interfaces.

The number of incoming TCP SYN packets per second is measured and compared to the threshold values as follows:

- If the number of TCP SYN packets exceeds the **burst-normal** value, the excess TCP SYN packets are dropped.
- If the number of TCP SYN packets exceeds the **burst-max** value, all TCP SYN packets are dropped for the number of seconds specified by the **lockup** value. When the lockup period expires, the packet counter is reset and measurement is restarted.

The **no** form of the command removes the threshold value set for TCP SYN packets.

**Examples**

The following example sets the threshold value for TCP SYN packets targeted at the router.

```
device(config)# ip tcp burst-normal 10 burst-max 100 lockup 300
```

The following example sets the threshold value for TCP SYN packets received on interface 1/1/1.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ip tcp burst-normal 10 burst-max 100 lockup 300
```

The following example sets the threshold value for TCP SYN packets received on VE 31.

```
device(config)# interface ve 31
device(config-vif-31)# ip tcp burst-normal 5000 burst-max 10000 lockup 300
```
ip tcp keepalive

Configures the time interval between TCP keepalive messages.

Syntax

```
ip tcp keepalive timeout interval-time num-messages
no ip tcp keepalive timeout interval-time num-messages
```

Command Default

The time interval between TCP keepalive messages is not configured.

Parameters

```
timeout
```
Configures the timeout in seconds to start sending keepalive messages. Set to 0 to disable the timeout.

```
interval-time
```
Configures the interval time in seconds between keepalive messages. Set to 0 to disable sending keepalive messages.

```
um-messages
```
Configures the number of keepalive messages to be sent before disconnecting.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables sending the keepalive messages. You can also set the `interval-time` variable as 0 to disable sending the keepalive messages.

Examples

The following example configures the interval between TCP keepalive messages as 5 seconds.

```
device(config)# ip tcp keepalive 10 5 2
```
ip tftp source-interface

Configures an interface as the source IP address from which TFTP sends and receives data and acknowledgments.

Syntax

```
ip tftp source-interface { ethernet stack-id/slot/port | loopback number | management number | ve number }
no ip tftp source-interface { ethernet stack-id/slot/port | loopback number | management number | ve number }
```

Command Default

A TFTP source interface is not configured.

When a management VRF is configured, TFTP sends and receives data and acknowledgments only through ports that belong to the management VRF and through the out-of-band management port.

Parameters

- **ethernet stack-id/slot/port**
  Specifies the Ethernet interface to be used as the source IP address.

- **loopback number**
  Specifies the loopback interface to be used as the source IP address.

- **management number**
  Specifies the management interface to be used as the source IP address.

- **ve number**
  Specifies the Virtual Ethernet interface to be used as the source IP address.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Any change in the management VRF configuration takes effect immediately for TFTP. You cannot make changes in the management VRF configuration while TFTP is in progress.

The TFTP source interface configuration command **ip tftp source-interface** should be compatible with the management VRF configuration.

The no form of the command removes the configured interface as the source IP address.

Examples

The following example configures an Ethernet interface as the source IP address for TFTP to send and receive data and acknowledgments.

```
device(config)# ip tftp source-interface ethernet 1/1/1
```
The following example configures a loopback interface as the source IP address for TFTP to send and receive data and acknowledgments.

device(config)# ip tftp source-interface loopback 1
ip ttl

Modifies the time-to-live (TTL) threshold value.

Syntax

```
ip ttl threshold-value
no ip ttl threshold-value
```

Command Default

The default value for the TTL threshold is 64.

Parameters

`threshold-value`

Sets the time TTL for packets on the network. The range is from 1 to 255 hops. The default is 64 hops.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The time to live (TTL) threshold prevents routing loops by specifying the maximum number of router hops an IP packet originated by the Layer 3 switch can travel through. Each device capable of forwarding IP that receives the packet decrements (decreases) the packet TTL by one. If a device receives a packet with a TTL of 1 and reduces the TTL to zero, the device drops the packet.

The `no` form of the command resets TTL to 64 hops.

Examples

The following example sets the TTL value to 25 hops.

```
device(config)# ip ttl 25
```
ip use-acl-on-arp

Configures the ARP module to check the source IP address of the ARP request packets received on the interface before applying the specified ACL policies to the packet (ACL ARP filtering).

Syntax

ip use-acl-on-arp [ acl-num ]
no ip use-acl-on-arp [ acl-num ]

Command Default

ACL ARP filtering is not enabled.

Parameters

 acl-num

Specifies an ACL number to explicitly specify the ACL to be used for filtering.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

ACL ARP filtering is not applicable to outbound traffic.

This command is available on devices running Layer 3 code. This filtering occurs on the management processor. The command is available on physical interfaces and virtual routing interfaces. ACLs used to filter ARP packets on a virtual routing interface can be inherited from a previous interface if the virtual routing interface is defined as a follower virtual routing interface. Only extended ACLs that use IP only can be used. If any other ACL is used, an error is displayed.

When the ip use-acl-on-arp command is configured, the ARP module checks the source IP address of the ARP request packets received on the interface. It then applies the specified ACL policies to the packet. Only the packet with the IP address that the ACL permits will be allowed to be written in the ARP table; those that are not permitted will be dropped.

ARP requests will not be filtered by ACLs if one of the following conditions occur:

- If the ACL is to be inherited from an IP ACL, but there is no IP ACL defined.
- An ACL ID is specified for the ip use-ACL-on-arp command, but no IP address or "any any" filtering criteria has been defined under the ACL ID.

The no form of the command disables the ACL ARP filtering.
Examples

The following example shows a complete ACL ARP configuration.

```
device(config)# access-list 101 permit ip host 192.168.2.2 any
device(config)# access-list 102 permit ip host 192.168.2.3 any
device(config)# access-list 103 permit ip host 192.168.2.4 any
device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# tag ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/2
device(config-vlan-2)# router-interface ve 2
device(config-vlan-2)# vlan 3
device(config-vlan-3)# tag ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/2
device(config-vlan-3)# router-int ve 3
device(config-vlan-3)# vlan 4
device(config-vlan-4)# tag ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/2
device(config-vlan-4)# router-int ve 4
device(config-vlan-4)# interface ve 2
device(config-ve-2)# ip access-group 101 in
device(config-ve-2)# ip address 192.168.2.1/24
device(config-ve-2)# ip use-acl-on-arp 103
device(config-ve-2)# exit
device(config)# interface ve 3
device(config-ve-3)# ip access-group 102 in
device(config-ve-3)# ip follow ve 2
device(config-ve-3)# ip use-acl-on-arp
device(config-ve-3)# exit
device(config-vlan-4)# interface ve 4
device(config-ve-4)# ip follow ve 2
device(config-ve-4)# ip use-acl-on-arp
device(config-ve-4)# exit
```
ip vrrp auth-type

Configures the type of authentication used on a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) interface.

Syntax

```
ip vrrp auth-type { no-auth | simple-text-auth auth-text }
no ip vrrp auth-type { no-auth | simple-text-auth auth-text }
```

Command Default

No authentication type is configured on a VRRP interface.

Parameters

- **no-auth**
  - Configures no authentication on the VRRP interface.

- **simple-text-auth auth-text**
  - Configures a simple text string as a password used for authenticating packets on the interface. The maximum length of the text string is 64 characters.

Modes

- Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If the **no-auth** option is configured, ensure that all interfaces on all devices that support the virtual router ID do not use authentication.

If the **simple-text-auth** option is configured, ensure that all interfaces on all devices that support the virtual router ID are configured to use simple password authentication with the same password.

The **no** form of this command removes the VRRP authentication from the interface.

**NOTE**

Authentication is not supported by VRRP-Ev3.

Examples

The following example configures no authentication on Ethernet interface 1/1/6.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp auth-type no-auth
```

```
The following example configures simple password authentication on Ethernet interface 1/1/6.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp auth-type simple-text-auth yourpwd
ip vrrp vrid

Configures an IPv4 Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual router identifier (VRID).

Syntax

ip vrrp vrid vrid
no ip vrrp vrid vrid

Command Default

A VRRP VRID does not exist.

Parameters

vrid

Configures a number for the IPv4 VRRP VRID. The range is from 1 through 255.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Before configuring this command, ensure that VRRP is enabled globally; otherwise, an error stating "Invalid input..." is displayed as you try to create a VRRP instance.

The no form of this command removes the IPv4 VRRP VRID from the configuration.

Examples

The following example configures VRRP virtual router ID 1.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip address 10.53.5.1/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# owner
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# ip-address 10.53.5.1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# activate
VRRP router 1 for this interface is activating
ip vrrp-extended auth-type

Configures the type of authentication used on a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol Extended (VRRP-E) interface.

Syntax

ip vrrp-extended auth-type { no-auth | simple-text-auth auth-text | md5-auth auth-text }

no ip vrrp-extended auth-type { no-auth | simple-text-auth auth-text | md5-auth auth-text }

Command Default

No authentication is configured for a VRRP-E interface.

Parameters

no-auth

Configures no authentication on the VRRP-E interface.

simple-text-auth auth-text

Configures a simple text string as a password used for authenticating packets on the interface. The maximum length of the text string is 64 characters.

md5-auth auth-text

Configures MD5 authentication on the interface. The maximum length of the text string is 64 characters.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If the simple-text-auth option is configured, ensure that all interfaces on all devices that support the virtual router ID are configured to use simple password authentication with the same password.

If the md5-auth option is configured, syslog and SNMP traps are generated if a packet is being dropped due to MD5 authentication failure. Using MD5 authentication implies that the software does not need to run checksum verification on the receiving device and can rely on the authentication code (message digest 5 algorithm) to verify the integrity of the VRRP-E message header.

Use the show run command with appropriate parameters to display the encrypted password; use the enable password-display command to display the unencrypted password.

If the no-auth option is configured, ensure that all interfaces on all devices that support the virtual router ID do not use authentication.

The no form of this command removes the VRRP-E authentication from the interface.

NOTE

Authentication is not supported by VRRP-Ev3.
Examples

The following example configures no authentication on Ethernet interface 1/1/6.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp-extended
device(config-vrrpe-router)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp-extended auth-type no-auth
```

The following example configures simple password authentication on Ethernet interface 1/1/6.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp-extended
device(config-vrrpe-router)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp-extended auth-type simple-text-auth yourpwd
```

The following example configures MD5 authentication on Ethernet interface 1/1/6. When MD5 authentication is configured, a syslog message is displayed.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp-extended
device(config-vrrpe-router)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp-extended auth-type md5-auth lyk28d3j
```

Aug 10 18:17:39 VRRP: Configuration VRRP_CONFIG_MD5_AUTHENTICATION request received
Aug 10 18:17:39 VRRP: Port 1/1/6, VRID 2 - send advertisement
Ver:3 Type:1 Vrid:2 Pri:240 #IP:1 AuthType:2 Adv:1 Chksum:0x0000
HMAC-MD5 CODE:[000000000000000000400010]
IpAddr: 10.53.5.1
ip vrrp-extended vrid


Syntax

ip vrrp-extended vrid vrid
no ip vrrp-extended vrid vrid

Command Default

A VRRP-E VRID does not exist.

Parameters

vrid

Configures a number for the IPv4 VRRP-E VRID. The range is from 1 through 255.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Before configuring this command, ensure that VRRP-E is enabled globally; otherwise an error stating “Invalid input...” is displayed as you try to create a VRRP-E instance.

The no form of this command removes the IPv4 VRRP-E VRID from the configuration.

Examples

The following example configures VRRP-E VRID 1.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp-extended
device(config-vrrpe-router)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip address 10.53.10.1/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp-extended vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# backup priority 50 track-priority 10
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# ip-address 10.53.10.254
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# activate
ipsec profile

Creates an IP security (IPsec) profile and enters IPsec profile configuration mode.

Syntax

`ipsec profile name`
`no ipsec profile name`

Command Default

No IPsec profile is configured.

Parameters

`name`
Specifies the name of an IPsec profile.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

An IPsec profile defines parameters for encrypting communications between IPsec peer devices.

After configuration, an IPsec profile is activated by attaching it to an IPsec virtual tunnel interface (VTI) by using the `tunnel protection ipsec profile` command in tunnel interface configuration mode.

The `no` form of the command removes the specified IPsec profile configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to create an IPsec profile named `ipsec_profile` and enters IPsec profile configuration mode for the profile.

```
device(config)# ipsec profile ipsec_profile
device(config-ipsec-profile-ipsec_profile)#
```

History

<table>
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<td>8.0.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ipsec proposal

Creates an IP security (IPsec) proposal and enters IPsec proposal configuration mode.

Syntax

ipsec proposal name

Parameters

name

Specifies the name of an IPsec proposal.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

An IPsec proposal defines an encryption algorithm, encapsulation mode, and transform set used to negotiate with a data path peer. An IPsec proposal is activated by attaching it to an IPsec profile.

There is a default IPsec proposal (def-ipsec-prop) that is defined at IPsec initialization and has the following settings:

- transform: ESP
- encapsulation-mode: Tunnel
- encryption-algorithm: AES-GCM-256

Use the ipsec proposal command to configure any additional IPsec proposals.

The no form of the command removes any IPsec proposal configuration other than the default IPsec proposal configuration.

The default IPsec proposal cannot be removed.

Examples

The following example creates an IPSec proposal named ipsec_proposal and enters IPSec proposal configuration mode for the proposal.

device(config)# ipsec proposal ipsec_proposal
device(config-ipsec-proposal-ipsec_proposal)#

History

<table>
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</table>
ipv6 access-list

Configures an IPv6 access control list (ACL) and enters IPv6 access list configuration mode.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ipv6 access-list acl-name
no ipv6 access-list acl-name
```

**Command Default**

The IPv6 ACL is not configured.

**Parameters**

- `acl-name`
  Specifies the ACL name, which must contain at least one alphabetic character.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

An ACL name must be unique among IPv6 and IPv4 ACLs.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured IPv6 ACL.

**Examples**

The following example configures an IPv6 ACL named "acl1".

```plaintext
device(config)# ipv6 access-list acl1
device(config-ipv6-access-list acl1)#
```
**ipv6 address**

Configures an IPv6 address for an interface.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 address ipv6-prefix [ anycast | eui-64 ]
no ipv6 address ipv6-prefix [ anycast | eui-64 ]
ipv6 address ipv6-address link-local
no ipv6 address ipv6-address link-local
```

**Command Default**

An IPv6 address is not configured.

**Parameters**

- **ipv6-prefix**
  Specifies the IPv6 prefix address in the format X::X::X::/M.

- **anycast**
  Configures an address as an anycast address.

- **eui-64**
  Configures the global address with an EUI-64 interface ID in the low-order 64 bits. The interface ID is automatically constructed in IEEE EUI-64 format using the interface's MAC address.

- **ipv6-address**
  Specifies the IPv6 address.

- **link-local**
  Configures the address as a link-local address.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command removes the IPv6 address.

**Examples**

The following example configures an IPv6 address for the tunnel interface.

```
device(config)# interface tunnel 1
device(config-tnif-1)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:384d:34::/64 eui-64
```
**ipv6 cache-lifetime**

Configures the IPv6 cache-aging lifetime.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 cache-lifetime interval
no ipv6 cache-lifetime interval
```

**Command Default**

Cache aging is enabled except on the Ruckus ICX 7750.

**Parameters**

`interval`

Specifies the cache timeout interval in seconds. The default is 300 seconds.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of this command disables cache aging.

On the Ruckus ICX 7750, cache aging is disabled by default. You must ... to enable it.

**Examples**

This example sets the cache-aging interval to 17 seconds.

```
Device (config) # ipv6 cache-lifetime 17
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
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</table>
**ipv6 default-gateway**

Configures the IPv6 address of the default gateway.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 default-gateway ipv6-address
no ipv6 default-gateway
```

**Parameters**

*ipv6-address*

The IPv6 address of the default gateway.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

A device should have an IPv6 default gateway, for the following reasons:

- Although IPv6 discovers neighbors and routes dynamically, in some cases Router Advertisement (RA) and Router Solicitation (RS) operations are disabled and a default gateway is required to send traffic.
- Management devices (for example, TFTP servers, Telnet or SSH clients) are not members of the same subnet as the management IPv6 address.

If a management VLAN is not configured, the device can have only one IPv6 default gateway in the global configuration.

**NOTE**

If a management VLAN is configured (by means of the `default-ipv6-gateway` command in VLAN configuration mode), the device can have a maximum of 5 IPv6 default gateways with a metric (1 through 5) under the management VLAN.

Configured gateway addresses and the default gateway address must be in same subnet.

Use the `no` form of the command to remove the IPv6 address and disable the default gateway.

**Examples**

The following example configures the IPv6 address of the IPv6 default gateway without a management VLAN configuration.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 default-gateway 2001:DB8::/32
```

The following example removes and disables the IPv6 default gateway.

```
device(config)# no ipv6 default-gateway 2001:DB8::/32
```
**Commands I**

**ipv6 default-gateway**

## History

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</table>

## Related Commands

default-ipv6-gateway
**ipv6 dhcp-relay destination**

Enables the IPv6 DHCP relay agent function and specifies the IPv6 address as a destination address to which the client messages are forwarded.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 dhcp-relay destination ipv6-address [ outgoing-interface { ethernet stack/slot/port | tunnel tunnel-id | ve ve-num }]
```

```
no ipv6 dhcp-relay destination ipv6-address [ outgoing-interface { ethernet stack/slot/port | tunnel tunnel-id | ve ve-num }]
```

**Command Default**

The IPv6 DHCP relay agent function is disabled.

**Parameters**

- `ipv6-address`
  Specifies the IPv6 address as a destination address to which the client messages can be forwarded.

- `outgoing-interface`
  Configures the interface on which DHCPv6 packet will be relayed.

- `ethernet stack/slot/port`
  Specifies the Ethernet interface on which DHCPv6 packet will be relayed.

- `tunnel tunnel-id`
  Specifies the tunnel interface on which DHCPv6 packet will be relayed.

- `ve ve-num`
  Specifies the Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface on which DHCPv6 packet will be relayed.

**Modes**

- Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command removes the DHCP relay agent from the interface.

You can configure up to 16 relay destination addresses on an interface.
Examples

The following example enables the DHCPv6 relay agent function and specifies the relay destination (the DHCP server) address on an interface.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/3
device(config-if-e10000-1/2/3)# ipv6 dhcp-relay destination 2001::2
device(config-if-e10000-1/2/3)# ipv6 dhcp-relay destination fe80::224:38ff:febb:e3c0 outgoing-interface ethernet 1/2/5

History

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<td>Support for this command was added in 08.0.30 and later releases.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**ipv6 dhcp-relay distance**

Assigns the administrative distance to IPv6 DHCP static routes installed in the IPv6 route table for the delegated prefixes on the interface.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 dhcp-relay distance value
no ipv6 dhcp-relay distance value
```

**Command Default**

The administrative distance is not assigned.

**Parameters**

`value`

Assigns the administrative distance to DHCPv6 static routes on the interface. The range is from 1 through 255. If the value is set to 255, then the delegated prefixes for this interface will not be installed in the IPv6 static route table.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of the command sets the parameter to a default value of 10.

The administrative distance value must be set so that it does not replace the same IPv6 static route configured by the user.

**Examples**

The following example sets the administrative distance value to 25.

```
device(config-if-eth2/1)# ipv6 dhcp-relay distance 25
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>
ipv6 dhcp-relay include-options

Includes the parameters on the IPv6 DHCP relay agent messages.

Syntax

ipv6 dhcp-relay include-options [ interface-id ] [ remote-id ] [ link-layer-option ]

no ipv6 dhcp-relay include-options [ interface-id ] [ remote-id ] [ link-layer-option ]

Command Default

The parameters are not included on the IPv6 DHCP relay agent messages.

Parameters

interface-id
Includes the interface-ID parameter (option 18) in the IPv6 DHCP relay agent messages.

remote-id
Includes the remote-ID (option 37) parameter in the IPv6 DHCP relay agent messages.

link-layer-option
Includes the client link layer address (option 79) in the relay-forward messages.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The interface-ID parameter on the DHCPv6 relay forward message is used to identify the interface on which the client message is received. By default, this parameter is included only when the client message is received with the link-local source address.

You can enter either one or all of the include options as identifiers to specify in the relay-forward message.

The no form of the command disables the relay agent include options parameters.

Examples

The following example includes the link-layer-option parameter on the DHCPv6 relay agent messages.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/3
device(config-if-eth-1/1/3)# ipv6 dhcp-relay include-options link-layer-option
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10d</td>
<td>This command was introduced with support for the <code>interface-id</code> option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command (with the <code>interface-id</code> keyword) was added in 08.0.30 and later releases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>Included support for <code>remote-id</code> and <code>link-layer-option</code> keywords.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ipv6 dhcp-relay maximum-delegated-prefixes

Sets the number of delegated prefixes that can be learned at the global and interface levels.

Syntax

ipv6 dhcp-relay maximum-delegated-prefixes value
no ipv6 dhcp-relay maximum-delegated-prefixes value

Command Default

The DHCPv6 Relay Agent Prefix Delegation Notification is enabled when the DHCPv6 relay agent feature is enabled on the interface.

Parameters

value

Limits the maximum number of prefixes that can be learned at the global level. The range is from 0 through 512. The global level default value is 500 while the interface level default is 100.

Modes

Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command sets the parameter to the default value of the specified platform.

You can disable the DHCPv6 Relay Agent Prefix Delegation Notification at the system or the interface level by setting ipv6 dhcp-relay maximum-delegated prefixes to 0 at the system or interface level.

The sum of all the delegated prefixes that can be learned at the interface level is limited by the system maximum. Make sure that there is enough free space in the flash memory to save information about delegated prefixes in flash on both the active and standby management processors.

Examples

The following example sets the maximum delegated prefixes to 500 at the global level.

device(config)# ipv6 dhcp-relay maximum-delegated-prefixes 500

The following example sets the maximum delegated prefixes to 100 at the interface level.

device(config)# config int e 1/2/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/2/1)# ipv6 dhcp-relay maximum-delegated-prefixes 100
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10d</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added in 08.0.30 and later releases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ipv6 dhcp6 snooping

Enables DHCPv6 snooping on a VLAN.

Syntax

ipv6 dhcp6 snooping vlan id
no ipv6 dhcp6 snooping vlan id

Command Default

DHCPv6 snooping is disabled by default.

Parameters

vlan id

Specifies the ID of a configured client or DHCPv6 server VLAN.

Modes

Global configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables DHCPv6 snooping on the VLAN.

DHCPv6 snooping must be enabled on the client and the DHCPv6 server VLANs.

Examples

The following example enables DHCPv6 snooping on VLAN 2.

device(config)# ipv6 dhcp6 snooping vlan 2
**ipv6 dns server-address**

Configures IPv6 DNS server address.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 dns server-address ipv6-address [ ipv6-address ... ]
no ipv6 dns server-address ipv6-address [ ipv6-address ... ]
```

**Command Default**

IPv6 DNS server addresses are not configured.

**Parameters**

`ipv6-address`

Specifies the IPv6 address of the DNS server. You can specify up to four DNS server IPv6 address in the same command line.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

IPv6 defines new DNS record types to resolve queries for domain names to IPv6 addresses, as well as IPv6 addresses to domain names. Ruckus devices running IPv6 software support AAAA DNS records, which are defined in RFC 1886.

AAAA DNS records are analogous to the A DNS records used with IPv4. They store a complete IPv6 address in each record. AAAA records have a type value of 28.

The `no` form of the command removes the DNS server address.

**Examples**

The following example configures an IPv6 DNS server address.

```
device(config)# ipv6 dns server-address 2001:DB8::1
```
ipv6 enable

Enables IPv6.

Syntax

ipv6 enable
no ipv6 enable

Command Default

IPv6 is enabled by default in the Layer 2 switch code.
IPv6 is disabled by default in the router code.

Modes

Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

IPv6 is enabled by default in the Layer 2 switch code. If desired, you can disable IPv6 on a global basis on a device running the switch code.
IPv6 is disabled by default in the router code and must be configured on each interface that will support IPv6. In router code, the ipv6 enable command enables IPv6 on the switch and specifies that the interface is assigned an automatically computed link-local address
Before an IPv6 ACL can be applied to an interface, it must first be created, and then IPv6 must be enabled on that interface.
The no form of the command disables IPv6 on the interface.

Examples

The following example re-enables the IPv6 after it has been disabled.

device(config)# ipv6 enable

The following example enables IPv6 on Ethernet interface 1/1/1.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ipv6 enable
ipv6 hitless-route-purge-timer

Configures the timer to set the duration for which the routes should be preserved after switchover.

Syntax

```
ipv6 hitless-route-purge-timer seconds
no ipv6 hitless-route-purge-timer seconds
```

Command Default

The default timer setting is 45 seconds.

Parameters

```
seconds
```

Specifies the time after switchover to start IPv6 route purge. The value can range from 2 to 600 seconds.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command removes the configured value and sets the timer to the default 45 seconds.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the IPv6 hitless purge timer to 75 seconds.

```
device(config)# ipv6 hitless-route-purge-timer 60
```
**ipv6 hop-limit**

Configures the maximum number of hops an IPv6 packet can traverse.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 hop-limit number
no ipv6 hop-limit number
```

**Command Default**

By default, the maximum number of hops an IPv6 packet can traverse is 64.

**Parameters**

`number`

Specifies the maximum number of hops an IPv6 packet can traverse. Valid values are 0 through 255. The default value is 64.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command resets the maximum number of hops an IPv6 packet can traverse to 64.

**Examples**

The following example configures the maximum number of hops an IPv6 packet can traverse to 70.

```
device(config)# ipv6 hop-limit 70
```
**ipv6 icmp error-interval**

Configures ICMP rate limiting, that is, the rate at which IPv6 ICMP error messages are sent out on a network.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 icmp error-interval interval [ size ]
no ipv6 icmp error-interval interval [ size ]
```

**Command Default**

ICMP rate limiting is enabled by default.

**Parameters**

- **interval**
  - Specifies the interval in milliseconds at which tokens are placed in the bucket. Valid values are 0 through 2147483647 and the default value is 100 milliseconds. Setting the value to 0 disables ICMP rate limiting.

- **size**
  - Specifies the maximum number of tokens stored in the bucket. Valid values are 1 to 200 and the default is 10 tokens.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can limit the rate at which IPv6 ICMP error messages are sent out on a network. IPv6 ICMP implements a token bucket algorithm.

To illustrate how this algorithm works, imagine a virtual bucket that contains a number of tokens. Each token represents the ability to send one ICMP error message. Tokens are placed in the bucket at a specified interval until the maximum number of tokens allowed in the bucket is reached. For each error message that ICMP sends, a token is removed from the bucket. If ICMP generates a series of error messages, messages can be sent until the bucket is empty. If the bucket is empty of tokens, error messages cannot be sent until a new token is placed in the bucket.

If you configure the interval value to a number that does not evenly divide into 100000 (100 milliseconds), the system rounds up the value to a next higher value that does divide evenly into 100000. For example, if you specify an interval value of 150, the system rounds up the value to 200.

The no form of the command disables ICMP rate limiting.

**Examples**

The following example configures the interval to 1000 milliseconds and the number of tokens to 100 tokens.

```
device(config)# ipv6 icmp error-interval 1000 100
```
ipv6 icmp fragment_header_bit

Sets the atomic fragment header bit when the maximum transmission unit (MTU) is less than or equal to 1280.

Syntax

ipv6 icmp fragment_header_bit
no ipv6 fragment_header_bit

Command Default

Disabled by default.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command only if USG IPV6 functionality is needed.
The no form of the command restores the default.

Examples

The following example configures the fragment header bit.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 icmp fragment_header_bit

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ipv6 icmp source-route

Generates ICMP parameter problem message for source routed IPv6 packet.

Syntax

ipv6 icmp source-route

no ipv6 icmp source-route

Command Default

By default, when the router drops a source-routed packet, it sends an ICMP Parameter Problem (type 4), Header Error (code 0) message to the packet's source address, pointing to the unrecognized routing type.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The IPv6 specification (RFC 2460) specifies support for IPv6 source-routed packets using a type 0 Routing extension header, requiring device and host to process the type 0 routing extension header. However, this requirement may leave a network open to a DoS attack. A security enhancement disables sending IPv6 source-routed packets to IPv6 devices. (This enhancement conforms to RFC 5095.)

By default, when the router drops a source-routed packet, it sends an ICMP Parameter Problem (type 4), Header Error (code 0) message to the packet's source address, pointing to the unrecognized routing type.

The no form of the command disables the ICMP error messages for source routed IPv6 packet.

Examples

The following example disables the ICMP error messages for source routed IPv6 packet.

device(config)# no ipv6 icmp source-route

The following example re-enables the ICMP error messages for source routed IPv6 packet.

device(config)# ipv6 icmp source-route
**ipv6 load-sharing**


**Syntax**

```
ipv6 load-sharing [ num ]
no ipv6 load-sharing [ num ]
```

**Command Default**

ECMP load-sharing for IPv6 is enabled and allows traffic to be balanced across up to four equal paths.

**Parameters**

`num`

Specifies the number of load-sharing paths. The value can range from 2 through 8. The default value is 4.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

If you want to re-enable the feature after disabling it, you must specify the number of load-sharing paths. The `no` form of the command sets the load-sharing path to the default value of 4.

**Examples**

The following example sets the number of ECMP load-sharing paths for IPv6 to 6.

```
device(config)# ipv6 load-sharing 6
```
**ipv6 max-mroute**

Configures the maximum number of IPv6 multicast routes that are supported.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 max-mroute num
no ipv6 max-mroute num
```

**Command Default**

No maximum number of supported routes is configured.

**Parameters**

`num`

Configures the maximum number of multicast routes supported.

**Modes**

VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command restores the default (no maximum number of supported routes is configured).

**Examples**

The following example configures the maximum number of 20 supported IPv6 multicast routes on the VRF named `my_vrf`.

```
Device(config)# vrf my_vrf
Device(config)# address-family ipv6
Device(config-vrf)# ipv6 max-mroute 20
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ipv6 mld group-membership-time

Specifies the multicast listener discovery (MLD) group membership time for the default VRF or for a specified VRF.

Syntax

ipv6 mld group-membership-time num

no ipv6 mld group-membership-time num

Command Default

An MLD group will remain active on an interface in the absence of a group report for 260 seconds, by default.

Parameters

num

Number in seconds, from 5 through 26000.

Modes

Global configuration mode.

VRF configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command resets the group membership time interval to the default of 260 seconds.

Group membership time defines how long a group will remain active on an interface in the absence of a group report.

Examples

This example specifies an MLD group membership time of 2000 seconds for the default VRF.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 mld group-membership-time 2000

This example specifies an MLD group membership time of 2000 seconds for a specified VRF.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router pim vrf blue
device(config-ipv6-pim-router-vrf-blue)# ipv6 mld group-membership-time 2000
ipv6 mld llqi

Configures the multicast listener discovery (MLD) last listener query interval.

Syntax

ipv6 mld llqi seconds

no ipv6 mld llqi seconds

Command Default

The MLD last listener query interval is 1 second.

Parameters

seconds

specifies the number in seconds, of MLD group addresses available for all VRFs. The range is 1 through 25; the default is 1.

Modes

Global configuration mode

VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default MLD last listener query interval.

Any MLD group memberships exceeding the group limit are not processed.

The last listener query interval is the maximum response delay inserted into multicast address-specific queries sent in response to Done messages, and is also the amount of time between multicast address-specific query messages. When a device receives an MLD Version 1 leave message or an MLD Version 2 state-change report, it sends out a query and expects a response within the time specified by the last listener query interval. Configuring a lower value for the last listener query interval allows members to leave groups faster.

Examples

This example configures a last listener query interval of 5 seconds.

Device(config)# ipv6 mld llqi 5

This example configures a last listener query interval of 5 seconds for a VRF.

Device(config)# ipv6 router pim vrf blue
Device(config-ipv6-pim-router-vrf-blue)# ipv6 mld llqi 5
**ipv6 mld max-group-address**

Configures the maximum number of MLD group addresses for VRFs.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 mld max-group-address num
no ipv6 mld max-group-address num
```

**Command Default**

The default value is 4096.

**Parameters**

`num`

Specifies the maximum number of MLD group addresses available, either for the default VRF or for the specified VRF. The range is 1 through 8192.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

VRF configuration sub-mode

**Usage Guidelines**

If the `no` form of this command is configured, the maximum number of MLD group addresses is reset to the default. Any MLD group memberships exceeding the group limit are not processed.

**Examples**

The following example configures a maximum of 1000 MLD group addresses for the default VRF.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 mld max-group-address 1000
```

The following example configures a maximum of 1000 MLD group addresses for the VRF named blue.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router pim vrf blue
device(config-ipv6-pim-router-vrf-blue)# ipv6 mld max-group-address 1000
```
ipv6 mld max-response-time

Configures the maximum time a multicast listener has to respond to queries for the default virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance or for a specified VRF.

Syntax

ipv6 mld max-response-time num
no ipv6 mld max-response-time num

Command Default

If this command is not configured, the maximum time a multicast listener has to respond to queries is 10 seconds.

Parameters

num

specifies the maximum time, in seconds, a multicast listener has to respond. The range is 1 through 25; the default is 10.

Modes

Global configuration mode
VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If the no form of this command is configured, the maximum time a multicast listener has to respond to queries is 10 seconds.

Examples

The following example configures the maximum time a multicast listener has to respond to queries to 20 seconds.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 mld max-response-time 20

The following example configures the maximum time a multicast listener has to respond to queries to 20 seconds for the VRF named vpn1.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# vrf vpn1
Device(config-vrf-vpn1)# address-family ipv6
device(config)# ipv6 mld max-response-time 20
**ipv6 mld port-version**

Configures the multicast listening discovery (MLD) version on a virtual Ethernet interface.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 mld port-version version-number
no ipv6 mld port-version
```

**Command Default**

The port uses the MLD version configured globally.

**Parameters**

```
version-number
```

Specifies the MLD version, 1 or 2.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command restores the MLD version configured globally.

**Examples**

This example configures MLD version 2 on virtual Ethernet interface 10.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 10
device(config-vif-10)# ipv6 mld port-version 2
```
ipv6 mld query-interval

Configures the frequency at which multicast listening discovery (MLD) query messages are sent.

Syntax

ipv6 mld query-interval num

no ipv6 mld query-interval num

Command Default

125 seconds

Parameters

num

Number in seconds, from 2 through 3600. The default is 125.

Modes

Global configuration mode.
VRF configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command resets the query interval to the default of 125 seconds.
You must specify a query-interval value that is greater than the interval configured by the ipv6 mld max-response-time command.

Examples

This example sets the MLD query interval to 50 seconds.

Device(config)# ipv6 mld query-interval 50

This example sets the MLD query interval for a VRF to 50 seconds.

Device(config)# ipv6 router pim vrf blue
Device(config-ipv6-pim-router-vrf-blue)# ipv6 mld query-interval 50
ipv6 mld robustness

Configures the number of times that the device sends each multicast listening discovery (MLD) message from an interface.

Syntax

```
ipv6 mld robustness num
no ipv6 mld robustness num
```

Command Default

The MLD robustness is 2 seconds.

Parameters

`num`

Number in seconds, from 2 through 7. The default is 2.

Modes

- Global configuration mode.
- VRF configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command resets the query interval to the default of 2 seconds. Configure a higher value to ensure high MLD reliability.

Examples

This example configures the MLD robustness to 3 seconds.

```
Device(config)# ipv6 mld robustness 3
```

This example configures the MLD robustness for a VRF to 3 seconds.

```
Device(config)# ipv6 router pim vrf blue
Device(config-ipv6-pim-router-vrf-blue)# ipv6 mld robustness 3
```
**ipv6 mld static-group**

Configures one or more physical ports to be a permanent (static) member of a multicast listening discovery (MLD) group based on the range or count.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 mld static-group multicast-group-addr [ count count-number | to multicast-group-addr ] [ ethernet stack-id/slot/portnum ] [ ethernet stack-id/slot/portnum to ethernet stack-id/slot/portnum ]
```

```
no ipv6 mld static-group multicast-group-addr [ count count-number | to multicast-group-addr ] [ ethernet stack-id/slot/portnum ] [ ethernet stack-id/slot/portnum to ethernet stack-id/slot/portnum ]
```

**Command Default**

The port is not added to MLD group.

**Parameters**

- `ip-addr`
  - The address of the static MLD group.
- `count count-number`
  - Specifies the number of static MLD groups. The range is 2 through 256.
- `to`
  - Specifies a range of addresses.
- `ethernet stack-id/slot/portnum`
  - Specifies the ID of the physical port that will be a member of the MLD group. On standalone devices specify the interface ID in the format slot/port-id; on stacked devices you must also specify the stack ID, in the format stack-id/slot/port-id. You can configure a single port or a list of ports, separated by a space.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of this command removes the port or ports from the MLD group.

You can specify as many port numbers as you want to include in the static group.

For a virtual routing interface (ve), specify the physical Ethernet ports on which to add the group address.
Examples

The following example configures two static groups, starting from ff0d::1, without having to receive an MLDv1 report on a virtual Ethernet interface,

```
  device# configure terminal
  device(config)# interface ethernet 10000 1/1/2
  device(config-if-e10000-1/1/2)# ipv6 mld static-group ff0d::1 count 2
```

The following example configures two static MLD groups, starting from ff0d::1, using the **to** keyword.

```
  device# configure terminal
  device(config)# interface ethernet 10000 1/1/2
  device(config-if-e10000-1/1/2)# ipv6 mld static-group ff0d::1 to ff0d::2
```

The following example configures two static MLD groups on virtual ports starting from ff0d::1 using the **count** keyword.

```
  device# configure terminal
  device(config)# interface ve 10
  device(config-vif-10)# ipv6 mld static-group ff0d::1 count 2 ethernet 1/5/2
```

The following example configures two static groups on virtual ports starting from ff0d::1 using the **to** keyword.

```
  device# configure terminal
  device(config)# interface ve 10
  device(config-vif-10)# ipv6 mld static-group ff0d::1 to ff0d::2 ethernet 1/5/2
```
ipv6 mld tracking

Enables multicast listening discovery (MLD) tracking on a virtual interface.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 mld tracking
no ipv6 mld tracking
```

**Command Default**

Multicast tracking is disabled on the virtual interface.

**Modes**

Virtual interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of this command restores the default; tracking is disabled.

When MLD tracking is enabled, a Layer 3 device tracks all clients that send membership reports. When a Leave message is received from the last client, the device immediately stops forwarding to the physical port, without waiting 3 seconds to confirm that no other clients still want the traffic.

**Examples**

This example enables multicast tracking on a virtual interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 13
device(config-vif-13)# ipv6 mld tracking
```
**ipv6 mld version**

Configures the multicast listening discovery (MLD) version for snooping on an interface.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 mld version { 1 | 2 }
no ipv6 mld version { 1 | 2 }
```

**Command Default**

MLD Version 1 is configured.

**Parameters**

2. Configures MLD version 2.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode
- IPv6 PIM router configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The default MLD version when PIM Sparse Mode (PIM-SM) is enabled on an interface is MLDv1. You must configure the version 2 to enable MLDv2.

The **no** form of this command restores the default, that is, 1.

**Examples**

The following example configures MLD version 2 globally.

```
device(config)# ipv6 mld version 2
```

The following example configures MLD version 2 for a specified VRF.

```
device(config)# ipv6 router pim vrf blue
device(config-ipv6-pim-router-vrf-blue)# ipv6 mld version 2
```

The following example configures MLD version 2 on an interface.

```
device(config)# interface ve 10
device(config-vif-10)# ipv6 mld version 2
```
The following example enables MLDv2.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# ipv6 mld version 2
**ipv6 mroute**

Configures a static IPv6 route to direct multicast traffic along a specific path.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 mroute [ vrf vrf-name ] ipv6-address-prefix/prefix-length { ethernet unit l slot l port | ve l num | tunnel num } [cost ]
[ distance distance-value ] [ name name ]

no ipv6 mroute [ vrf vrf-name ] ipv6-address-prefix/prefix-length { ethernet unit l slot l port | ve l num | tunnel num }
[ cost ] [ distance distance-value ] [ name name ]
```

**Command Default**

No static IPv6 multicast route is configured.

**Parameters**

- `vrf vrf-name`
  - Configures a static mroute for this virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) route.

- `ipv6-address-prefix/prefix-length`
  - Configures the destination IPv6 address and prefix for which the route should be added.

- `ethernet unit l slot l port`
  - Configures an Ethernet interface as the route path.

- `ve l num`
  - Configures a virtual interface as the route path.

- `tunnel num`
  - Configures a tunnel interface as the route path.

- `cost`
  - Configures a metric for comparing the route to other static routes in the IPv6 static route table that have the same destination. The range is 1 to 16; the default is 1.

- `distance distance-value`
  - Configures the route's administrative distance. The range is 1 to 255. The default is 1.

- `name name`
  - Name for this static route.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode
- VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of this command deletes a previously configured static multicast route.
The ethernet unit/slot/port designation for the destination does not apply to PIM SM.
Connected routes on PIM-enabled interfaces are automatically added to the mRTM table.

Examples

The following example configures a static IPv6 mroute to directly connected network 2020::0/120 on virtual interface ve 130.

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# ipv6 mroute 2020::0/120 ve 130
```

The following example configures a static IPv6 mroute within a VRF called vpn1. The VRF has a route descriptor of 100:200. IPv6 addressing is specified for the VRF. The static multicast route has a destination of 2001:0DB8:0:1::1/120, and the address of the next hop gateway is 5100::192:1:1:1.

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
Device(config)# vrf vpn1
Device (config-vrf-vpn1)# rd 100:200
Device (config-vrf-vpn1)# address-family ipv6
Device (config-vrf-vpn1-ipv6)# ipv6 mroute 2001:0DB8:0:1::1/120 5100::192:1:1:1
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ipv6 mroute (next hop)

Configures a static IPv6 multicast route (mroute) with a next hop.

Syntax

```
ipv6 mroute [vrf vrf-name] ipv6-address-prefix/prefix-length next-hop address [cost] [distance distance-value] [name name]
```

```
o ipv6 mroute [vrf vrf-name] ipv6-address-prefix/prefix-length next-hop address [cost] [distance distance-value] [name name]
```

Command Default

No next-hop static IPv6 multicast route is configured.

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Confirms a static mroute for this virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) route.

- **ipv6-address-prefix/prefix-length**
  Configures the destination IPv6 address and prefix for which the route should be added.

- **next-hop address**
  Configures a next-hop address as the route path.

- **cost**
  Configures a metric for comparing the route to other static routes in the static route table that have the same destination. The range is 1-16; the default is 1.

- **distance distance-value**
  Configures the route's administrative distance. The range is 1 to 255; the default is 1.

- **name name**
  Name for this static route.

Modes

VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of this command deletes a previously configured next-hop static IPv6 multicast route.

Examples

The following example configures a next-hop static multicast IPv6 route to network 2020::0/120 with 2022::0/120 as the next hop.

```
Device(config-vrf)# ipv6 mroute 2020::0/120 2022::0/120
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ipv6 mroute next-hop-enable-default

Enables the option to use the default multicast route (mroute) to resolve a static IPv6 mroute next hop.

Syntax

ipv6 mroute [vrf vrf-name] next-hop-enable-default
no ipv6 mroute [vrf vrf-name] next-hop-enable-default

Command Default

IPv6 multicast static routes are not resolved using the default multicast static route.

Parameters

vrf vrf-name

Configures a static mroute for the specified virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) route.

Modes

Global configuration mode
VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Before configuring an IPv6 multicast static route, you must enable the forwarding of IPv6 traffic on the Layer 3 switch using the ipv6 unicast-routing command and must enable IPv6 on at least one interface by configuring an IPv6 address or explicitly enabling IPv6 on that interface.

The no form of the command disables IPv6 static route next-hop resolution through the default route. If a VRF is configured, the no form of the command removes the static IPv6 route configuration from the VRF.

Examples

The following example configures static routing next-hop recursion to three levels (the default). It configures the network default static route and allows it to resolve other static routes.

NOTE
You can specify a level of recursion up to 10.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 mroute next-hop-recursion
device(config)# ipv6 mroute 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
device(config)# ipv6 mroute next-hop-enable-default
The following example enables the VRF named vpn1 to resolve an IPv6 multicast static route through the default IPv6 multicast static route, after configuring IPv6 on the device, setting a route descriptor for the VPN, and specifying IPv6 addressing be used on the VPN.

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
Device(config)# vrf vpn1
Device (config-vrf-vpn1)# rd 100:200
Device (config-vrf-vpn1)# address-family ipv6
Device(config-vrf)# ipv6 mroute next-hop-enable-default
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ipv6 mroute next-hop-recursion**

Configures the recursion level for resolving an IPv6 multicast static route static.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 mroute [ vrf vrf-name ] next-hop-recursion [ number ]
no ipv6 mroute [ vrf vrf-name ] next-hop-recursion [ number ]
```

**Command Default**

By default, only the local IPv6 address table is consulted to resolve the next hop toward a multicast static route destination.

**Parameters**

- `vrf vrf-name`
  Specifies the VRF that contains the next-hop router (gateway) for the route.
- `number`
  Specifies the level of recursion for address lookup. The range is 1 through 10. If no number is specified, the default value is 3.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode
- VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Before configuring a static IPv6 route, you must enable the forwarding of IPv6 traffic on the Layer 3 switch using the `ipv6 unicast-routing` command and must enable IPv6 on at least one interface by configuring an IPv6 address or explicitly enabling IPv6 on that interface.

The `no` form of the command disables IPv6 multicast static route next-hop recursion. If a VRF is configured, the `no` form of the command removes the static IPv6 route configuration from the VRF.

**Examples**

The following example configures recursive IPv6 multicast static route lookup to five levels.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 mroute next-hop-recursion 5
```
The following example configures recursive lookup to seven levels for the VRF named vpn2. The VRF has a route descriptor of 100:200. IPv6 addressing is specified for the VRF.

Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
Device(config)# vrf vpn2
Device (config-vrf-vpn2)# rd 100:200
Device (config-vrf-vpn2)# address-family ipv6
Device (config-vrf-vpn2-ipv6)# ipv6 mroute next-hop-recursion 7

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ipv6 mtu**

Configures the IPv6 MTU on individual interfaces.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 mtu unit
no ipv6 mtu unit
```

**Command Default**

By default, in non-jumbo mode, the default and maximum Ethernet MTU size is 1500 bytes. When jumbo mode is enabled, the default Ethernet MTU size is 9216.

**Parameters**

```
unit
```

Specifies the maximum length of an IPv6 packet that can be transmitted on a particular interface. Valid values are between 1280 and 1500, or 1280 and 10182 if jumbo mode is enabled.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The IPv6 maximum transmission unit (MTU) is the maximum length of an IPv6 packet that can be transmitted on a particular interface. If an IPv6 packet is longer than an MTU, the host that originated the packet fragments the packet and transmits its contents in multiple packets that are shorter than the configured MTU.

By default, in non-jumbo mode, the default and maximum Ethernet MTU size is 1500 bytes. When jumbo mode is enabled, the default Ethernet MTU size is 9216. The maximum Ethernet MTU size is 10218.

The IPv6 MTU functionality is applicable to VEs and physical IP interfaces. It applies to traffic routed between networks. The minimum IPv4 and IPv6 MTU values for both physical and virtual interfaces are 1280.

IPv6 MTU cannot be configured globally. It is supported only on devices running Layer 3 software.

The **no** form of the command resets the MTU to the default values.

**Examples**

The following example configures the MTU on Ethernet interface 1/3/1 as 1280 bytes.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/1)# ipv6 mtu 1280
```
**ipv6 multicast**

Globally sets the multicast listening discovery (MLD) snooping mode to active.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ipv6 multicast [ active | passive ]
no ipv6 multicast [ active | passive ]
```

**Command Default**

MLD mode is passive.

**Parameters**

- **active**
  Specifies that the device actively sends out MLD queries to identify IPv6 multicast groups on the network, and makes entries in the MLD table based on the group membership reports it receives from the network.

- **passive**
  Specifies that the device forwards reports to the router ports which receive queries. MLD snooping in passive mode does not send queries, but does forward queries to the entire VLAN.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

If you specify an MLD mode for a VLAN, the MLD mode overrides the global setting.

In active MLD mode, a device actively sends out MLD queries to identify IPv6 multicast groups on the network, and makes entries in the MLD table based on the group membership reports it receives from the network. In passive MLD mode, the device forwards reports to the router ports that receive queries. MLD snooping in passive mode does not send queries, but does forward queries to the entire VLAN.

**NOTE**

The `ipv6 multicast` command replaces the `ipv6 mld-snooping` command. The `multicast6` command replaces the `mld-snooping` command.

The `no` form of this command when the `active` parameter is used stops the device from sending out MLD queries to identify IPv6 multicast groups on the network. The `no` form of the command when used with the `passive` parameter stops forwarding reports to the router ports which receive queries.

**Examples**

The following example globally sets the MLD snooping mode to active.

```plaintext
device(config)# ipv6 multicast active
```
**ipv6 multicast age-interval**

Configures the time that group entries can remain in a multicast listening discovery (MLD) group table.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 multicast age-interval interval
no ipv6 multicast age-interval interval
```

**Command Default**

Group entries can remain in the MLD group table for up to 260 seconds.

**Parameters**

`interval`

Specifies the time, in seconds, that group entries can remain in the MLD group table. The range is 20 through 7200 seconds. The default is 260 seconds.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command restores the default age interval to 260 seconds.

When a device receives a group membership report it makes an entry for that group in the MLD group table. You can configure the `ipv6 multicast age-interval` to specify how long the entry can remain in the table before the device receives another group membership report. When multiple devices are connected, they must all be configured for the same age interval, which must be at least twice the length of the query interval, so that missing one report does not stop traffic.

Non-querier age intervals must be the same as the age interval of the querier.

**Examples**

This example configures the MLD group-table age interval to 280 seconds.

```
Device(config)#ipv6 multicast age-interval 280
```
ipv6 multicast disable-flooding

Disables the flooding of unregistered IPv6 multicast frames in an MLD-snooping-enabled VLAN.

Syntax

ipv6 multicast disable-flooding

no ipv6 multicast disable-flooding

Command Default

The device floods unregistered IPv6 multicast frames in an MLD-snooping-enabled VLAN.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

NOTE
Disabling the flooding of unregistered IPv6 multicast frames in an MLD-snooping-enabled VLAN is supported only on the ICX 7750 (standalone and stacking) platform.

The no form of this command enables the flooding of unregistered IPv6 multicast frames in an MLD-snooping-enabled VLAN.

In releases prior to FastIron 8.0.30, support for this command on the Ruckus ICX 7750 was for devices in standalone mode only.

After the hardware forwarding database (FDB) entry is made, the multicast traffic is switched only to the VLAN hosts that are members of the multicast group. This can avoid congestion and loss of traffic on the ports that have not subscribed to this IPv6 multicast traffic.

Examples

The following example disables flooding of unregistered IPv6 multicast frames.

device(config)# ipv6 multicast disable-flooding

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.01</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ipv6 multicast leave-wait-time

Configures the wait time before stopping traffic to a port when a leave message is received.

Syntax

ipv6 multicast leave-wait-time num
no ipv6 multicast leave-wait-time num

Command Default

The wait time is 2 seconds.

Parameters

num

Specifies the time, in seconds, the device should wait before stopping traffic to a port when a leave message is received. The range is 1 through 5 seconds. The default is 2 seconds.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default wait time.

The device sends group-specific queries once per second to ask if any client in the same port still needs the group. Because of internal timer granularity, the actual wait time is between n and (n+1) seconds (n is the configured value).

Examples

This example configures the maximum time a client can wait before responding to a query as 1 second.

Device(config)#ipv6 multicast leave-wait-time 1
**ipv6 multicast max-response-time**

Sets the maximum number of seconds a client (IPv6) can wait before responding to a query sent by the device.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 multicast max-response-time interval
no ipv6 multicast max-response-time interval
```

**Command Default**

The wait time is 10 seconds.

**Parameters**

*interval*

Specifies the maximum time, in seconds, a client can wait before responding to a query sent by the switch. The range is 1 through 25 seconds. The default is 10 seconds.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command restores the default maximum interval.

**Examples**

This example configures the maximum time a client can wait before responding to a query to 5 seconds.

```
device(config)# ipv6 multicast max-response-time 5
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was modified to increase the range of the maximum response time from 1 through 10 seconds to 1 through 25 seconds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ipv6 multicast mcach-age

Configures the time for an mcach to age out when it does not receive traffic.

Syntax

ipv6 multicast mcach-age num
no ipv6 multicast mcach-age num

Command Default

The mcach ages out after the default age-out interval, which is 180 seconds for ICX 7750, ICX 7450, and ICX 7250 devices.

Parameters

num

Specifies the time, in seconds, the device should wait before stopping traffic to a port when a leave message is received. The range is 60 through 3600 seconds.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default mcach age-out time.

You can set the time for a multicast cache (mcach) to age out when it does not receive traffic. Two seconds before an mcach is aged out, the device mirrors a packet of the mcach to the CPU to reset the age. If no data traffic arrives within two seconds, the mcach is deleted.

NOTE

Multicast mcach may not expire according to the configured time. You may notice a delay of 0 to 60 seconds over the configured value.

NOTE

On devices that support MAC-based MLD snooping (like the ICX 7750, ICX7450, and ICX 7250), more than one mcach can be mapped to the same destination MAC. When an mcach entry is deleted, the MAC entry may not be deleted. If you configure a lower value, the resource consumed by idle streams is quickly removed, but packets are mirrored to the CPU more frequently. Configure a higher value only when data streams are arriving consistently.

Examples

This example configures the time for an mcach to age out to 180 seconds.

device(config)# ipv6 multicast mcach-age 180
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.60</td>
<td>Added note about multicast mcache expiry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ipv6 multicast optimization**

Enables or disables IP multicast (IPMC) hardware entry optimization for Layer 2 IPv6 multicast flows.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 multicast optimization oif-list all
no ipv6 multicast optimization oif-list all
```

**Command Default**

Hardware entry optimization is disabled by default on ICX 7750 devices, and enabled by default on ICX 7450 and 7250 devices.

**Parameters**

- **oif-list**
  
  Shares the Output Interface Lists across entries.

- **all**
  
  Specifies all types of Output Interface Lists.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command disables hardware entry optimization for Layer 2 IPv6 multicast flows. The command must be followed by the `write memory` command and the `reload` command for the changes to take effect.

**Examples**

The following example enables hardware entry optimization for Layer 2 IPv6 multicast flows.

```
device(config)# ip multicast optimization oif-list all
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# exit
device# reload
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ipv6 multicast query-interval**

Configures how often the device sends group membership queries when the multicast listening discovery (MLD) mode is set to active.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 multicast query-interval interval
no ipv6 multicast query-interval interval
```

**Command Default**

Queries are sent every 125 seconds.

**Parameters**

`interval`

Specifies the time, in seconds, between queries. The range is 10 through 3600 seconds. The default is 125 seconds.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command restores the query interval to 125 seconds.

If the MLD mode is set to active, you can modify the query interval, which specifies how often the device sends group membership queries. When multiple queriers connect together, all queriers should be configured with the same interval.

**Examples**

The following example configures the query interval to 120 seconds.

```
device#configure terminal
device(config)#ipv6 multicast query-interval 120
```
ipv6 multicast report-control

Limits report forwarding within the same group to no more than once every 10 seconds.

Syntax

ipv6 multicast report-control

no ipv6 multicast report-control

Command Default

A device in passive mode forwards reports and leave messages from clients to the upstream router ports that are receiving queries.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default.

NOTE
This feature applies only to multicast listening discovery (MLD) version 1. The leave messages are not rate limited.

This rate-limiting does not apply to the first report answering a group-specific query.

Configure this command to alleviate report storms from many clients answering the upstream router query.

Examples

This example limits the rate that reports are forwarded.

Device(config)#ipv6 multicast-report-control
ipv6 multicast verbose-off

Turns off error or warning messages that are displayed when the device runs out of software resources or when it receives packets with the wrong checksum or groups.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 multicast verbose-off
no ipv6 multicast verbose-off
```

**Command Default**

Messages are displayed.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command restores the default display of messages.

**Examples**

This example turns off the display of messages.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 multicast verbose-off
```


ipv6 multicast version

Configures the multicast listening discovery (MLD) version for snooping globally.

Syntax

ipv6 multicast version [1 | 2]
no ipv6 multicast version

Command Default

MLD version 1 is configured.

Parameters

1

Configures MLD version 1.

2

Configures MLD version 2.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the version to MLD version 1.

You can configure the MLD version for individual VLANs, or individual ports within VLANs. If no MLD version is specified for a VLAN, the globally configured MLD version is used. If an MLD version is specified for individual ports in a VLAN, those ports use that version instead of the version specified for the VLAN or the globally specified version. The default is MLD version 1.

Examples

This example specifies MLD version 2 on a device.

Device(config)#ipv6 multicast version 2
ipv6 multicast-boundary

Defines multicast boundaries for PIM-enabled interfaces.

Syntax

ipv6 multicast-boundary acl-spec
no ipv6 multicast-boundary acl-spec

Command Default

Boundaries are not defined.

Parameters

acl-spec

Specifies the number or name identifying an access control list (ACL) that controls the range of group addresses affected by the boundary.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command removes the boundary on a PIM-enabled interface.

You can use standard ACL syntax to configure an access list.

Examples

This example defines a boundary named MyAccessList for a PIM-enabled interface.

Device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/2
Device(config-if-e1000-1/2)#ipv6 multicast-boundary MyAccessList
ipv6 multicast-routing optimization

Enables or disables IP multicast (IPMC) entry optimization for Layer 3 IPv6 multicast flows.

Syntax

ipv6 multicast-routing optimization oif-list all
no ipv6 multicast-routing optimization oif-list all

Command Default

IPMC entry optimization is disabled by default on ICX 7750 devices, and enabled by default on ICX 7450 and 7250 devices.

Parameters

- **oif-list**
  - Shares the Output Interface Lists across entries.
  - **all**
    - Specifies all types of Output Interface Lists.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables IPMC entry optimization for IPv6 multicast flows. Multicast routing entries are deleted and recreated when optimization is enabled or disabled on all VRFs. The command must be followed by the write memory command and the reload command for the changes to take effect.

Examples

The following example enables hardware entry optimization for IPv6 multicast flows.

```
device(config)# ipv6 multicast-routing optimization oif-list all
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# exit
device# reload
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ipv6 multicast-routing rpf-check mac-movement**

Triggers Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) check on MAC movement for directly connected sources and sends a MAC address movement notification to the Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) module which results in PIM convergence.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 multicast-routing rpf-check mac-movement
no ipv6 multicast-routing rpf-check mac-movement
```

**Command Default**

RPF check on MAC movement for directly connected sources is not enabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

PIM convergence on MAC movement is applicable only in a topology where the multicast source port and PIM routers are in the same Layer 2 domain.

IPv6 PIM Dense mode is not supported for PIM convergence on MAC movement.

The `ipv6 multicast-routing rpf-check mac-movement` command is not supported on the Ruckus ICX 7250 devices.

The `no` form of the command disables RPF check on MAC movement for directly connected sources.

**Examples**

The following example configures RPF check on MAC movement for directly connected sources.

```
device(config)# ipv6 multicast-routing rpf-check mac-movement
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10h</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for the <code>ipv6 multicast-routing rpf-check mac-movement</code> command was added in 08.0.30 and later releases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ipv6 nd dad attempts

Configures the number of consecutive neighbor solicitation messages that duplicate address detection (DAD) sends on an interface.

Syntax

ipv6 nd dad attempts number
no ipv6 nd dad attempts number

Command Default

By default, duplicate address detection sends three neighbor solicitation messages without any follow-up messages.

Parameters

number

Specifies the number of consecutive neighbor solicitation messages that duplicate address detection sends on an interface. Valid values are 0 to 255. The default value is 3. Configuring a value of 0 disables duplicate address detection processing on the specified interface.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

DAD is not currently supported with IPv6 tunnels. Make sure tunnel endpoints do not have duplicate IP addresses.

The no form of the command restores the number of messages to the default value of 3.

Examples

The following example configures the number of consecutive neighbor solicitation messages that duplicate address detection sends on an interface to 100.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/1)# ipv6 nd dad attempts 2
ipv6 nd managed-config-flag

Sets the managed address configuration flag.

Syntax

ipv6 nd managed-config-flag
no ipv6 nd managed-config-flag

Command Default

By default, the managed address configuration flag is not set in router advertisement messages.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

An IPv6 router advertisement message includes the managed address configuration flag. This flag indicates to hosts on a local link if they should use the stateful autoconfiguration feature to get IPv6 addresses for their interfaces. If the flag is set, the hosts use stateful autoconfiguration to get addresses as well as non-IPv6-address information. If the flag is not set, the hosts do not use stateful autoconfiguration to get addresses and if the hosts can get non-IPv6-address information from stateful autoconfiguration is determined by the setting of the Other Stateful Configuration flag.

The no form of the command removes the managed address configuration flag from the router advertisement messages.

Examples

The following example sets the managed address configuration flag.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/1)# ipv6 nd managed-config-flag
ipv6 nd ns-interval

Configures the interval in milliseconds at which duplicate address detection sends a neighbor solicitation message on an interface.

Syntax

ipv6 nd ns-interval interval
no ipv6 nd ns-interval interval

Command Default

By default, duplicate address detection sends a neighbor solicitation message every 1000 milliseconds.

Parameters

interval

Specifies the interval in milliseconds at which duplicate address detection sends a neighbor solicitation message on an interface. Valid values are 0 to 4294967295 milliseconds. The default value is 1000 milliseconds.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Ruckus does not recommend very short intervals in normal IPv6 operation. When a non-default value is configured, the configured time is both advertised and used by the router itself.

The no form of the command restores the interval to the default value of 1000 milliseconds.

Examples

The following example configures the interval between the transmission of the two messages to 9 seconds.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/1)# ipv6 nd ns-interval 9000
**ipv6 nd other-config-flag**

Configures the hosts can use stateful autoconfiguration to get non-IPv6-address information.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 nd other-config-flag
no ipv6 nd other-config-flag
```

**Command Default**

By default, the other stateful configuration flags are not set in router advertisement messages.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The other stateful configuration flag indicates to hosts on a local link if they can get non-IPv6 address autoconfiguration information. If the flag is set, the hosts can use stateful autoconfiguration to get non-IPv6-address information.

When determining if hosts can use stateful autoconfiguration to get non-IPv6-address information, a set Managed Address Configuration flag overrides an unset Other Stateful Configuration flag. In this situation, the hosts can obtain nonaddress information. However, if the Managed Address Configuration flag is not set and the Other Stateful Configuration flag is set, then the setting of the Other Stateful Configuration flag is used.

The **no** form of the command other stateful configuration flag.

**Examples**

The following example sets the other stateful configuration flag.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ipv6 nd other-config-flag
```
ipv6 nd ra-hop-limit

Sets the hop limit for router advertisement messages.

Syntax

```
ipv6 nd ra-hop-limit number
no ipv6 nd ra-hop-limit number
```

Command Default

The default hop is 64.

Parameters

```
number
```

Specifies the number of hops. Valid values are 0 to 255. The default value is 64.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the commands resets the number of hops to the default value of 64.

Examples

The following example sets the number of hops to 100.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/1)# ipv6 nd ra-hop-limit 100
```
ipv6 nd prefix-advertisement

Configures the prefixes to be included in router advertisement messages.

Syntax

ipv6 nd prefix-advertisement ipv6-address valid-lifetime preffered-lifetime [ auto-config ] [ onlink ]
no ipv6 nd prefix-advertisement ipv6-address valid-lifetime preffered-lifetime [ auto-config ] [ onlink ]

Command Default

By default, router advertisement messages include prefixes configured as addresses on router interfaces using the ipv6 address command.

Parameters

ipv6-address
Specifies the IPv6 address in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373 along with the prefix length in the format X:X::X:X/M.

valid-lifetime
Configures the time interval (in seconds) in which the specified prefix is advertised as valid. Valid values are 0 through 4294967295 seconds. The default is 2592000 seconds (30 days). When the timer expires, the prefix is no longer considered to be valid.

preffered-lifetime
Configures the time interval (in seconds) in which the specified prefix is advertised as preferred. Valid values are 0 through 4294967295 seconds. The default is 604800 seconds (7 days). When the timer expires, the prefix is no longer considered to be preferred.

auto-config
If this flag is set, the stateless auto configuration feature can use the specified prefix in the automatic configuration of 128-bit IPv6 addresses for hosts on the local link, provided the specified prefix is aggregatable, as specified in RFC 2374.

onlink
If this flag is set, the specified prefix is assigned to the link upon which it is advertised. Nodes sending traffic to addresses that contain the specified prefix consider the destination to be reachable on the local link.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes a prefix from the router advertisement messages sent from a particular interface.
Examples

The following example configures to advertise the prefix 2001:DB8:a487:7365::/64 in router advertisement messages sent out on Ethernet interface 1/3/1 with a valid lifetime of 1000 seconds, a preferred lifetime of 800 seconds, and the Onlink and Autoconfig flags set.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/1)# ipv6 nd prefix-advertisement 2001:DB8:a487:7365::/64 1000 800 onlink autoconfig
**ipv6 nd ra-interval**

Configures the interval at which an interface sends router advertisement messages.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 nd ra-interval [ range min-interval max-interval | interval ]
no ipv6 nd ra-interval [ range min-interval max-interval | interval ]
```

**Command Default**

By default, an interface sends a router advertisement message every 200 seconds.

**Parameters**

- **range min-interval max-interval**
  
  Configures an interval range. The min-range-value specifies the minimum number of seconds allowed between sending unsolicited multicast router advertisements from the interface. The default is 0.33 times the max-range-value if the max-range-value is greater than or equal to 9 seconds. Otherwise, the default is the value specified by the max-range-value. The min-range-value can be a number between -3 - (.75 x max range value). The max-range-value parameter specifies the maximum number of seconds allowed between sending unsolicited multicast router advertisements from the interface. This number can be between 4 - 1800 seconds and must be greater than the min-range-value x 1.33. The default is 600 seconds.

- **interval**
  
  Configures the interval. Valid values are 3 to 1800 seconds. The default is 200 seconds. The actual RA interval will be from .5 to 1.5 times the configured or default value.

**Modes**

- Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Ruckus recommends that the interval between router advertisement transmission be less than or equal to the router lifetime value if the router is advertised as a default router.

The **no** form of the command resets the interface at which an interface sends a router advertisement message to 200 seconds.

**Examples**

The following example configures the interval at which an interface sends a router advertisement message as 300 seconds.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/1)# ipv6 nd ra-interval 300
```
The following example configures the interval at which an interface sends a router advertisement message to a range.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/1)# ipv6 nd ra-interval range 33 55
**ipv6 nd ra-lifetime**

Configures the value (in seconds) indicates if the router is advertised as a default router on an interface.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ipv6 nd ra-lifetime time
no ipv6 nd ra-lifetime time
```

**Command Default**

By default, the router lifetime value included in router advertisement messages sent from an interface is 1800 seconds.

**Parameters**

```plaintext
time
```

Specifies the value (in seconds) indicates if the router is advertised as a default router on an interface. Valid values are 0 to 9000 seconds. The default is 1800 seconds. If you set the value of this parameter to 0, the router is not advertised as a default router on an interface.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The "router lifetime" value, which is included in router advertisements sent from a particular interface.

If you set this parameter to a value that is not 0, the router is advertised as a default router on the interface.

Ruckus recommends that the interval between router advertisement transmission be less than or equal to the router lifetime value if the router is advertised as a default router.

The **no** form of the command resets the value to 1800 seconds.

**Examples**

The following example configures the router lifetime value to 1900 seconds on Ethernet interface 1/3/1.

```plaintext
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/1)# ipv6 nd ra-lifetime 1900
```
ipv6 nd reachable-time

Configures the duration that a router considers a remote IPv6 node reachable.

Syntax

```
ipv6 nd reachable-time duration
no ipv6 nd reachable-time duration
```

Command Default

By default, a router interface uses the value of 30 seconds.

Parameters

```
duration
```

Specifies the duration (in seconds) that a router considers a remote IPv6 node reachable. Valid values are 0 to 3600 seconds. The default is 30 seconds.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The router advertisement messages sent by a router interface include the amount of time specified by the ipv6 nd reachable-time command so that nodes on a link use the same reachable time duration. By default, the messages include a default value of 0.

Ruckus does not recommend configuring a short reachable time duration, because a short duration causes the IPv6 network devices to process the information at a greater frequency.

The actual reachable time will be from 0.5 to 1.5 times the configured or default value.

The no form of the command resets the duration that a router considers a remote IPv6 node reachable as 30 seconds.

Examples

The following example configures the reachable time of 40 seconds for Ethernet interface 1/3/1.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/1)# ipv6 nd reachable-time 40
```
ipv6 nd router-preference

Configures the IPv6 router advertisement preference value to low or high (medium is the default). IPv6 router advertisement preference enables IPv6 router advertisement (RA) messages to communicate default router preferences from IPv6 routers to IPv6 hosts in network topologies where the host has multiple routers on its Default Router List.

Syntax

ipv6 nd router-preference [ low | medium | high ]

no ipv6 nd router-preference [ low | medium | high ]

Command Default

The IPv6 router advertisement preference value is set to medium.

Parameters

  low
  The two-bit signed integer (11) indicating the preference value "low".

  medium
  The two-bit signed integer (00) indicating the preference value "medium". This is the default preference value.

  high
  The two-bit signed integer (01) indicating the preference value "high".

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form disables IPv6 router preference.

Examples

The following example configures IPv6 RA preference for IPv6 routers:

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/3
device(config-if-e10000-1/2/3)# ipv6 nd router-preference low

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>08.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**ipv6 nd suppress-ra**

Disables the sending of router advertisement messages on an interface.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 nd suppress-ra
no ipv6 nd suppress-ra
```

**Command Default**

Sending of router advertisement messages is enabled on Ethernet interfaces and disabled on non-LAN interfaces.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

If IPv6 unicast routing is enabled on an Ethernet interface, by default, this interface sends IPv6 router advertisement messages. However, by default, non-LAN interface types, for example, tunnel interfaces, do not send router advertisement messages.

The `no` form of the command enables the sending of router advertisement messages on a interface.

**Examples**

The following example disables the sending of router advertisement messages on an Ethernet interface.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/1)# ipv6 nd suppress-ra
```

The following example enables the sending of router advertisement messages on a tunnel interface.

```
device(config)# interface tunnel 1
device(config-tnif-1)# no ipv6 nd suppress-ra
```
**ipv6 neighbor**

Adds a static entry to the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 neighbor ipv6-address [ ve ve-num ] ethernet stack1 slot1 port1 link-layer-address
no ipv6 neighbor ipv6-address [ ve ve-num ] ethernet stack1 slot1 port1 link-layer-address
```

**Command Default**

A static entry is not added to the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache.

**Parameters**

- `ipv6-address`
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.
- `ve ve-num`
  Specifies the outgoing interface type as VE.
- `ethernet stack1 slot1 port1`
  Specifies the outgoing interface type as Ethernet. If you specify VE, specify the Ethernet interface associated with the VE.
- `link-layer-address`
  Specifies the 48-bit hardware address of the neighbor.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

In some special cases, a neighbor cannot be reached using the neighbor discovery feature. In this situation, you can add a static entry to the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache, which causes a neighbor to be reachable at all times without using neighbor discovery. (A static entry in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache functions like a static ARP entry in IPv4.)

A port that has a statically assigned IPv6 entry cannot be added to a VLAN.

Static neighbor configurations will be cleared on secondary ports when a LAG is formed.

If you attempt to add an entry that already exists in the neighbor discovery cache, the software changes the already existing entry to a static entry.

The **no** form of the command removes a static IPv6 entry from the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache.
Examples

The following example adds a static entry for a neighbor with the IPv6 address 2001:DB8:2678:47b and linklayer address 0000.002b.8641 that is reachable through Ethernet interface 1/3/1.

device(config)# ipv6 neighbor 2001:DB8:2678:47b ethernet 1/3/1 0000.002b.8641
ipv6 neighbor inspection

Configures the static neighbor discovery (ND) inspection entries.

Syntax

ipv6 neighbor inspection ipv6-address mac-address

no ipv6 neighbor inspection ipv6-address mac-address

Command Default

Static ND inspection entries are not configured.

Parameters

ipv6-address

Configures the IPv6 address of the host.

mac-address

Configures the MAC address of the host.

Modes

Global configuration mode

VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the ipv6 neighbor inspection command to manually configure static ND inspection entries for hosts on untrusted ports. During ND inspection, the IPv6 address and MAC address entries in the ND inspection table are used to validate the packets received on untrusted ports.

The no form of the command disables static ND inspection entries.

Examples

The following example displays the configuration of a static ND inspection entry.

device(config)# ipv6 neighbor inspection 2001::1 0000.1234.5678

The following example displays the configuration of a static ND inspection entry for VRF 3.

device(config)# vrf 3
device(config-vrf-3)# ipv6 neighbor inspection 2001::100 0000.0000.4567
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>
**ipv6 neighbor inspection vlan**

Configures and enables neighbor discovery (ND) inspection on a VLAN to inspect the IPv6 packets from untrusted ports.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 neighbor inspection vlan vlan-number
no ipv6 neighbor inspection vlan vlan-number
```

**Command Default**

IPv6 neighbor inspection is not enabled.

**Parameters**

`vlan-number`

Configures the ID of the VLAN.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode
- VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When you configure this command, IPv6 packets from untrusted ports on the VLAN undergo ND inspection. The `no` form of the command disables ND inspection.

**Examples**

The following example enables ND inspection on VLAN 10.

```
device(config)# ipv6 neighbor inspection vlan 10
```

The following example enables ND inspection on VLAN 10 of VRF 3.

```
device(config)# vrf 3
device(config-vrf-3)# ipv6 neighbor inspection vlan 10
```

**History**

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>
ipv6 ospf active

Sets a specific OSPFv3 interface to active.

Syntax

ipv6 ospf active

Modes

Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the `ipv6 ospf active` command on each interface participating in adjacency formation. This command overrides the global passive setting on that interface, and enables transmission of OSPFv3 control packets.

Examples

The following example sets a specific OSPFv3 virtual Ethernet (VE) interface to active.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf active
**ipv6 ospf area**

Enables OSPFv3 on an interface.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ipv6 ospf area area-id | ip-addr
no ipv6 ospf area
```

**Command Default**

OSPFv3 is disabled.

**Parameters**

- `area-id`  
  Area ID in dotted decimal or decimal format.
- `ip-addr`  
  Area ID in IP address format.

**Modes**

Interface subtype configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command enables an OSPFv3 area on the interface to which you are connected.

The **no** form of the command disables OSPFv3 on this interface.

**Examples**

The following example enables a configured OSPFv3 area named 0 on a specific OSPFv3 virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf area 0
```
ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec

Specifies IP security (IPsec) as the authentication type for an OSPFv3 interface.

Syntax

```
ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec key-add-remove-interval interval
no ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec key-add-remove-interval interval
```

Command Default

Disabled.

Parameters

```
key-add-remove-interval interval
```

Specifies the OSPFv3 authentication key add-remove interval. Valid values range from decimal numbers 0 through 14400. The default is 300.

Modes

Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes IPsec authentication from the interface.

Examples

The following example enables IPsec on a specified OSPFv3 virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf area 0
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec
```

The following example sets the OSPFv3 authentication key add-remove interval to 480.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf area 0
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec key-add-remove-interval 480
```
ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec disable

Disables IP security (IPsec) services on an OSPFv3 interface.

Syntax

ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec disable
no ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec disable

Command Default
Authentication is disabled.

Modes
Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
Use this command to disable IPsec if it is enabled on the interface. Packets that are sent out will not be IPSec encapsulated and the received packets which are IPSec encapsulated will be dropped.

The no form of the command re-enables IPsec on the interface if IPsec is already configured on the interface.

Examples
The following example disables IPsec on a specific OSPFv3 interface where IPsec is already enabled.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec disable
**ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec spi**

Specifies the IP security (IPsec) security policy index (SPI) value for an OSPFv3 interface.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec spi value esp sha1 key [ no-encrypt ] key }
no ipv6 ospf authentication spi
```

**Command Default**

Authentication is disabled.

The 40-hexadecimal character key is encrypted by default. Use the `no-encrypt` parameter to disable encryption.

**Parameters**

- `ipsec`
  Specifies IPsec as the authentication protocol.

- `spi`
  Specifies the Security Policy Index (SPI).

  - `value`
    Specifies the SPI value. Valid values range from decimal numbers 256 through 4294967295. The near-end and far-end values must be the same.

- `esp`
  Specifies Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) as the protocol to provide packet-level security. This is the only option currently available.

- `sha1`
  Enables Hashed Message Authentication Code (HMAC) Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1) authentication.

- `key`
  Number used in the calculation of the message digest. The 40 hexadecimal character key is stored in encrypted format by default.

- `no-encrypt`
  The 40-character key is not encrypted upon either its entry or its display.

**Modes**

Interface subtype configuration mode
**Usage Guidelines**

The 40 hexadecimal character key is encrypted by default. The system adds the following in the configuration to indicate that the key is encrypted:

- **encrypt** = the key string uses proprietary simple cryptographic 2-way algorithm
- **encryptb64** = the key string uses proprietary base64 cryptographic 2-way algorithm

To change an existing key, you must specify a different SPI value to that of the value already configured.

The `no` form of the command removes the SPI value from the interface.

**Examples**

The following example enables ESP and HMAC-SHA-1 on a specified OSPFv3 virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf area 0
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf authentication ipsec spi 512 esp sha1 abcef12345678901234fedcba098765432109876
```
ipv6 ospf cost

Configures cost for a specific OSPFv3 interface.

Syntax

ipv6 ospf cost value
no ipv6 ospf cost

Command Default

Cost value is 1.

Parameters

value

Cost value. Valid values range from 1 through 65535. The default is 1.

Modes

Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set or reset the OSPFv3 cost on the interface. If the cost is not configured with this command, OSPFv3 calculates the value from the reference and interface bandwidths.

For more information, refer to the auto-cost reference-bandwidth command.

The no form of the command disables the configured cost.

Examples

The following example sets the cost to 620 on a specific OSPFv3 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-11)# ipv6 ospf cost 620
```
**ipv6 ospf dead-interval**

Specifies the time period for which a neighbor router waits for a hello packet from the device before declaring the router down.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 ospf dead-interval interval
no ipv6 ospf dead-interval
```

**Command Default**

The specified time period is 40 seconds.

**Parameters**

`interval`

Dead interval in seconds. Valid values range from 2 through 65535 seconds.

**Modes**

Interface subtype configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

If you change the dead interval, the hello interval is automatically changed to a value that is one fourth that of the new dead interval, unless the hello interval is also explicitly configured using the `ipv6 ospf hello-interval` command.

The recommended setting is that:

- The dead interval is four times that of the hello interval.
- The hello interval is ¼ times that of the dead interval.
- If the OSPF hello interval and dead interval are set to more aggressive levels than 1:4 seconds respectively, the OSPF protocol might flap when the `write memory` command is used or in the case of any high CPU.

The `running-config` command displays only explicitly configured values of the hello interval, which means that a value that was automatically changed as the result of a dead-interval change is not displayed.

The `no` form of the command restores the default value.

**Examples**

The following example sets the dead interval to 80 on a specific OSPFv3 virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf dead-interval 80
```
ipv6 ospf hello-interval

Sets the length of time between the transmission of hello packets that an interface sends to neighbor routers.

Syntax

    ipv6 ospf hello-interval interval
    no ipv6 ospf hello-interval

Command Default

The length of time between the transmission of hello packets is set to 10 seconds.

Parameters

    interval

    Hello interval in seconds. Valid values range from 1 through 65535 seconds. The default is 10.

Modes

    Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If you change the hello interval, the dead interval is automatically changed to a value that is four times that of the new hello interval, unless the dead interval is also explicitly configured using the `ipv6 ospf dead-interval` command.

The recommended setting is that:

- The dead interval is four times that of the hello interval.
- The hello interval is ¼ times that of the dead interval.
- If the OSPF hello interval and dead interval are set to more aggressive levels than 1:4 seconds respectively, the OSPF protocol might flap when the `write memory` command is used or in the case of any high CPU.

The `running-config` command displays only explicitly configured values of the dead interval, which means that a value that was automatically changed as the result of a hello interval change is not displayed.

The `no` form of the command restores the default value.

Examples

The following example sets the hello interval to 20 on a specific OSPFv3 virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf hello-interval 20
ipv6 ospf hello-jitter

Sets the allowed jitter between HELLO packets.

Syntax

```
ipv6 ospf hello-jitter interval
no ipv6 ospf hello-jitter
```

Parameters

`jitter`

Allowed interval between hello packets. Valid values range from 1 through 50 percent (%).

Modes

Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The hello interval can vary from the configured hello-interval to a maximum of percentage value of configured jitter.

Examples

The following example sets the hello jitter to 20 on a specific OSPFv3 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf hello-jitter 20
```
**ipv6 ospf instance**

Specifies the number of OSPFv3 instances running on an interface.

**Syntax**

ipv6 ospf instance instanceID

no ipv6 ospf instance

**Parameters**

*instanceID*

Instance identification number. Valid values range from 0 through 255.

**Modes**

Interface subtype configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command restores the default value.

**Examples**

The following example sets the number of IPv6 OSPF instances to 35 on a specific OSPFv3 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf instance 35
```
ipv6 ospf mtu-ignore

Enables or disables maximum transmission unit (MTU) match checking.

Syntax

ipv6 ospf mtu-ignore
no ipv6 ospf mtu-ignore

Command Default

Enabled.

Modes

Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

In default operation, the IP MTU on both sides of an OSPFv3 link must be the same, and a check of the MTU is performed when Hello packets are first exchanged.

The no no form of the command disables MTU-match checking on a specific interface.

Examples

The following example disables MTU-match checking on a specific OSPFv3 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# no ipv6 ospf mtu-ignore

The following example enables MTU-match checking on a specific OSPFv3 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf mtu-ignore
ipv6 ospf network

Configures network type.

Syntax
ipv6 ospf network { broadcast | point-to-point }
no ipv6 ospf network

Command Default
Network type is broadcast for Ethernet and VE interfaces. Network type is point-to-point for tunnel and GRE interfaces.

Parameters
  broadcast
    Network type is broadcast, such as Ethernet.
  point-to-point
    Network type is point-to-point.

Modes
Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
Point-to-point can support unnumbered links, which requires less processing by OSPFv3.

The no form of the command removes the network-type configuration.

NOTE
The network type non-broadcast is not supported at this time.

Examples
The following example configures an OSPFv3 point-to-point link on a specific OSPFv3 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

    device# configure terminal
    device(config)# interface interface ve 1
    device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf network point-to-point

The following example configures an OSPFv3 broadcast link on a specific OSPFv3 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

    device# configure terminal
    device(config)# interface interface ve 1
    device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf network broadcast
**ipv6 ospf passive**

Sets a specific OSPFv3 interface to passive.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 ospf passive
no ipv6 ospf passive
```

**Modes**

Interface subtype configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `ipv6 ospf passive` command disables transmission of OSPFv3 control packets on that interface. OSPFv3 control packets received on a passive interface are discarded.

The `no` form of the command sets an interface back to active.

**Examples**

The following example sets a specific OSPFv3 virtual Ethernet (VE) interface to passive.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf passive
```
ipv6 ospf priority

Configures priority for designated router (DR) election and backup designated routers (BDRs) on the interface you are connected to.

Syntax

ipv6 ospf priority value
no ipv6 ospf priority

Command Default

The value is set to 1.

Parameters

value

Priority value. Valid values range from 0 through 255. The default is 1.

Modes

Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The OSPFv3 router assigned the highest priority becomes the designated router, and the OSPFv3 router with the second-highest priority becomes the backup router.

The no form of the command restores the default value.

Examples

The following example sets a priority of 4 for the OSPFv3 router that is connected to an OSPFv3 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf priority 4
ipv6 ospf retransmit-interval

Configures the retransmit interval. The retransmit interval is the time between Link-State Advertisement (LSA) retransmissions to adjacent routers for a given interface.

Syntax

ipv6 ospf retransmit-interval interval
no ipv6 ospf retransmit-interval

Command Default

The interval is 5 seconds.

Parameters

interval

Retransmit interval in seconds. Valid values range from 0 through 3600 seconds. The default is 5.

Modes

Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command resets the retransmit interval to its default.

Examples

The following example sets the retransmit interval to 8 for all OSPFv3 devices on an OSPFv3 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf retransmit-interval 8
ipv6 ospf suppress-linklsa

Suppresses link LSA advertisements.

Syntax
ipv6 ospf suppress-linklsa
no ipv6 ospf suppress-linklsa

Modes
Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
The no form of the command restores the defaults where link LSA advertisements are not suppressed.

Examples
The following example suppresses link LSAs from being advertised on devices on a specific OSPFv3 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf suppress-linklsa
ipv6 ospf transmit-delay

Configures transmit delay for link-update packets. The transmit delay is the estimated time required for OSPFv3 to send link-state update packets on the interface to which you are connected.

Syntax

ipv6 ospf transmit-delay value
no ipv6 ospf transmit-delay

Command Default

The transmit delay is set to 1 second.

Parameters

value

Transmit delay in seconds. Valid values range from 0 through 3600 seconds.

Modes

Interface subtype configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command restores the default value.

Examples

The following example sets a transmit delay of 25 seconds for devices on a specific OSPFv3 Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 ospf transmit-delay 25
ipv6 pim border

Configures an interface to be on a PIM Sparse domain border.

Syntax

ipv6 pim border
no ipv6 pim border

Command Default

The interface is not configured as a border device.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command removes the boundary on a PIM-enabled interface.

You must enable PIM globally before you enable it on an interface.

Examples

This example configures Ethernet interface 3/2/4 to be on a PIM Sparse domain border.

device(config) interface ethernet 3/2/4
Device(config-if-e10000-3/2/4)# ipv6 pim border
**ipv6 pim dr-priority**

Configures the designated router (DR) priority on IPv6 interfaces.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 pim dr-priority priority-value
no ipv6 pim priority-value
```

**Command Default**

The DR priority value is 1.

**Parameters**

`priority-value`

Specifies the DR priority value as an integer. The range is 0 through 65535. The default is 1.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of this command restores the default DR priority value, 1.

You must enable PIM globally before you enable it on an interface.

If more than one device has the same DR priority on a subnet (as in the case of default DR priority on all), the device with the numerically highest IPv6 address on that subnet is elected as the DR.

The DR priority information is used in the DR election only if all the PIM devices connected to the subnet support the DR priority option. If at least one PIM device on the subnet does not support this option, the DR election falls back to the backwards compatibility mode in which the device with the numerically highest IPv6 address on the subnet is declared the DR regardless of the DR priority values.

**Examples**

This example configures a DR priority value of 50 on Ethernet interface 3/2/4.

```
device(config) interface ethernet 3/2/4
Device(config-if-e10000-3/2/4)# ipv6 pim dr-priority 50
```

This example configures a DR priority value of 50 on a virtual Ethernet interface.

```
Device(config)# interface ve 10
Device(config-vif-10)# ipv6 pim dr-priority 50
```
**ipv6 pim neighbor-filter**

Determines which devices can become PIM neighbors.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 pim neighbor-filter acl-name
no ipv6 pim acl-name
```

**Command Default**

Neighbor filtering is not applied on the interface.

**Parameters**

`acl-name`

Specifies the access-control list (ACL) that identifies the devices you want to permit and deny participation in PIM.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command removes any neighbor filtering applied on the interface.

You must enable PIM globally before you enable it on an interface.

You can configure the `ipv6 pim neighbor-filter` command in either Dense mode (DM) or Sparse mode (SM).

Configure the `access-list` command to create an ACL defining the devices you want to permit and deny participation in PIM.

**Examples**

This example prevents the host from becoming a PIM neighbor on interface Ethernet 1/3/24.

```
Device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/24
Device(config-if-e10000-1/3/24)# ipv6 pim neighbor-filter
```

This example configures an ACL named 10 to deny a host and then prevents that host, 1001::1/96, identified in that ACL from becoming a PIM neighbor on interface Ethernet 1/3/24.

```
Device(config)# access-list 10  deny host 1001::1/96
Device(config)# access-list 10  permit any
Device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/24
Device(config-if-e10000-1/3/24)# ipv6 pim neighbor-filter 10
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ipv6 pim-sparse

Enables PIM Sparse on an IPv6 interface.

Syntax

ipv6 pim-sparse

no ipv6 pim-sparse

Command Default

PIM Sparse is not enabled on the IPv6 interface.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no ipv6 pim-sparse command removes the PIM sparse configuration from the IPv6 interface.

Examples

This example adds an IPv6 interface to port 1/2/2, then enables PIM Sparse on the interface.

Device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/2
Device(config-if-e10000-1/2/2)# ipv6 address a000:1111::1/64
Device(config-if-e10000-1/2/2)# ipv6 pim-sparse
ipv6 pimsm-snooping

Enables PIM6 SM traffic snooping.

Syntax

ipv6 pimsm-snooping
no ipv6 pimsm-snooping

Command Default

PIM6 SM traffic snooping is disabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode
VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The device must be in multicast listening discovery (MLD) passive mode before it can be configured for PIM6 SM snooping.

Use PIM6 SM snooping only in topologies where multiple PIM sparse routers connect through a device. PIM6 SM snooping does not work on a PIM dense mode router which does not send join messages and traffic to PIM dense ports is stopped. A PIM6 SM snooping-enabled device displays a warning if it receives PIM dense join or prune messages.

When PIM6 SM snooping is enabled globally, you can override the global setting and disable it for a specific VLAN.

The no form of this command disables PIM6 SM traffic snooping.

Examples

The following example enables PIM6 SM traffic snooping.

device(config)# ipv6 multicast passive
device(config)# ipv6 pimsm-snooping

The following example disables PIM6 SM traffic snooping.

device(config)# no ipv6 pimsm-snooping

The following example enables PIM6 SM traffic snooping on VLAN 20.

device(config)# vlan 20
device(config-vlan-20)# untagged ethernet 1/1/5 ethernet 1/1/7 ethernet 1/1/11
device(config-vlan-20)# multicast6 passive
device(config-vlan-20)# multicast6 pimsm-snooping
**ipv6 prefix-list**

Configures IPv6 prefix lists for use in basic traffic filtering.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 prefix-list { name | sequence-number } deny ipv6-prefix/prefix-length [ ge ge-value ] [ le le-value ]
ipv6 prefix-list { name | sequence-number } description string
ipv6 prefix-list { name | sequence-number } permit ipv6-prefix/prefix-length [ ge ge-value ] [ le le-value ]
ipv6 prefix-list { name | sequence-number } seq sequence-number permit ipv6-prefix/prefix-length [ ge ge-value ] [ le le-value ]
ipv6 prefix-list { name | sequence-number } seq sequence-number deny ipv6-prefix/prefix-length [ ge ge-value ] [ le le-value ]
no ipv6 prefix-list name
```

**Command Default**

A prefix-list is not created.

**Parameters**

- **name**
  Specifies the prefix list name.

- **sequence-number**
  Specifies an IPv6 prefix list sequence number.

- **deny ip-prefix/prefix-length**
  Denies a packet that contains a route specified in the prefix list. The prefix list matches only on the specified prefix/prefix length, unless you use the `ge ge-value` or `le le-value` parameters.

- **ge ge-value**
  Specifies a minimum range of prefix lengths, from `ge-value` to 128.

- **le le-value**
  Specifies a maximum range of prefix lengths, up to 128, from the `le-value` to the `prefix-length` parameter.

- **description string**
  Specifies a text string describing the prefix list.

- **permit ip-prefix/prefix-length**
  Permits a packet that contains a route specified in the prefix list. The prefix list matches only on the specified prefix/prefix length, unless you use the `ge ge-value` or `le le-value` parameters.

- **seq sequence-number**
  Specifies an IPv6 prefix list sequence number. If you do not specify a sequence number, the software numbers them in increments of 5, beginning with prefix list entry 5. The device interprets the prefix list entries in numerical order, beginning with the lowest sequence number.
Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

An IPv6 prefix list is composed of one or more conditional statements that execute a permit or deny action if a packet matches a specified prefix. In prefix lists with multiple statements, you can specify a sequence number for each statement. The specified sequence number determines the order in which the statement appears in the prefix.

You can configure an IPv6 prefix list on a global basis, then use it as input to other commands or processes, such as route aggregation, route redistribution, route distribution, route maps, and so on. When a device interface sends or receives an IPv6 packet, it applies the statements within the IPv6 prefix list in their order of appearance to the packet. As soon as a match occurs, the device takes the specified action (permit or deny the packet) and stops further comparison for that packet.

You can use permit statements in the prefix list to specify the traffic that you want to send to the other feature. If you use deny statements, the traffic specified by the deny statements is not supplied to the other feature. You can configure up to one hundred IPv6 prefix lists.

You must specify the ipv6-prefix parameter in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 4291. You must specify the prefix-length parameter as a decimal value. A slash mark (/) must follow the ipv6-prefix parameter and precede the prefix-length parameter.

The ge-value or le-value you specify must meet the following condition for prefix-length:

\[ \text{ge-value} \leq \text{le-value} \leq 128 \]

If you do not specify ge ge-value or le le-value, the prefix list matches only on the exact prefix you specify with the ipv6-prefix/prefix-length parameter.

Prefix lists can be applied to RIPng globally using the separate prefix-list command) or at the interface level using the separate ipv6 rip prefix-list command. If both global IPv6 RIP prefix list and interface IPv6 rip prefix list are enabled, routes are filtered based on the interface prefix list.

The no form of the command deletes a prefix list.

Examples

The following example creates a prefix-list that allows routes with the prefix 2001:db8::/32 to be included in RIPng routing updates sent from Ethernet interface 3/1/1.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 prefix-list routesfor2001 permit 2001:db8::/32
device(config)# interface ethernet 3/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-3/1/1)# ipv6 rip prefix-list routesfor2001 out
```

The following example creates a prefix-list that allows routes with the prefix 2001:db8::/32 to be included in RIPng routing updates sent from all the IPv6 RIP interfaces on the device.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 prefix-list routesfor2001 permit 2001:db8::/32
device(config)# ipv6 router rip
device(config-ripng-router)# distribute-list prefix-list routesfor2001 out
```
**ipv6-proto**

Configures an IPv6 protocol-based VLAN.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6-proto [ name string ]
no ipv6-proto [ name string ]
```

**Command Default**

An IPv6 protocol-based VLAN is not configured.

**Parameters**

- `name string`
  
  Specifies the IPv6 protocol-based VLAN name. The maximum length of the string is 32 characters.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can configure a protocol-based VLAN as a broadcast domain for IPv6 traffic. When the Layer 3 switch receives an IPv6 multicast packet (a packet with 06 in the version field and 0xFF as the beginning of the destination address), the Layer 3 switch forwards the packet to all other ports.

The `no` form of the command disables the IPv6 protocol VLAN.

**Examples**

The following example configures the IPv6 protocol-based VLAN.

```
device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# ipv6-proto name V6
```
**ipv6 raguard policy**

Configures the specified Router Advertisement (RA) guard policy and enters RA guard policy configuration mode.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 raguard policy name
no ipv6 raguard policy name
```

**Parameters**

- **name**
  
  An ASCII string indicating the name of the RA guard policy to configure.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode
- RA guard policy configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can configure up to 256 RA guard policies.

The **no** form of this command deletes the specified RA guard policy.

**Examples**

The following example configures an RA guard policy and enters RA guard policy configuration mode:

```
device(config)# ipv6 raguard policy policy1
device(ipv6-RAG-policy policy1)#
```
**ipv6 raguard vlan**

Associates a Router Advertisement (RA) guard policy with a VLAN.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 raguard vlan vlan-number policy name
no ipv6 raguard vlan vlan-number policy name
```

**Parameters**

- **vlan-number**
  - Configures the ID number of the VLAN to which the specified RA guard policy should be associated. Valid range is from 1 to 4095.
- **policy**
  - Associates a RA guard policy to the VLAN.
- **name**
  - Specifies the name of the RA guard policy to be associated with the VLAN.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

A VLAN can have only one association with a RA guard policy. If you try to associate a new RA guard policy with a VLAN that is already associated with a policy, the new RA guard policy replaces the old one.

The `no` form of the command deletes the association of a RA guard policy from the VLAN.

**Examples**

The following example associates RA guard policy named p1 with VLAN 1:

```
device(config)# ipv6 raguard vlan 1 policy p1
```
ipv6 raguard whitelist

Configures the Router Advertisement (RA) guard whitelist and adds the IPv6 address as the allowed source IP address.

Syntax

```
ipv6 raguard whitelist whitelist-number permit ipv6-address
no ipv6 raguard whitelist whitelist-number permit ipv6-address
```

Parameters

- `whitelist-number`
  Configures the unique identifier for the RA guard whitelist. Valid values are 0 to 255.

- `permit`
  Configures the specified IPv6 address as the allowed source IP address to the RA guard whitelist.

- `ipv6-address`
  Configures the source IPv6 address. The address should be in the format X:X::X:X or X:X::X:X/M.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can configure source IP addresses from which RAs are permitted.

You can configure up to 64 RA guard whitelists, and each whitelist can have a maximum of 128 entries.

To remove the RA guard whitelist, use the `no` form the command without the `permit` keyword.

To remove a particular IPv6 address from the whitelist, use the `no` form of the command with the `permit ipv6-address` keyword-variable pair.

When a whitelist associated with an RA guard policy is removed, all the entries in the whitelist are also removed. All the RAs are dropped because there is no whitelist associated with the RA guard policy.

Examples

The following example configures an RA guard whitelist with the allowed source IP address:

```
device(config)# ipv6 raguard whitelist 1 permit fe80:db8::db8:10
```

The following example removes an RA guard whitelist:

```
device(config)# no ipv6 raguard whitelist 1
```

The following example removes a particular IPv6 address from the RA guard whitelist:

```
device(config)# no ipv6 raguard whitelist 1 permit fe80:db8::db8:10
```
ipv6 redirects

Enables a Layer 3 switch to send an IPv6 ICMP redirect message to a neighboring host to inform it of a better first-hop router on a path to a destination.

Syntax

```
ipv6 redirects
no ipv6 redirects
```

Command Default

By default, the sending of IPv6 ICMP redirect messages by a Layer 3 switch is disabled.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This feature is supported on Virtual Ethernet (VE) interfaces only.

The **no** form of the command disables a Layer 3 switch to send an IPv6 ICMP redirect message to a neighboring host.

Examples

The following example enables a Layer 3 switch to send an IPv6 ICMP redirect message to a neighboring host.

```
device(config)# interface ve 1
device(config-vif-1)# ipv6 redirects
```
ipv6 rip default-information

Configures learning and advertising of default routes for RIPng.

Syntax

ipv6 rip default-information { only | originate }
no ipv6 rip default-information { only | originate }

Command Default

By default, the device does not learn IPv6 default routes.

Parameters

  only
    Originates the default routes and suppresses all other routes from RIPng route updates.
  originate
    Originates the default routes and includes all other routes in the RIPng route updates.

Modes

  Interface configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of the command to remove the explicit default routes from RIPng and to suppress advertisement of these routes.

Examples

The following example originates IPv6 default routes and includes all other routes in RIPng route updates sent from Ethernet interface 3/1/1.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 3/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-3/1/1)# ipv6 rip default-information originate
```
ipv6 rip enable

Enables RIPng on an interface.

Syntax

ipv6 rip enable
no ipv6 rip enable

Command Default

RIPng is disabled by default.

Modes

RIPng configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use the no form of the command to disable RIPng on an individual interface.

Before you can enable RIPng, you must first enable forwarding of IPv6 traffic on the device using the ipv6 unicast-routing command. You must also enable IPv6 on each interface that will support RIPng. Enable IPv6 explicitly on an interface with the ipv6 enable command or by configuring an IPv6 address on the interface.

After you enable RIPng on the device using the ipv6 router rip command, use the ipv6 rip enable command to enable each RIPng interface individually. You can use the command to enable RIPng on a physical or virtual routing interface.

Examples

The following example enables RIPng on Ethernet interface 3/1/1.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 3/1/1
device(config-if-e100-3/1/1)# ipv6 rip enable

The following example enables RIPng on virtual ethernet interface 3.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ve 3
device(config-vif-3)# ipv6 rip enable
ipv6 rip metric-offset

Changes the metric for RIPng routes learned and advertised on an interface.

Syntax

ipv6 rip metric-offset value
ipv6 rip metric-offset out value
no ipv6 rip metric-offset value
no ipv6 rip metric-offset out value

Command Default

By default, an IPv6 RIP interface adds 1 to the metric of an incoming RIPng route that it learns. By default, the interface advertises RIPng routes without adding to the metric (that is, with a default offset of zero).

Parameters

out

Specifies that the metric offset applies to outgoing (advertised) RIPng routes.

value

A decimal value that represents the offset to be added. The range is 1 through 16 for incoming routes and 0 through 15 for outgoing routes.

Modes

Interface configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use the no form of these commands to return the metric offset to its default value, that is, 1 for incoming (learned) routes and 0 for outgoing (advertised) routes.

Examples

The following example increases the metric on learned RIPng routes by 2. The same interface increases the metric offset by 3 when it advertises a RIPng route.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 3/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-3/1/1)# ipv6 rip metric-offset 2
device(config-if-e1000-3/1/1)# ipv6 rip metric-offset out 3
**ipv6 rip summary-address**

Advertises a summary of IPv6 addresses from an interface and specifies an IPv6 prefix that summarizes the routes.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 rip summary-address {ipv6-prefix / prefix-length }
no ipv6 rip summary-address {ipv6-prefix / prefix-length }
```

**Command Default**

By default, original full-length routes rather than summary routes are advertised.

**Parameters**

- **ipv6-prefix**
  Specifies the summarized IPv6 prefix as a hexadecimal value broken into 16-bit values separated by colons per RFC 2373.

- **prefix-length**
  Specifies the IPv6 prefix length in bits as a decimal value.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of the command to stop advertising the summarized IPv6 prefix.

The IPv6 prefix value must be separated from the prefix length by a forward slash `/`.

**Examples**

The following example advertises the summarized prefix 2001:db8::/36 instead of the IPv6 address 2001:db8:0:adff:8935:e838:78:e0ff/64 from Ethernet interface 3/1/1.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 3/1/1
device(config-if-e40000-3/1/1)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:0:adff:8935:e838:78:e0ff /64
device(config-if-e40000-3/1/1)# ipv6 rip summary-address 2001:db8::/36
```
ipv6 route

Configures a static route.

Syntax

ipv6 route [ vrf vrf-name ] dest-ipv6-prefix [ ethernet unit/slot/port | ve ve-num ] next-hop-ipv6-address [ metric ] [distance number ]

no ipv6 route [ vrf vrf-name ] dest-ipv6-prefix [ ethernet unit/slot/port | ve ve-num ] next-hop-ipv6-address [ metric ] [distance number ]

ipv6 route [ vrf vrf-name ] dest-ipv6-prefix { tunnel num | null0 } [ metric ] [distance number ]

no ipv6 route [ vrf vrf-name ] dest-ipv6-prefix { tunnel num | null0 } [ metric ] [distance number ]

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
   Specifies the VRF that contains the next-hop router (gateway) for the route.

dest-ipv6-prefix
   Specifies the destination IPv6 address, including prefix length.

ethernet unit/slot/port
   Configures the outgoing interface as the specified Ethernet interface.

ve ve-num
   Configures the outgoing interface as the specified Virtual Ethernet interface.

next-hop-ipv6-address
   Specifies the IPv6 address of a next-hop gateway. The next-hop address may be a global IPv6 address or a link-local IPv6 address.

metric
   Specifies the route's metric. The value can range from 1 to 16. The default value is 1.

distance number
   Specifies the route's administrative distance. The default value is 1.

tunnel num
   Configures the outgoing interface as the specified tunnel interface.

null0
   Drops packets with this destination.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

By default, static routes take precedence over routes learned by routing protocols.
Before configuring a static IPv6 route, you must enable the forwarding of IPv6 traffic on the Layer 3 switch using the \texttt{ipv6 unicast-routing} command and must enable IPv6 on at least one interface by configuring an IPv6 address or explicitly enabling IPv6 on that interface.

ICX 7150 devices do not support tunnels or VRFs.

If a non-default VRF is configured, the \texttt{no} form of the command removes the static IPv6 route configuration from a VRF. When no VRF is configured, the \texttt{no} form of the command removes the IPv6 static route.

When a tunnel is configured as the next hop for a static route, the tunnel must already be configured if the destination is a non-default VRF. In contrast, a tunnel can be designated as the next hop in the default VRF before it is configured. The default VRF is used when no VRF is specified in the command.

\section*{Examples}

The following example configures a static IPv6 route for a destination network with the prefix 2001:DB8::0/32 and a next-hop gateway with the global address 2001:DB8:0:ee44::1.

\begin{verbatim}
device(config)# ipv6 route 2001:DB8::0/32 2001:DB8:0:ee44::1
\end{verbatim}

The following example configures a static IPv6 route for a destination network with the prefix 2001:DB8::0/32 and a next-hop gateway with the global address 2001:DB8:0:ee44::1 in the non-default VRF named blue.

\begin{verbatim}
device(config)# ipv6 route vrf blue 2001:DB8::0/32 2001:DB8:0:ee44::1
\end{verbatim}

The following example configures tunnel 1 as the next hop gateway for 2001:DB8::0/32 destination addresses. Because the destination is a non-default VRF (VRF blue), the tunnel must be configured before the static route is configured.

\begin{verbatim}
device(config)# ipv6 route vrf blue 2001:DB8::0/32 tunnel 1
\end{verbatim}

The following example configures a null route that discards packets to the destination ipv6 route 2001:DB8::0/32 when the preferred route using virtual interface 3 (ve 3) through the next hop with the link-local address fe80::1 is not available. The null route has a higher metric (2) than the preferred route, which has a default metric of 1.

\begin{verbatim}
device(config)# ipv6 route 2001:DB8::0/32 ve 3 fe80::1
device(config)# ipv6 route 2001:DB8::0/32 null0 2
\end{verbatim}
ipv6 route next-hop

You can resolve IPv6 static routes through the specified protocol.

Syntax

```
ipv6 route [ vrf vrf-name ] next-hop { bgp | ospf | rip }
no ipv6 route [ vrf vrf-name ] next-hop { bgp | ospf | rip }
```

Command Default

By default, static routes are not distributed or resolved through another protocol.

Parameters

```
vrf vrf-name
  Specifies the VRF that contains the next-hop router (gateway) for the route.

next-hop { bgp | ospf | rip }
  Specifies a protocol (BGP, OSPF, or RIP) to be used to resolve the IPv6 static route.
```

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Before configuring a static IPv6 route, you must enable the forwarding of IPv6 traffic on the Layer 3 switch using the `ipv6 unicast-routing` command and enable IPv6 on at least one interface by configuring an IPv6 address or explicitly enabling IPv6 on that interface.

ICX 7150 devices do not support tunnels or VRFs.

The `no` form of the command disables IPv6 static route next-hop resolution through the designated protocol. If a VRF is configured, the `no` form of the command removes the static IPv6 route configuration from the VRF.

Examples

The following example enables IPv6 static route next-hop resolution through OSPF.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 route next-hop ospf
```
ipv6 route next-hop-enable-default

You can enable the IPv6 default static route to resolve other static routes.

Syntax

ipv6 route [ vrf vrf-name ] next-hop-enable-default

no ipv6 route [ vrf vrf-name ] next-hop-enable-default

Command Default

By default, the IPv6 default static route is not used to resolve static route next hops.

Parameters

vrf vrf-name

Specifies the VRF that contains the next-hop router (gateway) for the route.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Before configuring a static IPv6 route, you must enable the forwarding of IPv6 traffic on the Layer 3 switch using the ipv6 unicast-routing command and must enable IPv6 on at least one interface by configuring an IPv6 address or explicitly enabling IPv6 on that interface.

ICX 7150 devices do not support tunnels or VRFs.

The no form of the command disables IPv6 static route next-hop resolution through the default route. If a VRF is configured, the no form of the command removes the static IPv6 route configuration from the VRF.

Examples

The following example configures static routing next-hop recursion to three levels (the default). It configures the network default static route to global IPv6 address 2001:DB8:0:ee44::1 and allows it to resolve other static routes.

NOTE
You can specify a level of recursion up to 10.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 route next-hop-recursion
device(config)# ipv6 route ipv6 route ::/0 2001:DB8:0:ee44::1
device(config)# ipv6 route next-hop-enable-default
ipv6 route next-hop-recursion

You can resolve static route destination using recursive lookup in local address tables up to 10 hops away.

Syntax

ipv6 route [ vrf vrf-name ] next-hop-recursion [ number ]
no ipv6 route [ vrf vrf-name ] next-hop-recursion [ number ]

Command Default

By default, only the local IPv6 address table is consulted to resolve the next hop toward a static route destination.

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
  Specifies the VRF that contains the next-hop router (gateway) for the route.

number
  Specifies the level of recursion for address lookup. The range is 1 through 10. If no number is specified, the default value is 3.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Before configuring a static IPv6 route, you must enable the forwarding of IPv6 traffic on the Layer 3 switch using the ipv6 unicast-routing command and must enable IPv6 on at least one interface by configuring an IPv6 address or explicitly enabling IPv6 on that interface.

ICX 7150 devices do not support tunnels or VRFs.

The no form of the command disables IPv6 static route next-hop recursion. If a VRF is configured, the no form of the command removes the static IPv6 route configuration from the VRF.

Examples

The following example configures recursive static route lookup to five levels for static route resolution.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 route next-hop-recursion 5
ipv6 router ospf

Enables and configures the Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3) routing protocol.

Syntax

ipv6 router ospf [ vrf name ]

no ipv6 router ospf

Command Default

Disabled.

Parameters

vrf name

Specifies a nondefault VRF.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If you save the configuration to the startup-config file after disabling OSPFv3, all OSPFv3 configuration information is removed from the startup-config file.

Use this command to enable the OSPFv3 routing protocol and enter OSPFv3 router or OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode. OSPFv3 maintains multiple instances of the routing protocol to exchange route information among various VRF instances.

The no form of the command deletes all current OSPFv3 configurations and blocks any further OSPFv3 configuration.

Examples

The following example enables OSPFv3 on a default VRF and enters OSPFv3 router configuration mode.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)#
ipv6 router pim

Enables IPv6 PIM-Sparse mode for IPv6 routing globally or on a specified VRF.

Syntax

```
ipv6 router pim [ vrf vrf-name ]
no ipv6 router pim [ vrf vrf-name ]
```

Command Default

IPv6 PIM-Sparse mode is not enabled.

Parameters

```
vrf vrf-name
```

Specifies a VRF instance.

Modes

- Global configuration mode.
- VRF configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command removes the IPv6 PIM-Sparse mode configuration.

Examples

The following example enables IPv6 PIM-Sparse mode on a VRF named blue.

```
Device(config)# ipv6 router pim vrf blue
```
ipv6 router rip

Enables RIPng globally (on the device).

Syntax

ipv6 router rip
no ipv6 router rip

Command Default

By default, RIPng is disabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To disable RIPng globally, use the no form of this command.

Before you can enable RIPng, you must enable forwarding of IPv6 traffic on the device using the ipv6 unicast-routing command.

You must enable IPv6 on each interface on which RIPng is to be enabled. Enable IPv6 explicitly on the interface with the ipv6 enable command or by configuring an IPv6 address on the interface.

After enabling RIPng globally, you must enable it on individual device interfaces using the ipv6 rip enable command. You can enable RIPng on physical as well as virtual routing interfaces.

Examples

The following example enables RIPng on the device.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router rip
device(config-ripng-router)#
**ipv6 router vrrp**


**Syntax**

```
ipv6 router vrrp
no ipv6 router vrrp
```

**Command Default**

IPv6 VRRP is not globally enabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

After globally enabling IPv6 VRRP, the command prompt does not change. Nearly all subsequent IPv6 VRRP configuration is performed at the interface level, but IPv6 VRRP must be enabled globally before configuring IPv6 VRRP instances.

The **no** form of the command disables VRRP globally.

**NOTE**

Only 16 VRRP instances are configurable on the ICX 7150 device.

**Examples**

The following example enables IPv6 VRRP globally and enters interface configuration mode to allow you to enter more VRRP configuration.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router vrrp
device(config-ipv6-vrrp-router)# interface ethernet 1/1/4
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/4)# ipv6 address fd3b::3/64
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/4)# ipv6 vrrp vrid 2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/4-vrid-2)# backup priority 100
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/4-vrid-2)# version 3
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/4-vrid-2)# advertise backup
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/4-vrid-2)# ipv6-address fe80::768e:f8ff:fe2a:0099
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/4-vrid-2)# ipv6-address fd3b::2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/4-vrid-2)# activate
```
**ipv6 router vrrp-extended**


**Syntax**

```plaintext
ipv6 router vrrp-extended
no ipv6 router vrrp-extended
```

**Command Default**

VRRP-E is not globally enabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

After globally enabling IPv6 VRRP-E, nearly all subsequent IPv6 VRRP-E configuration is performed at the interface level. If IPv6 VRRP-E is not globally enabled, you will see an error message when configuring IPv6 VRRP-E instances.

The `no` form of the command disables VRRP-E globally.

**NOTE**

Only 16 VRRP instances are configurable on the ICX 7150 device.

**Examples**

The following example enables IPv6 VRRP-E globally and enters interface configuration mode for subsequent IPv6 VRRP-E configuration.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router vrrp-extended
device(config-ipv6-vrrpe-router)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
```
**ipv6 traffic-filter**

Applies an IPv6 access control list (ACL) to incoming or outgoing traffic on an interface.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 traffic-filter acl-name { in | out }
no ipv6 traffic-filter acl-name { in | out }
```

**Command Default**

The ACL is not applied to an interface.

**Parameters**

- `acl-name`  
  Applies the specified ACL to interface traffic.
- `in`  
  Applies the specified IPv6 ACL to incoming IPv6 packets on the interface.
- `out`  
  Applies the specified IPv6 ACL to outgoing IPv6 packets on the interface.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command removes the ACL from interface traffic.

**Examples**

The following example applies the ACL "acl1" to inbound traffic on Ethernet interface 1/1/1.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ipv6 traffic-filter acl1 in
```
**ipv6 vrrp vrid**

Configures an IPv6 Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual router identifier (VRID).

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 vrrp vrid vrid
no ipv6 vrrp vrid vrid
```

**Command Default**

An IPv6 VRRP VRID does not exist.

**Parameters**

`vrid`

Configures a number for the IPv6 VRRP VRID. The range is from 1 through 255.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Before configuring this command, ensure that IPv6 VRRP is enabled globally; otherwise, an error stating “Invalid input...” is displayed as you try to create a VRRP instance.

The **no** form of this command removes the IPv6 VRRP VRID from the configuration.

**Examples**

The following example configures IPv6 VRRP VRID 1.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ipv6 address fd2b::2/64
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ipv6 vrrp vrid 2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# owner
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# ipv6-address fe80::768e:f8ff:fe2a:0099
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# ipv6-address fd2b::2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# activate
```
**ipv6 vrrp-extended vrid**


**Syntax**

```
ipv6 vrrp-extended vrid vrid
no ipv6 vrrp-extended vrid vrid
```

**Command Default**

An IPv6 VRRP-E VRID does not exist.

**Parameters**

`vrid`

Configures a number for the IPv6 VRRP-E VRID. The range is from 1 through 255.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Before configuring this command, ensure that IPv6 VRRP-E is enabled globally; otherwise, an error stating “Invalid input...” is displayed as you try to create a VRRP-E instance.

The `no` form of this command removes the IPv6 VRRP-E VRID from the configuration.

**Examples**

The following example configures IPv6 VRRP-E VRID 2.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router vrrp-extended
device(config-ipv6-vrrpe-router)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ipv6 address fd4b::2/64
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ipv6 vrrp-extended vrid 2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# backup priority 50 track-priority 10
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# ipv6-address fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3a:0099
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# ipv6-address fd4b::99
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# activate
```
ipv6-address

 Configures a virtual IPv6 address for a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol version 3 (VRRPv3) or VRRP Extended version 3 (VRRP-Ev3) instance.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ipv6-address { ipv6-address | auto-gen-link-local }
no ipv6-address { ipv6-address | auto-gen-link-local }
```

**Command Default**

A virtual IPv6 address is not configured for a VRRPv3 or VRRP-Ev3 instance.

**Parameters**

- `ipv6-address`
  - Configures an IPv6 address.
- `auto-gen-link-local`
  - Automatically generates a virtual IPv6 link-local address for the VRRPv3 instance. Not supported in VRRP-Ev3.

**Modes**

Virtual routing ID interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

For VRRP instances, the IPv6 address used for the virtual router must be configured on the device assigned to be the initial VRRP owner device. The same physical IPv6 address cannot be used on any other VRRP device.

If the `auto-gen-link-local` keyword is entered, a virtual IPv6 link-local address is generated automatically for the specific VRRPv3 instance. The virtual link-local address is carried in VRRPv3 advertisements. A manually configured link-local address takes precedence over the automatically generated address.

**NOTE**

Automatically generated virtual link-local addresses are not supported for VRRP-Ev3 instances.

The `no` form of the command removes the virtual router IPv6 address. If the `auto-gen-link-local` keyword was active, the automatically generated virtual IPv6 link-local address is removed for the VRRPv3 instance, and subsequent VRRPv3 advertisements will not carry this link-local address.
Examples

The following example configures a virtual IPv6 address for VRID 1 when IPv6 VRRPv3 is implemented. In this example, the device is configured as the VRRPv3 owner device.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ipv6 address fd2b::1/64
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ipv6 vrrp vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# owner
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# ipv6-address fe80::768e:f8ff:fe2a:0099
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# ipv6-address fd2b::1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# activate
```

The following example configures a virtual IPv6 address for VRID 2 when VRRP-Ev3 is implemented. In this example, the device is configured as a VRRP-Ev3 backup device and the highest priority device will become the master VRRP-Ev3 device.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router vrrp-extended
device(config-ipv6-vrrpe-router)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ipv6 address fd4b::1/64
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ipv6 vrrp-extended vrid 2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# backup priority 110
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# ipv6-address fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3a:0099
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# ipv6-address fd4b::99
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-2)# activate
```
ipv6-address auto-gen-link-local

Generates a virtual link-local IPv6 address and assigns it as the virtual IPv6 address for a VRRPv3 instance.

Syntax

ipv6-address auto-gen-link-local

no ipv6-address auto-gen-link-local

Modes

VRRP sub-configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command deletes the auto-generated virtual link-local IPv6 address for the VRRP v3 instance.

The default VRRPv3 implementation allows only the link-local address that is configured on a physical interface to be used as the virtual IPv6 address of a VRRPv3 instance. This limits configuring a link-local address for each VRRP instance on the same physical interface because there can be only one link-local address per physical interface. You can use this command on the owner or backup router to generate a virtual link-local IPv6 address from the virtual MAC address of a VRRPv3 instance and assign it as the virtual IPv6 address for the VRRPv3 instance. This auto-generated link-local IPv6 address is not linked to any physical interface on the router.

Examples

The following example generates a virtual link-local IPv6 address and its allocation as the virtual IPv6 address of a VRRPv3 cluster on an owner router.

```
device(config)# interface ve 3
device(config-vif-3)# ipv6 vrrp vrid 2
device(config-vif-3-vrid-2)# owner
device(config-vif-3-vrid-2)# ipv6-address auto-gen-link-local
device(config-vif-3-vrid-2)# activate
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.01</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ipv6-neighbor inspection trust

Enables trust mode for specific ports.

Syntax

ipv6-neighbor inspection trust [ vrf vrf-name ]

no ipv6-neighbor inspection trust [ vrf vrf-name ]

Command Default

Trust mode is not enabled. When you enable ND inspection on a VLAN, by default, all the interfaces and member ports are considered as untrusted.

Parameters

vrf

Specifies the VRF instance.

vrf-name

Specifies the ID of the VRF instance.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables trust mode on ports.

Examples

The following example displays the trust mode configuration for ports.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/3
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/3)# ipv6-neighbor inspection trust

The following example displays the trust mode configuration on a port on VRF 3.

device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ipv6-neighbor inspection trust vrf 3

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ipv6 unicast-routing**

Enables the forwarding of IPv6 traffic on a Layer 3 switch.

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 unicast-routing
no ipv6 unicast-routing
```

**Command Default**

The forwarding of IPv6 traffic is not enabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Before configuring a static IPv6 route, you must enable the forwarding of IPv6 traffic on the Layer 3 switch using the `ipv6 unicast-routing` command and must enable IPv6 on at least one interface by configuring an IPv6 address or explicitly enabling IPv6 on that interface.

The `no` form of the command disables IPv6 unicast routing.

**Examples**

The following example enables IPv6 unicast routing.

```
device(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
```
ipx-network

Configures the IPX network protocol-based VLANs.

Syntax

    ipx-network  network-number  ipx-frame-type  [  name  string  ]
    no  ipx-network  network-number  ipx-frame-type  [  name  string  ]

Command Default

An IPX network protocol-based VLAN is not configured.

Parameters

network-number
    Specifies the network number in hexadecimal format.

ipx-frame-type
    Defines the IPX frame encapsulation standard types. The following are the supported encapsulation standard types:

        ethernet_802.2
            Specifies the Ethernet 802.2 standard that can be configured for the protocol.

        ethernet_802.3
            Specifies the Ethernet 803.3 standard that can be configured for the protocol.

        ethernet_ii
            Specifies the Ethernet II standard that can be configured for the protocol.

        ethernet_snap
            Specifies the Ethernet subnetwork access protocol standard that can be configured for the protocol.

name string
    Specifies the Ethernet standard name. The string can be up to 32 characters in length.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables the IPX network protocol-based VLAN.
Examples

The following example shows how to configure the IPX network protocol-based VLAN.

```bash
device(config)# vlan 20 name IPX_VLAN by port
device(config-vlan-10)# untagged ethernet 1/2/1 to 1/2/6
added untagged port ethe 1/2/1 to 1/2/6 to port-vlan 20.
device(config-vlan-10)# ipx-network abcd ethernet_ii name Eng-LAN
```
ipx,proto

Configures the IPX protocol-based VLANs.

Syntax

```
ipx,proto [ name string ]
oipx,proto [ name string ]
```

Command Default
An IPX protocol-based VLAN is not configured.

Parameters

```
name string
```

The IPX protocol-based VLAN name. The name can be up to 32 characters in length.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the IPX protocol-based VLAN.

Examples

The following example shows the how to configure an IPX protocol-based VLAN.

```
device(config)# vlan 10 by port
device(config-vlan-10)# untagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/6
added untagged port ethe 1/1/1 to 1/1/6 to port-vlan 30.
device(config-vlan-10)# ip-proto name IP.Prot_VLAN
```
**issu abort**

Initiates an in service software upgrade (ISSU) termination.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
issu abort
```

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This is a command that an operator uses to manually stop the currently running upgrade.

The upgrade terminates after the current unit, the one that is going through the upgrade, rejoins the stack.

If a manual abort is done or ISSU detects an abort condition (with ISSU started with no **on-error** option), the stack is left as it is and a manual recovery is required. You must reload the primary or secondary image to bring the stack back to working condition after issuing the **issu abort** command.

**Examples**

Follow this example to terminate an ISSU.

```plaintext
device# issu abort
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
issu primary

Initiates an in-service software upgrade (ISSU) using the image on the primary partition and configures the system to reload from either the primary image or the secondary image if the upgrade fails.

Syntax

issu primary [ on-error { reload-primary | reload-secondary } ]

Command Default

If an error occurs the default behavior is to abort the ISSU.

Parameters

on-error

Specifies the action to take if there is an upgrade failure from the primary image.

reload-primary

Causes the system to reload from the primary partition if an upgrade from the primary partition fails.

reload-secondary

Causes the system to reload from the secondary partition if an upgrade from the primary partition fails.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Before you use this command, back up the running image to the secondary partition, use the existing image upgrade framework to copy the new image to the primary or secondary partition, and check the sequence of the upgrade with the show issu sequence command.

The issu primary command without any keywords initiates an ISSU.

If a manual abort is done or ISSU detects an abort condition (with ISSU started with no on-error option), the stack is left as is and a manual recovery is required.

If a manual recovery is required, you run either the reload-primary or reload-secondary command.
Examples

The following example shows how to start an ISSU, using an image that has been copied to the primary partition.

device# issu primary
Topology is Ring                         Yes
Standby Present                         Yes
Standby ready for upgrade               Yes
Flash use in progress                   No
Secure Setup in progress                No
ISSU in progress or aborted             No
Election pending                       No
Election in progress                    No
Reload pending                          No
CPU utilization high                    No
All units in ready state                Yes
Primary Image is upgrade compatible    Yes
Startup config and Running Config Same  Yes
User in Config mode                     Yes
Proceed with upgrade? (enter 'y' or 'n'):

If the system is not ready for an ISSU, the error condition is highlighted.

device# issu primary
Topology is Ring                         Yes
Standby Present                          No   ***
Standby ready for upgrade               No   ***
Flash use in progress                    No
Secure Setup in progress                 No
ISSU in progress or aborted             No
Election pending                        No
Election in progress                     No
Reload pending                          No
CPU utilization high                     No
All units in ready state                Yes
Primary Image is upgrade compatible    Yes
Secondary Image is upgrade compatible   Yes
Startup config and Running Config Same  Yes
User in Config mode                      Yes
System not ready for issu. Check error condition highlighted by "***" and rectify.
ISSU not in progress

The behavior in case ISSU fails can be specified. In the following example the specified behavior is to reload the image on the secondary partition.

device# issu primary on-error reload-secondary

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**issu secondary**

Initiates an in-service software upgrade (ISSU) using the image on the secondary partition and configures the system to reload from the image in either the primary partition or the secondary partition should the upgrade fail.

**Syntax**

```
issu secondary [ on-error { reload-primary | reload-secondary } ]
```

**Command Default**

If an error occurs the default behavior is to abort the ISSU.

**Parameters**

- **on-error**
  - Specifies the action to take if there is an upgrade failure from the secondary image.
- **reload-primary**
  - Causes the system to reload from the primary partition if an upgrade from secondary partition fails.
- **reload-secondary**
  - Causes the system to reload from the secondary partition if an upgrade from secondary partition fails.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Before you use this command, back up the running image to the primary partition, use the existing image upgrade framework to copy the new image to the primary or secondary partition, and check the sequence of upgrade with the `show issu sequence` command.

The `issu secondary` command without any keywords initiates an ISSU.

If a manual abort is done or ISSU detects an abort condition (with ISSU started with no `on-error` option), the stack is left as is and a manual recovery is required.

If a manual recovery is required, you run either the `reload-primary` or `reload-secondary` command.
Examples

The following example shows how to start an ISSU.

device# issu secondary
Topology is Ring                         Yes
Standby Present                          Yes
Standby ready for upgrade                Yes
Flash use in progress                    No
Secure Setup in progress                 No
ISSU in progress or aborted              No
Election pending                        No
Election in process                      No
Reload pending                           No
CPU utilization high                     No
All units in ready state                 Yes
Primary Image is upgrade compatible      Yes
Startup config and Running Config Same   Yes
User in Config mode                      No
Proceed with upgrade? (enter 'y' or 'n'):

If the system is not ready for an ISSU, the error condition is highlighted.

device# issu secondary
Topology is Ring                         Yes
Standby Present                          No   ***
Standby ready for upgrade                No   ***
Flash use in progress                    No
Secure Setup in progress                 No
ISSU in progress or aborted              No
Election pending                        No
Election in progress                      No
Reload pending                           No
CPU utilization high                     No
All units in ready state                 Yes
Primary Image is upgrade compatible      Yes
Secondary Image is upgrade compatible    Yes
Startup config and Running Config Same   Yes
User in Config mode                      No
System not ready for issu. Check error condition highlighted by "***" and rectify.
ISSU not in progress

The behavior in case ISSU fails can be specified. In the following example the specified behavior is to reload the image on the secondary partition.

device# issu secondary on-error reload-secondary

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Commands J, K, and L

jitc enable

Enables the Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC) mode.

Syntax

```
  jitc enable
  no jitc enable
```

Command Default

JITC is not enabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When JITC is enabled, the Advanced Encryption Standard - Cipher-Block Chaining (AES-CBC) encryption mode for the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol is disabled and the AES-CTR (Counter) encryption mode is enabled.
When JITC is enabled, the MD5 authentication scheme for NTP is disabled.
The `no` form of the command disables the JITC mode and puts the system back to the standard mode and enables both AES-CBC encryption mode and MD5 authentication configuration.

Examples

The following example enables the JITC mode.

```
  device(config)# jitc enable
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**jitc show**

Displays the status of the JITC mode.

**Syntax**

```
jitc show
```

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `jitc show` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JITC mode</td>
<td>Displays the status of the JITC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH AES-CTR mode</td>
<td>Displays the status of the SSH AES-CTR mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH AES-CBC mode</td>
<td>Displays the status of the SSH AES-CBC mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example shows the output of the `jitc show` command.

```
device(config)#jitc show
JITC mode : Enabled
Management Protocol Specific:
SSH AES-CTR mode : Enabled
SSH AES-CBC mode : Disabled
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
join-timer leave-timer leaveall-timer

Changes the Join, Leave, and Leaveall timers for GVRP counters.

Syntax

```
join-timer join-timer-ms leave-timer leave-timer-ms leaveall-timer leaveall-timer-ms
```

Command Default

The default value for the Join timer is 200 ms. The default value for the Leave timer is 600 ms. The default value for the Leaveall timer is 10,000 ms.

Parameters

- **join-timer-ms**
  Specifies the maximum number of milliseconds (ms) a GVRP interface wait before sending VLAN advertisements on the interfaces. You can set the Join timer to a value from 200 to one third the value of the Leave timer.

- **leave-timer-ms**
  Specifies the number of milliseconds a GVRP interface waits after receiving a Leave message on the port to remove the port from the VLAN indicated in the Leave message. You can set the Leave timer to a value from three times the Join timer value to one fifth the value of the Leaveall timer.

- **leaveall-timer-ms**
  Specifies the minimum interval at which GVRP sends Leaveall messages on all GVRP interfaces. You can set the Leaveall timer to a value from five times the Leave timer value to the maximum value allowed by the software (configurable from 300,00 to 1,000,000 ms).

Modes

GVRP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

All timer values must be in multiples of 100 ms.

The Leave timer value must be greater than or equal to three times the Join timer value. The Leaveall timer value must be greater than or equal to five times the Leave timer value.

The GVRP timers must be set to the same values on all the devices that are exchanging information using GVRP.

**NOTE**

When you enter this command, all the running GVRP timers are canceled and restarted using the new times specified by the command.
Examples

The following example shows how to set the Join, Leave, and Leaveall timers.

device(config)# gvrp-enable
device(config-gvrp)# join-timer 1000 leave-timer 3000 leaveall-timer 15000
**jumbo**

Provides support for jumbo frames.

**Syntax**

```
    jumbo
    no jumbo
```

**Command Default**

Jumbo frame support is disabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command disables jumbo frame support.

**Examples**

The following example provides jumbo frame support.

```
    device(config)# jumbo
```
keep-alive-vlan

Configures a keep-alive VLAN for the cluster.

Syntax

```plaintext
keep-alive-vlan vlan-ID
no keep-alive-vlan vlan-ID
```

Command Default

A keep-alive VLAN is not configured.

Parameters

`vlan-ID`

Specifies the VLAN number. The values can be from 1 through 4089.

Modes

Cluster configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Only one VLAN can be configured as a keep-alive VLAN. The keep-alive VLAN cannot be a member VLAN of the Multi-Chassis Trunking (MCT) and this VLAN can be tagged or untagged.

When the CCP is down, the following results occur:

- If the keep-alive VLAN is configured, CCRR messages are sent every second over that VLAN.
- If no packets are received from the peer device for a period of three seconds, the peer is considered down.
- If a keep-alive VLAN is not configured and both the peer devices are up, both peers continue forwarding traffic independently, when the CCP is down.

**NOTE**
Keep-alive VLAN configuration is not allowed when the client isolation mode is strict; and when the keep-alive VLAN is configured, client isolation mode cannot be configured as strict.

The **no** form of the command removes the keep-alive VLAN configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the keep-alive VLAN.

```plaintext
device(config)# cluster SX 400
device(config-cluster-SX)# keep-alive-vlan 10
```
keepalive

Configures GRE link keepalive.

Syntax

keepalive [ interval [ retries ] ]
no keepalive [ interval [ retries ] ]

Command Default

GRE link keepalive is not enabled.

Parameters

interval

Specifies the number of seconds between each initiation of a keepalive message. The range if from 2 to 32767 seconds and the default is 10 seconds.

retries

Specifies the number of times that a packet is sent before the system places the tunnel in the DOWN state. Valid values are from 1 through 255. The default number of retries is 3.

Modes

Tunnel interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When GRE tunnels are used in combination with static routing or policy-based routing, and a dynamic routing protocol such as RIP, BGP, or OSPF is not deployed over the GRE tunnel, a configured tunnel does not have the ability to bring down the line protocol of either tunnel endpoint, if the far end becomes unreachable. Traffic sent on the tunnel cannot follow alternate paths because the tunnel is always UP. To avoid this scenario, enable GRE link keepalive, which will maintain or place the tunnel in an UP or DOWN state based upon the periodic sending of keepalive packets and the monitoring of responses to the packets. If the packets fail to reach the tunnel far end more frequently than the configured number of retries, the tunnel is placed in the DOWN state.

The no form of the command disables GRE keepalive.

Examples

The following example enables GRE keepalive and sets the keepalive interval and retries.

device(config)# keepalive 500 150
keepalive (IKEv2)

Configures the interval between Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) messages that are sent to detect if a peer is still alive.

Syntax

```
keepalive interval
no keepalive interval
```

Command Default

IKEv2 keepalive is enabled and the keepalive interval is 300 seconds.

Parameters

**interval**

Specifies the number of seconds between each initiation of an IKEv2 notify message. The range is from 10 through 3600. A value of 0 disables the keepalive function.

Modes

IKEv2 profile configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command restores the default configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a keepalive interval of 500 seconds for an IKEv2 profile named prof_mktg.

```
device(config)ikev2 profile prof_mktg
device(config-ike-profile-prof_mktg)# keepalive 500
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
key-rollover-interval

Alters the timing of the existing configuration changeover.

Syntax

```
key-rollover-interval interval
no key-rollover-interval interval
```

Parameters

```
interval
```

Specifies the key-rollover-interval in seconds. Valid values range from 0 through 14400. The default is 300 seconds.

Modes

OSPFv3 router configuration mode
OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

In order to have consistent security parameters, rekeying should be done on all nodes at the same time. Use the `key-rollover-interval` command to facilitate this. The key rollover timer waits for a specified period of time before switching to the new set of keys. Use this command to ensure that all the nodes switch to the new set of keys at the same time.

The `no` form of the command resets the rollover interval to the default value of 300 seconds.

Examples

The following example sets the key rollover interval to 420 seconds.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# key-rollover-interval 420
```

The following example re-sets the key rollover interval to the default value.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# no key-rollover-interval 420
```

The following example re-sets the key rollover interval to the default value in a nondefault VRF instance.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf vrf red
device(config-ospf6-router-vrf-red)# no key-rollover-interval 420
```
key-server-priority

Configures the MACsec key-server priority for the MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) group.

Syntax

key-server-priority value

no key-server-priority value

Command Default

Key-server priority is set to 16. This is not displayed in configuration details.

Parameters

value

Specifies key-server priority. The possible values range from 0 to 255, where 0 is highest priority and 255 is lowest priority.

Modes

dot1x-mka-cfg-group mode

Usage Guidelines

MACsec commands are supported only on the ICX 7450.

The no form of the command removes the previous priority setting.

During key-server election, the server with the highest priority (the server with the lowest key-server priority value) becomes the key-server.

Examples

The following example sets the key-server priority for MKA group test1 to 5.

device(config)# dot1x-mka-enable
device(config-dot1x-mka)# mka-cfg-group test1
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# key-server-priority 5

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20a</td>
<td>This command was modified. The key-server priority value range was increased from 0 through 127 to 0 through 255.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added on the ICX 7450 device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kill

Terminates active CLI sessions.

Syntax

```
kill console { all | unit-number }
kill { ssh | telnet } session-number
```

Parameters

- **console**
  - Logs out console sessions in a stack.
- **all**
  - Logs out all console ports on stack units that are not the Active Controller.
- **unit-number**
  - Logs out the console port on a specified unit.
- **ssh**
  - Terminates an active SSH session.
- **telnet**
  - Terminates an active Telnet session.
- **session-number**
  - The Telnet or SSH session number.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Once the AAA console is enabled, you should log out any open console ports on your traditional stack using the `kill console` command.

Examples

The following example shows how to log out from all console ports on stack units that are not the Active Controller.

```
device# kill console all
```

The following example shows how to terminate an active SSH connection.

```
device# kill ssh 1
```
**lacrp-timeout**

Configures the timeout mode for the port.

**Syntax**

```
lacp-timeout { long | short }
no lacp-timeout { long | short }
```

**Command Default**

Begins with the short timeout period. Moves to the long timeout period after the LAG is established.

**Parameters**

- **long**
  - Specifies a long timeout period for the port which is 120 seconds.

- **short**
  - Specifies a short timeout period for the port which is 3 seconds.

**Modes**

LAG configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

After you configure a port timeout mode, the port remains in that timeout mode whether it is up or down and whether or not it is part of a LAG. All the ports in a LAG must have the same timeout mode. This requirement is checked when the LAG is enabled on the ports.

With the long timeout configuration, an LACPDU is sent every 30 seconds. If no response comes from its partner after three LACPDUs are sent, a timeout event occurs, and the LACP state machine transitions to the appropriate state based on its current state.

In the short timeout configuration, an LACPDU is sent every second. If no response comes from its partner after three LACPDUs are sent, a timeout event occurs, and the LACP state machine transitions to the appropriate state based on its current state. If you do not include `long` or `short`, the device operates based on the IEEE specification standards.

**NOTE**

The configuration of `lacp-timeout` is applicable to dynamic or keep-alive LAGs only.

The `no` form of the command resets the timeout mode to short.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure a port for a short LACP timeout.

```
device(config)# lag blue dynamic id 11
device(config-lag-blue)# lacp-timeout short
```
lag

Creates a Link Aggregation Group (LAG).

Syntax

```
lag lag-name { dynamic | static } { id { number | auto } }
no lag lag-name { dynamic | static } { id { number | auto } }
lag lag-name keep-alive
no lag lag-name keep-alive
```

Command Default

LAG is not configured

Parameters

- **lag-name**
  Specifies the name of the LAG as an ASCII string. The LAG name can be up to 64 characters in length.

- **dynamic**
  Configures a dynamic LAG.

- **static**
  Configures a static LAG.

- **id number**
  Specifies a LAG ID. The value ranges from 1 through 2047. The range is from 1 through 256 for user LAG and 256 and above for SPX LAG.

- **auto**
  Auto generates a LAG ID.

- **keep-alive**
  Configures a keep-alive LAG.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The keep-alive LAG configuration can be used to configure a LAG for use in keep-alive applications similar to the UDLD.

A keep-alive LAG contains only one port while static and dynamic LAGs can have 1 to 8 or 1 to 12 ports depending on the device.

LAG IDs are unique for each LAG in the system. A LAG ID cannot be assigned to more than one LAG. If a LAG ID is already used, the CLI will reject the new LAG configuration and display an error message that suggests the next available LAG ID that can be used.
NOTE
The LAG ID parameter is applicable for static and dynamic LAGs only. No explicit configuration of a LAG ID is allowed on keep-alive LAGs.

The no form of the command removes the LAG.

Examples
The following example shows how to configure a static LAG.

device(config)# lag blue static id 11
device(config-lag-blue)# ports ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/1/5

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to make id option as a mandatory configuration parameter and also made the subsequent options (id-number and auto) mandatory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**lACP-mode passive**

Configures Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) operation mode for dynamic LAG as passive.

**Syntax**

```
lACP-mode passive
no lACP-mode passive
```

**Command Default**

The LACP operation mode is active.

**Parameters**

- `passive`

  Configures LACP as passive. This option is applicable only for dynamic LAGs.

**Modes**

LAG configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

For dynamic LAGs, LACP is activated on all of the LAG ports.

The `no` form of the command changes the LACP operation mode of the dynamic LAG to the active mode (default mode).

**Examples**

The following example configures LACP operation mode for dynamic LAG as passive.

```
device(config)# lag blue dynamic id 11
device(config-lag-blue)# lACP-mode passive
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**lag-mac**

Assigns a static MAC address to the LAG virtual interface.

**Syntax**

```
lag-mac mac-address
no lag-mac mac-address
```

**Command Default**

The first physical port that is being added to the LAG becomes the MAC provider for the LAG virtual interface.

**Parameters**

`mac-address`

Specifies the MAC address for the LAG virtual interface.

**Modes**

LAG configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

If VE/L3 is configured on the LAG, the `show interface brief` command output displays the stack-mac as the LAG virtual interface MAC.

The `no` form of the command removes the static MAC address assigned to the LAG virtual interface.

**Examples**

The following example assigns a static MAC address to the LAG virtual interface.

```
device(config)# lag blue dynamic id 11
device(config-lag-blue)# lag-mac 0000.000f.e9a0
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
learn-default

Configures the device to learn default RIP routes, either globally or at the interface level.

Syntax

```
learn-default
ip rip learn-default
no learn-default device/slot/port
no ip rip learn-default device/slot/port
```

Command Default

By default, the device does not learn default RIP routes.

Modes

RIP router configuration mode or interface configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command disables learning of default RIP routes.

The configurations at the global level and interface level are independent. Disabling or enabling one will not affect the other. When global level configuration is enabled, default routes are learned from all the interfaces. If global "learn-default " is not enabled but the interface-level "learn-default" is enabled, default routes are allowed from that rip interface. If "learn default" is not enabled for an interface, then the learned default routes for that interface are discarded.
Examples

The following example enables learning of default RIP routes globally.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)# learn-default

The following command output shows RIP default routes are learned globally.

device(config)# show ip rip
RIP Summary
  Default port 520
  Administrative distance is 120
  Updates every 30 seconds, expire after 180
  Holdown lasts 180 seconds, garbage collect after 120
  Last broadcast 28, Next Update 30
  Need trigger update 0, Next trigger broadcast 4
  Minimum update interval 25, Max update Offset 5
  Split horizon is on; poison reverse is off
  Import metric 1
  Default routes are accepted
  Prefix List, Inbound : Not set
  Prefix List, Outbound : Not set
  Route-map, Inbound : Not set
  Route-map, Outbound : Not set
  Redistribute:
  No Neighbors are configured in RIP Neighbor Filter Table

The following example enables learning of default RIP routes on Ethernet interface 1/1/6.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/6)# ip rip learn-default

The following command output shows that RIP default routes are learned for the interface.

device(config)# show ip rip interface ethernet 1/1/16
Interface e 1/1/16
  RIP Mode : Version2 Running: TRUE
  Route summarization disabled
  Split horizon is on; poison reverse is off
  Default routes are accepted
  Metric-offset, Inbound 1
  Metric-offset, Outbound 0
  Prefix List, Inbound : Not set
  Prefix List, Outbound : Not set
  Route-map, Inbound : Not set
  Route-map, Outbound : Not set
  RIP Sent/Receive packet statistics:
    Sent : Request 0 Response 0
    Received : Total 0 Request 0 Response 0 UnRecognised 0
  RIP Error packet statistics:
    Rejected 0 Version 0 RespFormat 0 AddrFamily 0
    Metric 0 ReqFormat 0
lease

Specifies the lease period for the DHCP address pool.

Syntax

lease days hours minutes

Parameters

days hours minutes

Specifies the lease duration in days, hours, and minutes.

Modes

DHCP server pool configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

The following example specifies the lease period as one day, four hours and 32 minutes.

device(config)# ip dhcp-server-pool cabo
device(config-dhcp-cabo)# lease 1 4 32
legacy-inline-power

Enables support for Power over Ethernet (PoE) legacy power-consuming devices.

Syntax

```
legacy-inline-power
no legacy-inline-power
```

Command Default

PoE devices automatically support most legacy power-consuming devices (devices not compliant with 802.3af and 802.3at), as well as all 802.3af- and 802.3at-compliant devices.

Modes

Global configuration mode
Stack configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The command does not require a software reload if it is entered prior to connecting the Powered Devices (PDs). If the command is entered after the PDs are connected, the configuration must be saved (write memory) and the software must be reloaded after the change goes into effect.

By default, the `legacy-inline-power` command reserves 30 watts.

When you disable legacy support, 802.3af- and 802.3at-compliant devices are not affected.

The `no` form of the command disables support for PoE legacy power-consuming devices.

Examples

The following example enables support for legacy power-consuming devices on a nonstackable device.

```
device(config)# legacy-inline-power
```
license delete unit

Deletes all license files for a specific unit.

Syntax

    license delete unit unit_id [ all | index license_index ]

Parameters

unit_id

    Specifies the unit ID number.

all

    Allows you to delete all license files for a specific unit.

index license_index

    Specifies the software license file, and is generated by the member unit. The license index number is the license file you want to delete from a unit. The license index number is not unique across stack units, and you must specify both the unit number and the index number to delete a license from a specific unit. For example, an ICX7250-8X10G-LIC-POD license is installed on both stack unit 3, index 1, and stack unit 5, index 1. Because the index numbers are the same, you must specify both the unit number and the index number to delete a license from a specific unit.

Modes

Privileged EXEC level.

Usage Guidelines

On the ICX 7450 and ICX 7250 devices, if more than one non-node locked license file is installed, the deletion of the license file sequence should start from the software license file identified by index 1. If this is not done, any attempt to delete the license file returns an error 141(LICENSE_IN_USE).

Examples

The following example delete the license file as specified.

    device# license delete unit 1 index 1
    device# license delete unit 1 index 2

Use the all option to delete all license files for a specific unit.

    device# license delete unit 1 all

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07.1.00</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**license install perpetual**

Installs a licensed feature set using one command.

**Syntax**

```
license install perpetual unit-id license-package
```

**Command Default**

License install perpetual is disabled.

**Parameters**

- **unit-id**
  
  Specifies the unit ID on the device. For a standalone, the unit number is 1. For a stack unit, use the assigned stack unit number.

- **license-package**
  
  Specifies the license name you have purchased and installed on the device.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC level

**Usage Guidelines**

The command replaces the licensing commands for installing or deleting a license. For example, you no longer need to install a license using TFTP or SCP, or to delete a license using the `license delete` command.

The `license install perpetual` command is available only on the Ruckus ICX 7150.

**Examples**

The following example installs a perpetual 4x10GR license on unit 1.

```
device# license install perpetual 1 4x10GR
```

The following example installs a perpetual 8X10GR license on an ICX 7150-48ZP serving as stack unit 3.

```
device# license install perpetual 3 8x10GR
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.60</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>Support for the command on an ICX 7150 stack was added. Support for an ICX 7150-48ZP license was added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lifetime (IKEv2)

Configures the lifetime period of an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) security association (SA) for an IKEv2 profile.

Syntax

```
lifetime minutes
no lifetime minutes
```

Command Default

The default lifetime period for an IKEv2 SA is 43200 minutes (30 days).

Parameters

```
minutes
```

Specifies the lifetime period (in minutes) for an IKEv2 SA. The range is from 10 through 43200.

Modes

IKEv2 profile configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command resets the IKEv2 SA lifetime period to the default value.

**NOTE**

During rekey, minor traffic loss is possible due to hardware programming delays.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the IKEv2 SA lifetime value to 15000 minutes for an IKEv2 profile named prof-mktg.

```
device(config)# ikev2 profile prof-mktg
device(config-ike-profile-prof-mktg)# lifetime 15000
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ruckus FastIron Command Reference Guide, 08.0.61
Part Number: 53-1005197-10
**lifetime (IPsec)**

Configures the lifetime period of an IPsec security association (SA) for an IPsec profile.

**Syntax**

```
lifetime minutes
no lifetime minutes
```

**Command Default**

The default lifetime period for an IPsec SA is 480 minutes (8 hours).

**Parameters**

`minutes`

Specifies the lifetime period (in minutes) for an IPsec SA. The range is from 10 through 1440.

**Modes**

IPsec profile configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Five minutes before an IPsec SA is due to expire, a new IPsec SA is started.

The `no` form of the command resets the IPsec SA lifetime period to the default value.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to set the IPsec SA lifetime value to 720 minutes for an IPsec profile named prof-mktg.

```
device(config)# ipsec profile prof_mktg
device(config-ipsec-profile-prof_mktg)# lifetime 720
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**link-config gig copper autoneg-control**

Configures the maximum advertised speed on a port that has auto-negotiation enabled.

**Syntax**

```
link-config gig copper autoneg-control { 100m-auto | 10m-auto } { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
no link-config gig copper autoneg-control { 100m-auto | 10m-auto } { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
```

**Command Default**

The maximum port speed advertisement is not configured.

**Parameters**

- **100m-auto**
  
  Configures a port to advertise a maximum speed of 100 Mbps.

- **10m-auto**
  
  Configures a port to advertise a maximum speed of 10 Mbps.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ]**
  
  Specifies the Ethernet interface, set of interfaces, or range of interfaces.

- **to**
  
  When followed by a port number, configures a range of ports.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Maximum port speed advertisement is not supported on the Ruckus ICX 7750.

The maximum port speed advertisement works only when auto-negotiation is enabled (CLI command `speed-duplex auto`). If auto-negotiation is off, the device rejects the maximum port speed advertisement configuration.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The no form of the command disables the maximum port speed advertisement.

**Examples**

The following command configures a maximum port speed advertisement of 10 Mbps on a port that has auto-negotiation enabled.

```
device(config)# link-config gig copper autoneg-control 10m-auto ethernet 1/1/1
```
History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced for the Ruckus ICX 7450, but the <strong>downshift</strong> option was not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced for the Ruckus ICX 7250, but the <strong>downshift</strong> option was not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>The <strong>downshift</strong> option was removed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**link-error-disable**

Configures port flap dampening on an interface.

**Syntax**

```
link-error-disable toggle-threshold sampling-time-in-sec wait-time-in-sec
no link-error-disable toggle-threshold sampling-time-in-sec wait-time-in-sec
```

**Command Default**

Port flap dampening is not configured.

**Parameters**

- **toggle-threshold**
  Specifies the number of times a port link state goes from up to down and down to up before the wait period is activated. The value ranges from 1 through 50.

- **sampling-time-in-sec**
  Specifies the amount of time, in seconds, during which the specified toggle threshold can occur before the wait period is activated. The default value is 0 and indicates that the time is forever. The value ranges from 0 through 65535.

- **wait-time-in-sec**
  Specifies the amount of time, in seconds, for which the port remains disabled (down) before it becomes enabled. The value ranges from 0 through 65535. A value of 0 indicates that the port will stay down until an administrative override occurs.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

A Ruckus device counts the number of times a port link state toggles from "up to down", and not from "down to up".

The sampling time or window (the time during which the specified toggle threshold can occur before the wait period is activated) is triggered when the first "up to down" transition occurs.

If the port link state toggles from up to down for a specified number of times within a specified period, the interface is physically disabled for the specified wait period. Once the wait period expires, the port link state is re-enabled. However, if the wait period is set to zero (0) seconds, the port link state will remain disabled until it is manually re-enabled.

You can configure the port flap dampening feature on the LAG virtual interface using the `link-error-disable` command. Once configured on the LAG virtual interface, the feature is enabled on all ports that are members of the LAG. You cannot configure port flap dampening on port members of the LAG.

The no form of the command re-enables a port that was disabled by port flap dampening once the wait period expires.
Examples

The following example configures port flap dampening on an interface.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# link-error-disable 10 3 10
link-fault-signal

Enables Link Fault Signaling (LFS) between 10 Gbps Ethernet devices.

Syntax

   link-fault-signal
   no link-fault-signal

Command Default

LFS is disabled by default on all Ruckus FastIron devices.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When configured on a Ruckus 10 Gbps Ethernet port, the port can detect and report fault conditions on transmit and receive ports. Ruckus recommends enabling LFS on both ends of a link.

Enable LFS on any device prior to connecting the device to FastIron platforms. Any connecting device must have LFS currently enabled to ensure interoperability. When LFS is enabled on an interface, syslog messages are generated when the link goes up or down, or when the TX or RX fiber is removed from one or both sides of the link that has LFS enabled.

You can view the status of an LFS-enabled link using the show interface command.

The no form of the command disables the Link Fault Signaling (LFS).

Examples

The following example enables LFS.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# link-fault-signal
link-keepalive ethernet

Enables UDLD for tagged and untagged control packets.

Syntax

```plaintext
link-keepalive ethernet { unit/slot/port } [ to unit/slot/port [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ vlan vlan-ID ]
no link-keepalive ethernet { unit/slot/port } [ to unit/slot/port [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ vlan vlan-ID ]
```

Command Default

UDLD is not enabled.

Parameters

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  Specifies the Ethernet interface on which to enable UDLD.

- **to unit/slot/port**
  Specifies a range of Ethernet interfaces on which to enable UDLD.

- **vlan vlan-ID**
  Specifies the ID of the VLAN that the UDLD control packets can contain.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

UDLD is supported only on Ethernet ports.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

If you are specifying a VLAN ID, make sure that the VLAN ID is configured. A VLAN is specified when UDLD is configured.

The port belongs to the configured VLAN as a tagged member. All the devices across the UDLD link are in the same VLAN. UDLD can be enabled on only one VLAN for a tagged port.

You must configure the same VLANs that will be used for UDLD on all devices across the network; otherwise, the UDLD link cannot be maintained.

You can specify a list of Ethernet ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The **no** form of the command disables UDLD for tagged and untagged control packets.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable UDLD for untagged ports.

```plaintext
device(config)# link-keepalive ethernet 1/1/1
```
The following example shows how to configure UDLD on multiple ports.

```
device(config)# link-keepalive ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/2/2
```

The following example shows how to configure UDLD on a range of ports.

```
device(config)# link-keepalive ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/5
```

The following example enables ports to receive and send UDLD control packets tagged with a specific VLAN ID.

```
device(config)# link-keepalive ethernet 1/1/8 vlan 22
```
**link-keepalive interval**

Enables the interval time that UDLD sends health-check packets.

**Syntax**

```
link-keepalive interval time
no link-keepalive interval time
```

**Command Default**

By default, ports enabled for UDLD send a health-check packet once every 500 milliseconds (ms).

**Parameters**

* time

Specifies the time that UDLD sends the health-check packets, in milliseconds. You can specify from 1 through 60, in 100 ms increments (1 is 100 ms, 2 is 200 ms, and so on). The default is 5 (500 ms).

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

A low UDLD link-keepalive interval is not recommended because low UDLD link-keepalive intervals are more sensitive and prone to flaps.

The no form of the command resets the interval to the default value.

**Examples**

The following example shows the UDLD interval configuration.

```
device(config)# link-keepalive interval 4
```
link-keepalive retries

Configures the maximum number of keep-alive attempts a port waits to receive a health-check reply packet from the port at the other end of the link.

Syntax

```
link-keepalive retries number
no link-keepalive retries number
```

Command Default

The default value is 7.

Parameters

`number`

Specifies the number of keep-alive retries to receive a health-check reply packet. The valid range is from 3 through 64.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

By default, a port waits one second to receive a health-check reply packet from the port at the other end of the link. If the port does not receive a reply, the port tries six more times by sending up to six more health-check packets. If the port still does not receive a reply after the maximum number of retries, the port goes down.

The `no` form of the command changes the number of retries to the default value.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure 10 retries as the maximum number of keep-alive attempts a port waits to receive a health-check reply packet.

```
device(config)# link-keepalive retries 10
```
**link-oam**

Enables the EFM-OAM protocol and enters EFM-OAM protocol configuration mode.

**Syntax**

```
link-oam
no link-oam
```

**Command Default**

The EFM-OAM protocol is not enabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command removes all the EFM-OAM configurations.

**Examples**

The following example enables EFM-OAM protocol configuration mode.

```
device(config)# link-oam
device(config-link-oam)#
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lldp advertise link-aggregation

Advertises link-aggregation information.

Syntax

```bash
lldp advertise link-aggregation ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
no lldp advertise link-aggregation ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] ... }
```

Command Default

Link-aggregation information is automatically advertised when Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is enabled on a global basis.

Parameters

- **ports**
  - Advertises link-aggregation information for the specified ports.
- **all**
  - Advertises link-aggregation information for all LLDP-capable ports.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Advertises link-aggregation information for a specified Ethernet port.
- **to unit/slot/port**
  - Advertises link-aggregation information for a range of Ethernet ports.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The devices advertise link-aggregation information about standard link aggregation (LACP) as well as static Link Aggregation (LAG) configuration.

The link-aggregation time, length, value (TLV) indicates the following:

- Whether the link is capable of being aggregated
- Whether the link is currently aggregated

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

The no form of the command disables the link-aggregation advertisement.
Examples

The following example enables advertisement of link-aggregation information for a specific Ethernet port.

device(config)# lldp advertise link-aggregation ports ethernet 1/1/1
**lldp advertise mac-phy-config-status**

Advertises the MAC/PHY configuration and status.

**Syntax**

```
lldp advertise mac-phy-config-status ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
no lldp advertise mac-phy-config-status ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
```

**Command Default**

The MAC/PHY configuration and status are automatically advertised when Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is enabled on a global basis.

**Parameters**

- **ports** Advertises MAC/PHY configuration and status for the specified ports.
  - **all** Advertises MAC/PHY configuration and status for all LLDP-capable ports.
  - **ethernet unit/slot/port** Advertises link-aggregation information for a specified Ethernet port.
  - **to unit/slot/port** Advertises link-aggregation information for a range of Ethernet ports.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The MAC and PHY configuration and status of time, length, and value (TLV) includes the following information:

- Auto-negotiation capability and status.
- Speed and duplex mode.
- Flow control capabilities for auto-negotiation.
- Maximum port speed advertisement.
- If applicable, whether the above settings are the result of auto-negotiation during link initiation or a manual set override action.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.
The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.
The **no** form of the command disables the MAC/PHY advertisement.
Examples

The following example enables the advertisement of MACPHY configuration and status for a specific Ethernet port.

device(config)# lldp advertise mac-phy-config-status ports ethernet 1/1/1
lldp advertise management-address

Advertises a management address.

Syntax

```
lldp advertise management-address { ipv4 ipv4-address | ipv6 ipv6-address } { ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] } }
```  
```
no lldp advertise management-address { ipv4 ipv4-address | ipv6 ipv6-address } { ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] } }
```

Command Default

Management address advertising has two modes: default and explicitly configured.

Parameters

- `ipv4 ipv4-address`
  Specifies an IPv4 management address to advertise.

- `ipv6 ipv6-address`
  Specifies an IPv6 management address to advertise.

- `ports`
  Advertises the configured management address for the specified ports.

- `all`
  Advertises the configured management address for all LLDP-capable ports.

- `ethernet unit/slot/port`
  Advertises link-aggregation information for a specified Ethernet port.

- `to unit/slot/port`
  Advertises link-aggregation information for a range of Ethernet ports.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The default mode is used when no addresses are configured to be advertised for a given port. If no management address is explicitly configured to be advertised, the device uses the first available IPv4 address and the first available IPv6 address (so it may advertise IPv4, IPv6 or both). If any addresses are configured to be advertised for a given port, then only those addresses are advertised. If no IP address is configured on any of the above, the port's current MAC address will be advertised.
If a management address is not explicitly configured to be advertised, the device uses the first available IPv4 address and the first available IPv6 address. A Layer 3 switch selects the first available address of each type from those configured on the following types of interfaces, in the following order of preference:

- Physical port on which LLDP will be transmitting the packet
- Virtual router interface (VE) on a VLAN that the port is a member of
- Dedicated management port
- Loopback interface
- Virtual router interface (VE) on any other VLAN
- Other physical port
- Other interface

For IPv6 addresses, link-local and anycast addresses are excluded from these searches.

If no IP address is configured on any of the listed interface types, the port's current MAC address is advertised.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

The **no** form of the command stops the advertisement of the management interface IP address.

## Examples

The following example advertises an IPv4 management address.

```
device(config)# lldp advertise management-address ipv4 10.157.2.1 ports ethernet 1/1/4
```

The following example advertises an IPv6 management address.

```
device(config)# lldp advertise management-address ipv6 2001:DB8::90 ports ethernet 1/1/7
```
lldp advertise max-frame-size

Advertises the maximum frame size capability of the port.

Syntax

```
lldp advertise max-frame-size ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
no lldp advertise max-frame-size ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
```

Command Default

The maximum frame size is automatically advertised when Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is enabled on a global basis.

The maximum frame size is 1522 octets.

Parameters

- **ports**
  Advertises the maximum frame size for the specified ports.
  - **all**
    Advertises the maximum frame size for all LLDP-capable ports.
  - **ethernet unit/slot/port**
    Advertises the maximum frame size for a specific Ethernet port.
  - **to stack-id/slot/port**
    Advertises the maximum frame size for a range of Ethernet ports.

Modes

- Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The maximum frame size TLV provides the maximum 802.3 frame size capability of the port. This value is expressed in octets and includes the four-octet Frame Check Sequence (FCS). The default maximum frame size is 1522. The advertised value may change if the `aggregated-vlan` or `jumbo` command is configured.

**NOTE**

On 48GC modules in nonjumbo mode, the maximum size of ping packets is 1486 bytes and the maximum frame size of tagged traffic is no larger than 1581 bytes.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

The `no` form of the command disables the advertisement.
Examples

The following example enables the maximum frame size advertisement on a range of Ethernet ports.

device(config)# lldp advertise max-frame-size ports ethernet 1/1/4 to 1/1/12
lldp advertise med-capabilities

Advertises information about Link Layer Discovery Protocol-Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) capabilities.

Syntax

```plaintext
lldp advertise med-capabilities ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
no lldp advertise med-capabilities ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
```

Command Default

LLDP-MED information is automatically advertised when LLDP-MED is enabled.

Parameters

- **ports**
  - Advertises LLDP-MED capabilities information for the specified ports.
- **all**
  - Advertises LLDP-MED capabilities information for all LLDP-capable ports.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Advertises LLDP-MED capabilities information for a specific Ethernet port.
- **to unit/slot/port**
  - Advertises LLDP-MED capabilities information for a range of Ethernet ports.

Modes

- Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The LLDP-MED capabilities advertisement includes the following information:

- The supported LLDP-MED TLVs
- The device type (network connectivity device or endpoint [Class 1, 2, or 3])

**NOTE**

Disabling the LLDP-MED capabilities disables LLDP-MED.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

The **no** form of the command disables the advertisement.
Examples

The following example enables the advertisement of LLDP-MED capabilities information on a range of Ethernet ports.

device(config)# lldp advertise med-capabilities ports ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/6
lldp advertise med-power-via-mdi

Advertises endpoint IEEE 802.3af power-related information. Enables advanced power management between LLDP-MED endpoints and network connectivity devices.

Syntax

lldp advertise med-power-via-mdi ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] } 
no lldp advertise med-power-via-mdi ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] } 

Command Default

LLDP-MED power-via-MDI information is automatically advertised when LLDP-MED is enabled, when the port is a PoE port, and when PoE is enabled on the port.

Parameters

ports
Advertises LLDP-MED power-via-MDI information for the specified ports.

all
Advertises LLDP-MED power-via-MDI information for all LLDP-capable ports.

ethernet unit/slot/port
Advertises LLDP-MED power-via-MDI information for a specific Ethernet interface.

to unit/slot/port
Advertises LLDP-MED power-via-MDI information for a range of Ethernet interfaces.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The LLDP-MED Power-via-MDI TLV advertises an endpoint’s IEEE 802.3af power-related information, including the following:

- Power type—whether the LLDP-MED device transmitting the LLPDU is a power-sourcing device or a powered device.
- Power source—The power source being utilized by a PSE or PD, for example, the primary power source, backup power source, or unknown.
- Power priority—The inline power priority level for the PSE or PD.
- Power level—The total power, in tenths of watts, required by a PD from a PSE or the total power that a PSE is capable of sourcing over a maximum length cable based on its current configuration.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.
The **no** form of the command disables the advertisement.

**Examples**

The following example enables the advertisement of LLDP-MED power-via-MDI information for a range of Ethernet interfaces.

```plaintext
device(config)# lldp advertise med-power-via-mdi ports ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/5
```
lldp advertise port-description

Identifies the port from which the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) agent transmitted the advertisement.

Syntax

```
lldp advertise port-description ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
no lldp advertise port-description ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
```

Command Default

The port description is automatically advertised when LLDP is enabled on a global basis.

Parameters

- **ports**
  - Advertises the port description for the specified ports.
- **all**
  - Advertises the port description for all LLDP-capable ports.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Advertises the port description for a specific Ethernet port.
- **to unit/slot/port**
  - Advertises the port description for a range of Ethernet ports.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The port description is taken from the ifDescr MIB object from MIB-II.
You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.
The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.
The no form of the command disables the advertisement.

Examples

The following example enables the advertisement of the port description on a range of Ethernet ports.

```
device(config)# lldp advertise port-description ports ethernet 1/1/4 to 1/1/9
```
lldp advertise port-id-subtype

Specifies the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) port ID subtype information to advertise as the port ID.

Syntax

```
lldp advertise port-id-subtype num ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }

no lldp advertise port-id-subtype num ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
```

Command Default

By default, the port ID subtype to advertise is set to 3.

Parameters

- `num` Specifies the port ID subtype to advertise. The subtype determines the specific information that is advertised as the port ID.
  - 1 Causes interface alias information, taken from the ifAlias MIB object, to be advertised as the port ID.
  - 3 Causes the MAC address to be advertised as the port ID. This is the default value.
  - 5 Causes interface name information, taken from the ifName MIB object, to be advertised as the port ID.
  - 7 Causes a locally assigned value (as defined by RFC 2863) to be displayed as the port ID. Ruckus devices display information taken from the ifIndex MIB object.

- `ports` Specifies the LLDP-capable ports for which the LLDP port ID subtype is to be advertised.
  - `all` Causes the advertisement of the port ID subtype for all LLDP-capable ports on the device.
  - `ethernet unit/slot/port` Causes the advertisement of the port ID subtype for a specific Ethernet port. When immediately followed by the `to` option, this option specifies the first port in a range of Ethernet ports.
  - `to unit/slot/port` Causes the advertisement of the port ID subtype for a range of Ethernet ports and specifies the last port in the range.

**NOTE**
You can specify the advertisement of an LLDP port ID subtype for a range of Ethernet ports (for example, ethernet 1/1/1 to ethernet 1/1/4), or for a list of Ethernet ports (for example, ethernet 1/2/1 ethernet 1/2/2), or you can combine a range with a list (for example, ethernet 1/1/1 to ethernet 1/1/4 ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/1/2).
Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

**NOTE**
The port ID subtype to advertise is only configurable on Ruckus ICX 7750, Ruckus ICX 7450, and Ruckus ICX 7250 devices.

The LLDP port ID subtype advertises previously configured information. To ensure that the physical location of a port is available for advertisement when the port ID subtype to advertise is set to 1, 5, or 7, the port location must first be configured by using the `lldp med location-id civic-address`, `lldp med location-id coordinate-based`, or `lldp med location-id ecs-elin` command.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

The `no` form of the command restores the port ID subtype advertised to the default value for specific ports.

Examples

The following example shows how to advertise the interface alias (port ID subtype 1) as the port ID for two individual ports (1/2/1 and 1/2/2) and for a range of ports (1/1/1 to 1/1/4).

```
device(config)# lldp advertise port-id-subtype 1 ports ethernet 1/2/1 ethernet 1/2/2 ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/4
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lldp advertise port-vlan-id

Advertises the port VLAN identifier (PVID) that is associated with untagged or priority-tagged frames.

Syntax

```
lldp advertise port-vlan-id ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
no lldp advertise port-vlan-id ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
```

Command Default

The port VLAN ID is automatically advertised when Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is enabled on a global basis.

Parameters

- **ports**
  - Advertises the port VLAN ID for the specified ports.
- **all**
  - Advertises the port VLAN ID for all LLDP-capable ports.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Advertises the port VLAN ID for a specific Ethernet port.
- **to unit/slot/port**
  - Advertises the port VLAN ID for a range of Ethernet ports.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges. The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect. The **no** form of the command disables the advertisement.

Examples

The following example enables the advertisement of the port VLAN ID on a range of ports.

```
device(config)# lldp advertise port-vlan-id ports ethernet 1/1/2 to 1/1/5
```
lldp advertise power-via-mdi

Advertises general information about Power over Ethernet (PoE) capabilities and the status of the port.

Syntax

```
lldp advertise power-via-mdi ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }  
no lldp advertise power-via-mdi ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
```

Command Default

Information about PoE capabilities and port status is not advertised.

Parameters

- `ports` Advertises Power via Media Dependent Interface (power-via-MDI) information for the specified ports.
  - `all` Advertises power-via-MDI information for all LLDP-capable ports.
  - `ethernet unit/slot/port` Advertises power-via-MDI information for a specific Ethernet port.
  - `to unit/slot/port` Advertises power-via-MDI information for a range of Ethernet ports.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The power-via-MDI information includes the following:
- PoE capability (supported or not supported)
- PoE status (enabled or disabled)
- Power Sourcing Equipment (PSE) power pair—Indicates which pair of wires is in use and whether the pair selection can be controlled. The Ruckus implementation always uses pair A and cannot be controlled.
- Power class—Indicates the range of power that the connected powered device has negotiated or requested.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

The `no` form of the command disables the advertisement.
Examples

The following example advertises the power-via-MDI information on a range of ports.

```plaintext
device(config)# lldp advertise power-via-mdi ports ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/10
```
lldp advertise system-capabilities

Advertises the primary functions of the device and indicates whether these primary functions are enabled.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
lldp advertise system-capabilities ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
no lldp advertise system-capabilities ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
```

**Command Default**

The system capabilities are automatically advertised when Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is enabled on a global basis.

**Parameters**

- **ports**
  - Advertises the system capabilities for the specified ports.
- **all**
  - Advertises the system capabilities for all LLDP-capable ports.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Advertises the system capabilities for the specified Ethernet port.
- **to unit/slot/port**
  - Advertises the system capabilities for a range of Ethernet ports.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

System capabilities are based on the type of software image in use (Layer 2 switch or Layer 3 router). The enabled capabilities are the same as the available capabilities, except that when using a router image (base or full Layer 3), if the global route-only feature is turned on, the bridge capability is not included, since no bridging occurs.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

The `no` form of the command disables the advertisement.

**Examples**

The following example advertises the system capabilities information on a range of ports.

```plaintext
device(config)# lldp advertise system-capabilities ports ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/10
```
lldp advertise system-description

Advertises information such as the product name or model number, the version of the system hardware, the software operating system level, and the networking software version.

Syntax

lldp advertise system-description ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
no lldp advertise system-description ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }

Command Default

The system description is not advertised.

Parameters

ports

Advertises the system information for the specified ports.

all

Advertises the system information for all Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) capable ports.

ethernet unit/slot/port

Advertises the system information for a specific Ethernet port.

to unit/slot/port

Advertises the system information for a range of Ethernet ports.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The system description is the network entity, which can include information such as the product name or model number, the version of the system hardware, the software operating system level, and the networking software version. The information corresponds to the sysDescr MIB object in MIB-II.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

The no form of the command disables the advertisement.

Examples

The following example advertises the system description information.

device(config)# lldp advertise system-description ports ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/5
lldp advertise system-name

Advertises the name assigned to the system.

Syntax

    lldp advertise system-name ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
    no lldp advertise system-name ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }

Command Default

The system name is automatically advertised when Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is enabled on a global basis.

Parameters

    ports
      Advertises the system name for the specified ports.
    all
      Advertises the system name for all LLDP-capable ports.
    ethernet unit/slot/port
      Advertises the system name for a specific Ethernet port.
    to unit/slot/port
      Advertises the system name for a range of Ethernet ports.

Modes

    Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The system name is the name that is administratively assigned to the system and is taken from the sysName MIB object in MIB-II. The sysName MIB object corresponds to the name defined with the CLI command hostname.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges. The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

The no form of the command disables the advertisement.

Examples

The following example advertises the system name information.

    device(config)# lldp advertise system-name ports ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/0
Ildp enable ports

Enables the receipt and transmission of Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) packets on ports.

Syntax

```
lldp enable ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
no lldp enable ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
```

Command Default

When LLDP is enabled on a global basis, by default, each port on a Ruckus device is capable of transmitting and receiving LLDP packets.

Parameters

- **ports**
  - Enables LLDP for the specified ports.
- **all**
  - Enables LLDP for all LLDP-capable ports.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Enables LLDP for a specific Ethernet port.
- **to unit/slot/port**
  - Enables LLDP for a range of Ethernet ports.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When a port is configured to both receive and transmit LLDP packets and the MED capabilities TLV is enabled, LLDP-MED is enabled as well. LLDP-MED is not enabled if the operating mode is set to receive only or transmit only.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

The **no** form of the command disables the receipt and transmission of LLDP packets on the specified ports.

Examples

The following example enables LLDP on one port.

```
device(config)# lldp enable ports ethernet 1/1/1
```
**lldp enable receive**

Changes the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) operating mode of specified ports from receive-and-transmit mode to receive-only mode.

**Syntax**

```
lldp enable receive ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
no lldp enable receive ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] ... } }
```

**Command Default**

When LLDP is enabled on a global basis, each port on the device is capable of transmitting and receiving LLDP packets.

**Parameters**

- **ports**
  - Changes the LLDP operating mode to receive-only mode for the specified ports.
  - **all**
    - Changes the LLDP operating mode to receive-only mode for all LLDP-capable ports.
  - **ethernet unit/slot/port**
    - Changes the LLDP operating mode to receive-only mode for a specific Ethernet port.
  - **to unit/slot/port**
    - Changes the LLDP operating mode to receive-only mode for a range of Ethernet ports.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

To change the LLDP operating mode to transmit-only mode, disable the receive mode using the **no lldp enable transmit** command.

**NOTE**

LLDP-MED is not enabled when you enable the receive-only operating mode. To enable LLDP-MED, you must configure the port to both receive and transmit LLDP packets.

**NOTE**

To change a port's LLDP operating mode from transmit-only to receive-only, first disable the transmit-only mode, and then enable the receive-only mode. If you do not disable transmit-only mode, you will configure the port to both receive and transmit LLDP packets.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.
The no form of the command changes the LLDP operating mode to transmit-only mode if the device is in both transmit and receive mode, and it disables the LLDP receive-only operating mode if receive-only mode was enabled.

**Examples**

The following example changes the LLDP operating mode of three ports to receive-only mode.

```
device(config)# lldp enable receive ports ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/1/5 ethernet 1/1/7
```
lldp enable snmp med-topo-change-notifications

Enables SNMP notifications and syslog messages for LLDP-MED topology changes.

Syntax

lldp enable snmp med-topo-change-notifications ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }

no lldp enable snmp med-topo-change-notifications ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }

Command Default

SNMP notifications and corresponding syslog messages are disabled.

Parameters

ports

Enables LLDP-MED SNMP notifications and syslog messages for ports.

all

Enables LLDP-MED SNMP notifications and syslog messages for all LLDP-capable ports.

ethernet unit/slot/port

Enables LLDP-MED SNMP notifications and syslog messages for a specific Ethernet port.

to unit/slot/port

Enables LLDP-MED SNMP notifications and syslog messages for a range of Ethernet ports.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enable LLDP-MED SNMP notifications, corresponding syslog messages are enabled as well. When you enable LLDP-MED SNMP notifications, the device sends traps and syslog messages when an LLDP-MED endpoint neighbor entry is added or removed.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

The no form of the command disables LLDP-MED SNMP notifications and syslog messages.

Examples

The following example enables LLDP-MED SNMP notifications and syslog messages for a range of ports.

device(config)# lldp enable snmp med-topo-change-notifications ports ethernet 1/1/4 to 1/1/6
lldp enable snmp notifications

Enables LLDP SNMP notifications and syslog messages.

Syntax

```
lldp enable snmp notifications ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
no lldp enable snmp notifications ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
```

Command Default

LLDP SNMP notifications and corresponding syslog messages are disabled.

Parameters

ports

Enables LLDP SNMP notifications and syslog messages for ports.

all

Enables LLDP SNMP notifications and syslog messages for all LLDP-capable ports.

ethernet unit/slot/port

Enables LLDP SNMP notifications and syslog messages for a specific Ethernet port.

to unit/slot/port

Enables LLDP SNMP notifications and syslog messages for a range of Ethernet ports.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When you enable LLDP SNMP notifications, the device sends traps and corresponding syslog messages whenever there is a change in the LLDP data received from neighboring devices.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

The `no` form of the command disables LLDP SNMP notifications and syslog messages.

Examples

The following example enables LLDP SNMP notifications and syslog messages for a range of ports.

```
device(config)# lldp enable snmp notifications ports ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/6
```
**lldp enable transmit**

Changes the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) operating mode to transmit-only mode.

**Syntax**

```
lldp enable transmit [ ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] } ]
no lldp enable transmit [ ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] } ]
```

**Command Default**

When LLDP is enabled on a global basis, each port on the device is capable of transmitting and receiving LLDP packets.

**Parameters**

- **ports**
  - Changes the LLDP operating mode to transmit-only mode for ports.
  - **all**
    - Changes the LLDP operating mode to transmit-only mode for all LLDP-capable ports.
  - **ethernet unit/slot/port**
    - Changes the LLDP operating mode to transmit-only mode for the specified Ethernet interface.
  - **to unit/slot/port**
    - Changes the LLDP operating mode to transmit-only mode for a range of Ethernet interfaces.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

**NOTE**
To change a port's LLDP operating mode from receive-only to transmit-only, first disable receive-only mode, and then enable transmit-only mode. If you do not disable receive-only mode, you will configure the port to both receive and transmit LLDP packets.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

The **no** form of the command changes the LLDP operating mode to receive-only mode if the device is in both transmit and receive mode, and it disables the LLDP transmit-only operating mode if transmit-only mode was enabled.
Examples

The following example sets the LLDP operating mode to transmit-only mode.

device(config)# no lldp enable receive ports ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/1/8
device(config)# lldp enable transmit ports ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/1/8
**lldp max-neighbors-per-port**

Specifies the maximum number of Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) neighbors per port.

**Syntax**

```
lldp max-neighbors-per-port value
no lldp max-neighbors-per-port
```

**Command Default**

The default number of LLDP neighbors per port is 4.

**Parameters**

`value`

Specifies the number of LLDP neighbors for which LLDP data is retained for each port. The value can range from 1 through 64. The default value is 4.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can use the `show lldp` command to view the current configuration.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured value and restores the default value of 4.

**Examples**

The following example sets the number of LLDP neighbors per port to 6.

```
device(config)# lldp max-neighbors-per-port 6
```
lldp max-total-neighbors

Specifies the maximum number of Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) neighbors for which LLDP data is retained for the entire system.

Syntax

lldp max-total-neighbors value
no lldp max-total-neighbors

Command Default

The default number of LLDP neighbors per device is 392.

Parameters

value

Specifies the number of LLDP neighbors per device. The value can range from 16 through 8192. The default value is 392.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can use the show lldp command to view the current configuration.

The no form of the command removes the configured value and restores the default value of 392 LLDP neighbors.

Examples

The following example sets the number of LLDP neighbors per device to 100.

device(config)# lldp max-total-neighbors 100
lldp med fast-start-repeat-count

Configures the Link Layer Discovery Protocol Media Endpoint Device (LLDP-MED) fast-start transmit count.

Syntax

lldp med fast-start-repeat-count value
no lldp med fast-start-repeat-count

Command Default

The device sends three packets at 1-second intervals.

Parameters

value

Specifies the number of LLDP packets that are sent during the LLDP-MED fast-start period. The value can range from 1 through 10. The default value is 3.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The LLDP-MED fast-start repeat count specifies the number of LLDP packets that are sent during the LLDP-MED fast-start period.

The fast-start feature enables a network connectivity device to initially advertise itself at a faster rate for a limited time when an LLDP-MED endpoint has been newly detected or has newly connected to the network. This feature is important within a VoIP network, for example, where rapid availability is crucial for applications such as emergency call service location (E911). The fast-start timer starts when a network connectivity device receives the first LLDP frame from a newly detected endpoint.

**NOTE**
The LLDP-MED fast-start mechanism is intended to run only on links between network connectivity devices and endpoint devices. It does not apply to links between LAN infrastructure elements, including between network connectivity devices or to other types of links.

The no form of the command removes the configured value and restores the default value of 3 packets per second.

Examples

The following example sets the LLDP-MED fast-start transmit count to 6.

device(config)# lldp med fast-start-repeat-count 6
lldp med location-id civic-address

Configures a civic-address-based location for Link Layer Discovery Protocol-Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED).

Syntax

```plaintext
lldp med location-id civic-address refers-to reference country country-code [ elem CA-type value [ elem CA-type value ] ... ] ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }

no lldp med location-id civic-address refers-to reference country country-code [ elem CA-type value [ elem CA-type value ] ... ] ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
```

Command Default

An LLDP-MED civic address is not configured.

Parameters

- **refers-to reference**
  Specifies the location that the entry refers to. Specify one of the following: client, dhcp-server, or network-element.

  NOTE
  The dhcp-server or network-element keywords should be used only if it is known that the endpoint is in close physical proximity to the DHCP server or network element.

- **country country-code**
  Specifies a two-letter ISO 3166 country code in capital ASCII letters as follows:
  - CA (Canada)
  - DE (Germany)
  - JP (Japan)
  - KR (Korea)
  - US (United States)

- **elem CA-type**
  Specifies the civic address element. This a value from 0 to 255 that describes the civic address element. Refer to the usage guidelines.

- **value**
  Specifies the actual value of the element CA type.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  Specifies the Ethernet port.

- **to unit/slot/port**
  Specifies a range of Ethernet ports.

Modes

Global configuration mode
Usage Guidelines

If the value of an element contains one or more spaces, use double quotation marks (") at the beginning and end of the string. For example, `elem 3 "Santa Clara"`.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

The `no` form of the command removes the configuration.

**TABLE 7 Elements used with a civic address**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civic address (CA) type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Acceptable values / examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>The ISO 639 language code used for presenting the address information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>National subdivisions (state, canton, region, province, or prefecture)</td>
<td>Examples:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canada - Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Germany - State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Japan - Metropolis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Korea - Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States - State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>County, parish, gun (JP), or district (IN)</td>
<td>Examples:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canada - County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Germany - County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Japan - City or rural area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Korea - County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States - County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>City, township, or shi (JP)</td>
<td>Examples:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canada - City or town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Germany - City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Japan - Ward or village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Korea - City or village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States - City or town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>City division, borough, city district, ward, or chou (JP)</td>
<td>Examples:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canada - N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Germany - District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Japan - Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Korea - Urban district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States - N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 7 Elements used with a civic address (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civic address (CA) type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Acceptable values / examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5                      | Neighborhood or block | Examples:  
Canada - N/A  
Germany - N/A  
Japan - City district  
Korea - Neighborhood  
United States - N/A |
| 6                      | Street | Examples:  
Canada - Street  
Germany - Street  
Japan - Block  
Korea - Street  
United States - Street |
| 16                     | Leading street direction | N (north), E (east), S (south), W (west), NE, NW, SE, SW |
| 17                     | Trailing street suffix | N (north), E (east), S (south), W (west), NE, NW, SE, SW |
| 18                     | Street suffix | Acceptable values for the United States are listed in the United States Postal Service Publication 28 [18], Appendix C. Example: Ave, Place |
| 19                     | House number | The house number (street address)  
Example: 1234 |
| 20                     | House number suffix | A modifier to the house number. It does not include parts of the house number.  
Example: A, 1/2 |
| 21                     | Landmark or vanity address | A string name for a location. It conveys a common local designation of a structure, a group of buildings, or a place that helps to locate the place.  
Example: UC Berkeley |
| 22                     | Additional location information | An unstructured string name that conveys additional information about the location.  
Example: west wing |
| 23                     | Name (residence and office occupant) | Identifies the person or organization associated with the address.  
Example: Textures Beauty Salon |
| 24                     | Postal / zip code | The valid postal / zip code for the address.  
Example: 95054-1234 |
| 25                     | Building (structure) | The name of a single building if the street address includes more than one building or if the building name is helpful in identifying the location.  
Example: Law Library |
### TABLE 7 Elements used with a civic address (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civic address (CA) type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Acceptable values / examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Unit (apartment, suite)</td>
<td>The name or number of a part of a structure where there are separate administrative units, owners, or tenants, such as separate companies or families who occupy that structure. Common examples include suite or apartment designations. Example: Apt 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>Example: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Room number</td>
<td>The smallest identifiable subdivision of a structure. Example: 7A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Place type</td>
<td>The type of place described by the civic coordinates. For example, a home, office, street, or other public space. Example: Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Postal community name</td>
<td>When the postal community name is defined, the civic community name (typically CA type 3) is replaced by this value. Example: Alviso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Post office box (P.O. box)</td>
<td>When a P.O. box is defined, the street address components (CA types 6, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20) are replaced with this value. Example: P.O. Box 1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Additional code</td>
<td>An additional country-specific code that identifies the location. For example, for Japan, this is the Japan Industry Standard (JIS) address code. The JIS address code provides a unique address inside of Japan, down to the level of indicating the floor of the building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Script</td>
<td>The script (from ISO 15924 [14]) used to present the address information. Example: Latn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **no** form of the command removes the LLDP-MED civic address.

### Examples

The following example configures a civic-address-based location.

```bash
device(config)# lldp med location-id civic-address refers-to client country US elem 1 CA elem 3 "Santa Clara" elem 6 "4980 Great America Pkwy" elem 24 95054 elem 27 5 elem 28 551 elem 29 office elem 23 "John Doe"
```

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lldp med location-id coordinate-based

Configures a coordinate-based location for an endpoint device.

Syntax

```
lldp med location-id coordinate-based latitude degrees resolution bits longitude degrees resolution bits altitude
{ floors number resolution bits | meters number resolution bits } datum ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
```

```
no lldp med location-id coordinate-based latitude degrees resolution bits longitude degrees resolution bits altitude
{ floors number resolution bits | meters number resolution bits } datum ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
```

Command Default

A coordinate-based location for an endpoint device is not configured.

Parameters

**latitude degrees**
Specifies the angular distance north or south from the earth equator, measured through 90 degrees. Positive numbers indicate a location north of the equator and negative numbers indicate a location south of the equator.

**resolution bits**
Specifies the precision of the value given for latitude. A smaller value increases the area within which the device is located. For latitude, the value can range from 1 to 34.

**longitude degrees**
Specifies the angular distance from the intersection of the zero meridian. Positive values indicate a location east of the prime meridian and negative numbers indicate a location west of the prime meridian.

**resolution bits**
Specifies the precision of the value given for longitude. A smaller value increases the area within which the device is located. For longitude resolution, enter a number between 1 and 34.

**altitude**
Specifies the vertical elevation of a building above the ground.

**floors number**
Specifies the vertical elevation of a building above the ground, where 0 represents the floor level associated with the ground level at the main entrance and larger values represent floors that are above (higher in altitude) floors with lower values. Subfloors can be represented by noninteger values.

**resolution bits**
Specifies the precision of the value given for altitude. A smaller value increases the area within which the device is located. For floor resolution, enter the value 0 if the floor is unknown or 30 if a valid floor is being specified.

**meters number**
Specifies the vertical elevation, in meters, as opposed to floors.
resolution bits
Specifies the precision of the value given for altitude. A smaller value increases the area within which the device is located. For meter resolution, enter a value from 0 to 30.

datum
Specifies the map used as the basis for calculating the location. The value can be one of the following:

wgs84
World Geodesic System 1984, CRS Code 4327, Prime Meridian Name: Greenwich.

nad83-navd88

nad83-mllw
North American Datum 1983, CRS Code 4269, Prime Meridian Name: Greenwich. The associated vertical datum is mean lower low water (MLLW). Use this value when referencing locations on water, sea, or ocean.

ports
Introduces the set of Ethernet interfaces to be included in the configuration.

all
Specifies that all Ethernet ports included in the configuration.

ethernet unit/slot/port
Specifies an Ethernet port.

to unit/slot/port
Specifies a range of Ethernet ports.

Modes
Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges. The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect. The no form of the command removes a coordinate-based location for an Endpoint device.

Examples
The following example configures a coordinate-based location.

device(config)# lldp med location-id coordinate-based latitude -78.303 resolution 20 longitude 34.27 resolution 18 altitude meters 50 resolution 16 wgs84 ports all
lldp med location-id ecs-elin

Configures an Emergency Call Service (ECS) based location for Link Layer Discovery Protocol Media Endpoint Device (LLDP-MED).

Syntax

```plaintext
lldp med location-id ecs-elin numeric-string ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
no lldp med location-id ecs-elin numeric-string ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }
```

Parameters

- **numeric-string**: Specifies the Emergency Location Identification Number (ELIN) from the North America Numbering Plan format, supplied to the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for ECS purposes. The value can range from 10 to 25 digits in length.

- **ports**: Configures an ECS-based location for ports.
  - **all**: Configures an ECS-based location for all LLDP-capable ports.
  - **ethernet unit/slot/port**: Configures an ECS-based location for a specific Ethernet port.
  - **to unit/slot/port**: Configures an ECS-based location for a range of Ethernet ports.

Modes

- Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured ECS-based location.

Examples

The following example configures an ECS-based location for LLDP-MED.

```
device(config)# lldp med location-id ecs-elin 4082071700 ports ethernet 1/2/1 to 1/2/4
```
lldp med network-policy application

Defines an Link Layer Discovery Protocol-Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) network policy for an endpoint.

Syntax

lldp med network-policy application application-type tagged vlan vlan-id priority priority-value dscp dscp-value ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }

no lldp med network-policy application application-type tagged vlan vlan-id priority priority-value dscp dscp-value ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }

lldp med network-policy application application-type untagged dscp dscp-value ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }

no lldp med network-policy application application-type untagged dscp dscp-value ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }

lldp med network-policy application application-type priority-tagged priority priority-value dscp dscp-value ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }

no lldp med network-policy application application-type priority-tagged priority priority-value dscp dscp-value ports { all | [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] }

Command Default

An LLDP-MED network policy is not defined.

Parameters

application-type

Configures the primary function of the applications defined by this network policy. The application type can be one of the following:

guest-voice

Limited voice service for guest users and visitors with their own IP telephony handsets or similar devices that support interactive voice services.

guest-voice-signaling

Limited voice service for use in network topologies that require a different policy for guest voice signaling than for guest voice media.

softphone-voice

Softphone voice service for use with multimedia applications that work in association with VoIP technology, enabling phone calls direct from a PC or laptop. Softphones do not usually support multiple VLANs and are typically configured to use an untagged VLAN or a single tagged data-specific VLAN. Note that when a network policy is defined for use with an untagged VLAN, the Layer 2 priority field is ignored and only the DSCP value is relevant.

streaming-video

Applies to broadcast- or multicast-based video content distribution and similar applications that support streaming video services requiring specific network policy treatment. Video applications that rely on TCP without buffering would not be an intended use of this application type.
video-conferencing
Applies to dedicated video conferencing equipment and similar devices that support real-time interactive video/audio services.

video-signaling
For use in network topologies that require a separate policy for video signaling than for video media. Note that this application type should not be advertised if all the same network policies apply as those advertised in the video conferencing policy TLV.

voice
For use by dedicated IP telephony handsets and similar devices that support interactive voice services.

voice-signaling
For use in network topologies that require a different policy for voice signaling than for voice media. Note that this application type should not be advertised if all the same network policies apply as those advertised in the voice policy TLV.

tagged vlan vlan-id
Specifies the tagged VLAN that the specified application type will use.

untagged
Configures the device to use an untagged frame format.

priority-tagged
Configures the device to use priority-tagged frames. In this case, the device uses the default VLAN (PVID) of the ingress port.

priority priority-value
Configures the Layer 2 priority value to be used for the specified application type. Enter 0 to use the default priority. Valid values are 0 through 7.

dscp dscp-value
Configures the Layer 3 differentiated services codepoint priority value to be used for the specified application type. Enter 0 to use the default priority. Valid values are 0 through 63.

ports
Specifies the ports.

ethernet unit/slot/port
Configures the network policy on the specified Ethernet interface.

to unit/slot/port
Configures the network policy on a range of Ethernet interfaces.

Modes
Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
An LLDP-MED network policy defines an endpoint VLAN configuration (VLAN type and VLAN ID) and associated Layer 2 and Layer 3 priorities that apply to a specific set of applications on a port.
NOTE
This feature applies to applications that have specific real-time network policy requirements, such as interactive voice or video services. It is not intended to run on links other than links between network connectivity devices and endpoints, and therefore does not advertise the multitude of network policies that frequently run on an aggregated link.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

The command cannot support LAG virtual interfaces. Attempting to configure them will have no effect.

The no form of the command removes the defined LLDP-MED network policy for an Endpoint.

Examples
The following example defines an LLDP-MED network policy for an endpoint.

device(config)# lldp med network-policy application voice tagged vlan 99 priority 3 dscp 22 ports ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/3
lldp reinit-delay

Configures the minimum time between port reinitializations.

Syntax

```
lldp reinit-delay seconds
no lldp reinit-delay
```

Command Default

When LLDP is enabled, the default time between port reinitializations is set to 2 seconds.

Parameters

```
seconds
```

Specifies the time between port reinitializations. The value can range from 1 through 10 seconds. The default is 2 seconds.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The LLDP re-initialization delay timer specifies the minimum number of seconds the device will wait from when LLDP is disabled on a port, until it will honor a request to re-enable LLDP on that port.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured value and restores the interval between port reinitializations to the default of 2 seconds.

Examples

The following example sets the reinitialization delay timer to 5 seconds.

```
device(config)# lldp reinit-delay 5
```
**lldp run**

Enables Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) globally.

**Syntax**

```
lldp run
no lldp run
```

**Command Default**

LLDP is disabled globally.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

To enable LLDP on individual ports, first LLDP must be enabled globally (on the entire device).

The `no` form of the command disables LLDP globally, with the exception of enabled SPX (802.1br) ports.

When the `spx cb-enable` command is entered, LLDP is automatically enabled on SPX ports (802.1br communication ports, not to be confused with PE unit data ports). Enabling or disabling LLDP on data ports has no impact on SPX ports. When the `no spx cb-enable` command is entered, SPX ports follow the LLDP global state; that is, if LLDP is disabled on data ports, it is also disabled on the SPX (802.1br) ports.

**Examples**

The following example enables LLDP globally.

```
device(config)# lldp run
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40a</td>
<td>Global default behavior changes to disabled for data ports. SPX (802.1br) ports are enabled separately with the <code>spx cb-enable</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Ildp snmp-notification-interval**

Configures the minimum time between SNMP traps and syslog messages.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
Ildp snmp-notification-interval seconds
no Ildp snmp-notification-interval
```

**Command Default**

The default time between transmission of SNMP traps and syslog messages is 5 seconds.

**Parameters**

```plaintext
seconds
```

Configures the time, in seconds, between transmission of SNMP traps and syslog messages. The value can range from 5 through 3600. The default is 5.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When SNMP notifications and syslog messages for LLDP are enabled, the device will send no more than one SNMP notification and corresponding syslog message within a 5-second period.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured value and restores the time between transmission of SNMP traps and syslog messages to the default of 5 seconds.

**Examples**

The following example sets the minimum time interval between traps and syslog messages to 60 seconds.

```plaintext
device(config)# lldp snmp-notification-interval 60
```
lldp tagged-packets

Enables support for tagged Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) packets.

Syntax

lldp tagged-packets process
no lldp tagged-packets [ process ]

Command Default

By default, devices do not accept tagged LLDP packets from other vendor devices.

Parameters

process

Enables processing of tagged LLDP packets.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When support for tagged LLDP packets is enabled, the device accepts incoming LLDP tagged packets if the VLAN tag matches any of the following:

- A configured VLAN on the port
- The default VLAN for a tagged port
- The configured untagged VLAN for a dual-mode port

The no form of the command disables support for tagged LLDP packets.

Examples

The following example enables support for tagged LLDP packets.

device(config)# lldp tagged-packets process
lldp transmit-delay

Configures the minimum time between Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) transmissions.

Syntax

lldp transmit-delay seconds

no lldp transmit-delay

Command Default

When LLDP is enabled, the system automatically sets the LLDP transmit delay to 2 seconds.

Parameters

seconds

Configures the LLDP transmit delay, in seconds. The value can range from 1 through 8192. The default value is 2.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The LLDP transmit delay must not be greater than one quarter of the LLDP transmission interval (CLI command lldp transmit-interval).

The LLDP transmit delay prevents an LLDP agent from transmitting a series of successive LLDP frames during a short time period, when rapid changes occur in LLDP. It also increases the probability that multiple changes, rather than a single change, will be reported in each LLDP frame.

The no form of the command removes the configured value and restores the default value of 2 seconds.

Examples

The following example sets the LLDP transmit delay to 7 seconds.

device(config)# lldp transmit-delay 7
**lldp transmit-hold**

Configures the transmit holdtime multiplier for time to live (TTL).

**Syntax**

```
lldp transmit-hold value
no lldp transmit-hold [ value ]
```

**Command Default**

When LLDP is enabled, the device automatically sets the holdtime multiplier for TTL to 4.

**Parameters**

`value`

Configures the transmit holdtime multiplier. The value can range from 2 to 10. The default is 4.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The transmit holdtime multiplier for TTL is used to compute the actual TTL value used in an Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) frame. The TTL value is the length of time for which the receiving device maintains information in its MIB.

**NOTE**

Setting the transmit interval or transmit holdtime multiplier, or both, to inappropriate values can cause the LLDP agent to transmit LLDP PDUs with TTL values that are excessively high. This, in turn, can affect how long a receiving device retains information if it is not refreshed.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured value and restores the holdtime multiplier for TTL to the default value 4.

**Examples**

The following example sets the holdtime multiplier to 6.

```
device(config)# lldp transmit-hold 6
```
**lldp transmit-interval**

Sets the interval between regular Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) packet transmissions.

**Syntax**

```
lldp transmit-interval seconds
no lldp transmit-interval
```

**Command Default**

When LLDP is enabled, the transmit interval between LLDP packets is set to 30 seconds.

**Parameters**

`seconds`

Configures the time interval, in seconds, between LLDP packet transmissions. The value can range from 5 through 32768.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Setting the transmit interval or transmit holdtime multiplier, or both, to inappropriate values can cause the LLDP agent to transmit LLDP PDUs with TTL values that are excessively high. This in turn can affect how long a receiving device retains the information if it is not refreshed.

The **no** form of the command removes the configured value and sets the time interval between LLDP packet transmissions to 30 seconds.

**Examples**

The following example sets the time interval between LLDP packet transmissions to 100 seconds.

```
device(config)# lldp transmit-interval 40
```
load-balance symmetric

Enables symmetric load balancing for IPv4 and IPv6 data traffic on Ruckus FastIron devices.

Syntax

load-balance symmetric

no load-balance symmetric

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command configuration affects selection of LAG member port after symmetric load balancing is enabled. For a bidirectional (forward and reverse direction) traffic flow, same port in the LAG and/or same next hop for ECMP is chosen.

The no form of the command disables symmetric load balancing in the system.

Examples

The following example enables symmetric load balancing for IPv4 and IPv6 data traffic on a device.

device(config)# load-balance symmetric

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30b</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**local-as**

Specifies the BGP autonomous system number (ASN) where the device resides.

**Syntax**

```
local-as num
no local-as num
```

**Parameters**

`num`

The local ASN. The range is from 1 through 4294967295.

**Modes**

BGP configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of this command to remove the ASN from the device.

ASNs in the range from 64512 through 65535 are private numbers that are not advertised to the external community.

**Examples**

This example assigns a separate local AS number.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# local-as 777
```
**local-userdb**

Creates a local user database.

**Syntax**

```
local-userdb db-name
no local-userdb db-name
```

**Command Default**

No local user databases exists.

**Parameters**

`db-name`

Configures the name of the local user database. The name can be up to 31 alphanumeric characters.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Ruckus supports a maximum of ten local user databases, each containing up to 50 user records. Each user record consists of a username and password.

The `no` form of the command removes a local database.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure a local user database.

```
device(config)# local-userdb userdb1
device(config-localuserdb-userdb1)#
```
**local-identifier**

Configures the local system identifier for an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) profile.

**Syntax**

```
local-identifier { address ip-address | email email-address | fqdn fqdn-name | key-id key-id }
no local-identifier { address ip-address | email email-address | fqdn fqdn-name | key-id key-id }
```

**Command Default**

The device IP address is used as the local identifier.

**Parameters**

- **address ip-address**
  Specifies an IPV4 address as the local system identifier.
- **email email-address**
  Specifies an email address as the local system identifier.
- **fqdn fqdn-name**
  Specifies a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) as the local system identifier.
- **key-id key-id**
  Specifies a key ID as the local system identifier.

**Modes**

IKEv2 profile configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command removes the specified local identifier.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure IP address 10.3.3.3 as the local system identifier for an IKEv2 profile named prof_mktg.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ikev2 profile prof-mktg
device(config-ike-profile-prof-mktg)# local-identifier address 10.3.3.3
device(config-ike-profile-prof-mktg)# exit
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**log (OSPFv2)**

Controls the generation of OSPFv2 logs.

**Syntax**

```
log { adjacency [ dr-only ] | all | bad_packet [ checksum ] | database | memory | retransmit }
no log { adjacency [ dr-only ] | all | bad_packet [ checksum ] | database | memory | retransmit }
```

**Command Default**

Only OSPFv2 messages indicating possible system errors are logged. Refer to the Parameters section for specific defaults.

**Parameters**

- **adjacency**
  - Specifies the logging of essential OSPFv2 neighbor state changes. This option is disabled by default.
  - **dr-only**
    - Specifies the logging of essential OSPF neighbor state changes where the interface state is designated router (DR).

- **all**
  - Specifies the logging of all syslog messages.

- **bad-packet**
  - Specifies the logging of bad OSPFv2 packets. This option is enabled by default.
  - **checksum**
    - Specifies all OSPFv2 packets that have checksum errors.

- **database**
  - Specifies the logging of OSPFv2 LSA-related information. This option is disabled by default.

- **memory**
  - Specifies the logging of OSPFv2 memory issues. This option is enabled by default.

- **retransmit**
  - Specifies the logging of OSPFv2 retransmission activities. This option is disabled by default.

**Modes**

- OSPF router configuration mode
- OSPF router VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to disable or re-enable the logging of specific events related to OSPFv2. If this command is not enabled only OSPFv2 messages indicating possible system errors are logged.
For interfaces where the designated router state is not applicable, such as point-to-point and virtual links, OSPF neighbor state changes are always logged irrespective of the setting of the `dr-only` sub-option.

A limitation with the `dr-only` sub-option is that when a DR/BDR election is underway, OSPF neighbor state changes pertaining to non-DR/BDR routers are not logged. Logging resumes once a DR is elected on that network.

The **no** form of the command restores the default settings. Use the **no log all** command to return all OSPFv2 logging options to the default settings.

**Examples**

The following example enables the logging of all OSPFv2-related syslog events.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# log all
```

The following example enables the logging of OSPFv2 retransmission activities.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# log retransmit
```
logging

Enables logging on the Router Advertisement (RA) guard policy.

Syntax

logging

no logging

Modes

RA guard policy configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command disables logging on the policy.

Logging cannot be modified if the RA guard policy is in use.

You can verify the logs for RA guard, such as RAs dropped, permitted, count for dropped packets, and reasons for the drop.

Logging increases the CPU load and for higher traffic rates, RA packets drop due to congestion if they are received at the line rate. For less load on the CPU, logging can be disabled on the RA guard policy.

Examples

The following example enables logging on an RA guard policy:

device(config)# ipv6 raguard policy p1
device(config-ipv6-RAG-policy p1)# logging
logging buffered

Enables logging of specific messages or changes the number of entries that the local syslog buffer can store.

Syntax

```
logging buffered { level | num-entries }
no logging buffered { level | num-entries }
```

Command Default

The number of entries that the local syslog buffer can store is 50.

Parameters

```
level
```

Specifies the message level. The level parameter can have one of the following values: alerts, critical, debugging, emergencies, errors, informational, notifications, warnings.

```
um-entries
```

Configures the number of entries that the local syslog buffer can store. The value can range from 1 through 1000.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The software does not log informational or debugging messages.

To change the message level, disable logging of specific message levels. You must disable the message levels on an individual basis.

For logging buffered num-entries:

- You must save the configuration and reload the software to effect the change.
- If you decrease the size of the buffer, the software clears the buffer before effecting the change.
- If you increase the size of the syslog buffer, the software clears some of the older locally buffered syslog messages.

The no form of the command with the num-entries option resets the syslog buffer size to the default of 50 and with the level option disables logging of the specified message level.

Examples

The following example enables the logging of debugging messages.

```
device(config)# logging buffered debugging
```
The following example sets the number of entries that the local syslog buffer can store to 1000.

device(config)# logging buffered 1000
logging console

Enables the real-time display of syslog messages.

Syntax

logging console
no logging console

Command Default

To view syslog messages generated by a device, you need to display the syslog buffer or the log on a syslog server used by the device.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can enter this command from the serial console or from a Telnet or SSH session. You can enable the real-time display of syslog messages on the management console. When you enable this command, the software displays a syslog message on the management console when the message is generated. However, to enable the display of real-time syslog messages in Telnet or SSH sessions, you must also enable the display within the individual sessions.

The **no** form of the command disables the real-time display of syslog messages.

Examples

The following example enables the real-time display of syslog messages.

```
device(config)# logging console
```
logging cli-command

Enables logging of all syntactically valid CLI commands from each user session into the system log.

Syntax

```
logging cli-command
no logging cli-command
```

Command Default

Logging of CLI commands is not enabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If the `logging cli-command` command is configured, all the CLI commands executed by the user are logged in the system log and are displayed in the `show logging` command output.

The `no` form of the command disables the logging of CLI commands from each user session into the system log.

Examples

The following example enables the logging of CLI commands on the device.

```
device(config)# logging cli-command
```

The following example shows the system log records which are displayed in the `show logging` command output. The system log contains the valid commands that are executed by the user.

```
device (config)# show logging
Syslog logging: enabled (0 messages dropped, 0 flushes, 5 overruns)
    Buffer logging: level ACDMEINW, 50 messages logged
    level code: A=alert C=critical D=debugging E=emergency E=error I=informational
N=notification W=warning
Dynamic Log Buffer (50 lines):
  8d02h28m43s:I:CLI CMD: "ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.20.64.1" by un-authenticated user from console
  8d02h28m24s:I:System: Interface ethernet 1/1/1, state up
  8d02h28m22s:I:CLI CMD: "enable" by un-authenticated user from console
  8d02h28m22s:I:PORT: 1/1/1 enabled by un-authenticated user from console session
  8d02h28m19s:I:CLI CMD: "disable" by un-authenticated user from console
  8d02h28m19s:I:PORT: 1/1/1 disabled by un-authenticated user from console session
  8d02h28m16s:I:CLI CMD: "interface ethernet 1/1/1" by un-authenticated user from console
```
logging-enable

Enables logging within a specified IPv6 access control list (ACL) for rules that include the log keyword.

Syntax

logging-enable
no logging-enable

Command Default

IPv6 ACL logging is not enabled.

Modes

IPv6 ACL configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The log parameter is effective in both deny rules and permit rules.
The log parameter is effective in both ingress and egress ACLs.
This command enables logging for IPv6 ACLs. For IPv4 ACLs, refer to the acl-logging command topic.
The no form of the command disables logging for the specified IPv6 ACL.

Examples

The following example enables logging within a specified IPv6 ACL for rules that include the log keyword. It then applies that ACL to an interface to filter incoming traffic.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 access-list ACL6_log
device(config-ipv6-access-list ACL6_log)# logging-enable
device(config-ipv6-access-list ACL6_log)# remark The following rule permits ipv6 packets from 2001:DB8::2 to any destination
device(config-ipv6-access-list ACL6_log)# permit ipv6 host 2001:DB8::2 any log
device(config-ipv6-access-list ACL6_log)# remark The following rule denies udp packets from any source to any destination
device(config-ipv6-access-list ACL6_log)# deny udp any any log
device(config-ipv6-access-list ACL6_log)# remark The following rule denies IPv6 packets from any source to any destination
device(config-ipv6-access-list ACL6_log)# deny ipv6 any any
device(config-ipv6-access-list ACL6_log)# interface ethernet 1/9/12
device(config-if-e1000-1/9/12)#ipv6 traffic-filter ACL_log_v6 in

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was modified to support permit rules (in addition to deny rules) and egress ACLs (in addition to ingress ACLs).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
logging enable config-changed

Configures a device to generate syslog messages when the startup-config file is changed.

**Syntax**

```
logging enable config-changed
no logging enable config-changed
```

**Command Default**

The trap is enabled by default.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command disables the generation of the syslog messages when the startup-config file is changed.

**Examples**

The following example enables syslog messages when the startup-config file is changed.

```
device(config)# logging enable config-changed
```
logging enable ikev2

Enables system log messages and traps for IKEv2 events.

Syntax

logging enable ikev2

no logging enable ikev2

Command Default

Log messages for IKEv2 events are enabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables the generation of the specified syslog messages and traps.

This command is supported on the Ruckus ICX 7450, with an FPGA-based add-on crypto card.

Examples

The following example configures syslog generation for IKEv2 events.

device(config)# logging enable ikev2

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

logging enable ipsec

Enables system log messages and traps for IPsec events.

logging enable ipsec

no logging enable ipsec

Log messages for IPsec events are enabled.

Global configuration mode.

The no form of the command disables the generation of the specified syslog messages and traps.

This command is supported on the Ruckus ICX 7450, with an FPGA-based add-on crypto card.
The following example configures syslog generation for IPsec events.

```
device(config)# logging enable ipsec
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
logging enable rfc5424

Enables Syslog logging in accordance with RFC 5424 which provides the maximum amount of information in every Syslog in a structured format.

Syntax

logging enable rfc5424
no logging enable rfc5424

Command Default

Syslog is generated in accordance with RFC 3164.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The Logging buffer must be cleared before enabling Syslog specific to RFC 5424, otherwise system throws an error.

If the logging cli-command command is present in the running configuration, switching between the default RFC 3164 Syslog logging and the RFC 5424-specific Syslog logging is not supported.

The no form of the command enables Syslog logging in accordance with RFC 3164.

Examples

The following example enables Syslog logging in accordance with RFC 5424.

device(config)# clear logging
device(config)# logging enable rfc5424

The following example removes the configuration to enable Syslog logging specific to RFC 5424 and enables Syslog logging in accordance with RFC 3164.

device(config)# clear logging
device(config)# no logging enable rfc5424

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30h</td>
<td>Support for the command was added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
logging enable user-login

Enables viewing user login details in syslog messages and traps.

Syntax

logging enable user-login
no logging enable user-login

Command Default

User login details in syslog messages and traps are not enabled by default.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Ruckus devices send syslog messages and SNMP traps when a user logs in to or out of user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode in the CLI. The feature applies to users whose access is authenticated by an authentication method list based on a local user account, RADIUS server, or TACACS/TACACS+ server.

The no form of the command disables the user login details from syslog messages and traps.

Examples

The following example enables viewing the user login details.

device(config)# logging enable user-login
logging facility

Configs the log facility to log messages from the device.

Syntax

logging facility facility-name

no logging facility

Command Default

The default facility for messages that the device sends to the syslog server is "user".

Parameters

facility-name

Specifies the facility to log the messages from the device. The facility name can be one of the following:

auth
Securit or authorization messages.

cron
cron/at subsystem.
daemon
System daemons.
kern
Kernel messages.
local0
Reserved for local use.
local1
Reserved for local use.
local2
Reserved for local use.
local3
Reserved for local use.
local4
Reserved for local use.
local5
Reserved for local use.
local6
Reserved for local use.
local7
Reserved for local use.
lpr  
  Line printer subsystem.

mail  
  Mail system.

news  
  Netnews subsystem.

syslog  
  Messages generated internally by syslog.

sys9  
  Reserved for system use.

sys10  
  Reserved for system use.

sys11  
  Reserved for system use.

sys12  
  Reserved for system use.

sys13  
  Reserved for system use.

sys14  
  Reserved for system use.

user  
  Random user-level messages.

uucp  
  UUCP subsystem.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The syslog daemon on the syslog server uses a facility to determine where to log the messages from the Ruckus device. You can specify only one facility. If you configure the device to use two syslog servers, the device uses the same facility on both servers.

The no form of the command restores the default facility.

Examples

The following example changes the log facility.

device(config)# logging facility local0
logging host

Configures a syslog server.

Syntax

```
logging host { ipv4-addr | server-name | ipv6 ipv6-addr } [ udp-port number ]
no logging host { ipv4-addr | server-name | ipv6 ipv6-addr } [ udp-port number ]
```

Command Default

Syslog server is not configured.

Parameters

ipv4-addr
Configures a syslog server with the specified IPv4 address.

server-name
Configures a syslog server with the specified name.

ipv6 ipv6-addr
Configures a syslog server with the specified IPv6 address.

udp-port number
Specifies the UDP port number.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can specify up to six syslog servers by configuring the command.
The no form of the command removes the syslog server configuration.

Examples

The following example configures a syslog server with IP address 10.0.0.99.

```
device(config)# logging host 10.0.0.99
```

To specify an additional syslog server, enter the logging host command again.

```
device(config)# logging host 10.0.0.100
```
logging on

Enables local syslog logging.

Syntax

logging on
no logging on

Command Default

Local syslog logging is enabled by default.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command enables local syslog logging with the following defaults:

- Messages of all severity levels (Emergencies through Debugging) are logged.
- Up to 50 messages are retained in the local syslog buffer.
- No syslog server is specified.

The **no** form of the command disables local syslog logging.

Examples

The following example enables local syslog logging.

```
device(config)# logging on
```
logging persistence

Configures the device to save system log messages after a soft reboot.

Syntax

logging persistence
no logging persistence

Command Default

Logging persistence is not configured.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If the syslog buffer size was set to a different value using the command logging buffered, the system log will be cleared after a soft reboot, even if this feature is enabled. This clearing will occur only with a soft reboot immediately following a syslog buffer size change. A soft reboot by itself will not clear the system log. To prevent the system from clearing the system log, leave the number of entries allowed in the syslog buffer unchanged.

Enabling logging persistence does not save syslog messages after a hard reboot. When the device is power-cycled, the syslog messages are cleared.

If logging persistence is enabled and you load a new software image on the device, you must first clear the log if you want to reload the device.

The no form of the command disables the device from saving system log messages after a soft reboot.

Examples

The following example configures the device to save system log messages after a soft reboot.

device(config)# logging persistence
login-page

Configures the login page details to redirect the client to the login page hosted on the external captive portal server.

Syntax

Syntax for use with a Ruckus Cloudpath server:

```plaintext
login-page /enroll/ page-name
```

Syntax for use with an Aruba Clearpass server:

```plaintext
login-page /guest/ page-name
```

Syntax for use with an Cisco ISE server:

```plaintext
login-page page-name
```

```plaintext
no login-page page-name
```

Command Default

Login page for redirecting the client is not configured.

Parameters

```plaintext
page-name
```

Specifies the login page created on the external captive portal server. For Cisco ISE servers, the name of the login page is created by the server.

Modes

Captive portal configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Note that the terms Captive Portal and external web authentication are used interchangeably.

The login page details must be same as the login page hosted on the external captive portal server.

The `no` form of the command removes the login page configuration.

Examples

The following example configures the login page details to redirect the client to the login page hosted on the external captive portal server, which in this case is a Ruckus Cloudpath server.

```plaintext
device(config)# captive-portal cp_ruckus
device(config-cp-cp_ruckus)# login-page /enroll/ruckusguestlogin.php
```

The following example configures the login page details when an Aruba Clearpass server is used.

```plaintext
device(config)# captive-portal cp_ruckus
device(config-cp-cp_ruckus)# login-page /guest/ruckus/guestlogin.php
```
The following example configures the login page details when a Cisco ISE server is used.

```plaintext
device(config)# captive-portal cp_ruckus
device(config-cp-cp_ruckus)# login-page ruckusguestlogin.php
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30j</td>
<td>This command was added to Fastiron 8.0.30j</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
log-status-change

Controls the generation of all OSPFv3 logs.

Syntax

log-status-change

no log-status-change

Command Default

Disabled

Modes

OSPFv3 router configuration mode
OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to disable or re-enable the logging of events related to OSPFv3, such as neighbor state changes and database overflow conditions.

The **no** form of this command disables the logging of events.

Examples

The following example disables the logging of events.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# no log-status-change
```

The following example enables the logging of events.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# log-status-change
```
**loop-detection**

Enables loop detection on a physical port (Strict Mode) or on a VLAN (Loose Mode).

**Syntax**

```
loop-detection [ shutdown-disable ]
```

```
no loop-detection [ shutdown-disable ]
```

**Command Default**

Loop detection is disabled by default.

**Parameters**

**shutdown-disable**

Disables shutdown of a port due to loop detection.

**Modes**

- Interface configuration mode
- VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

By default, the port sends test packets every one second, or the number of seconds specified by the `loop-detection-interval` command.

The no form of the command disables loop detection.

**Examples**

The following example enables loop detection on a physical port.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# loop-detection
```

The following example enables loop detection on a VLAN.

```
device(config)# vlan 20
device(config-vlan-20)# loop-detection
```
loop-detection-interval

Configures how often a test packet is sent on a port.

Syntax

```
loop-detection-interval number
no loop-detection-interval number
```

Command Default

Loop detection time is set to 1 second.

Parameters

```
number
```

Specifies a value from 1 to 100 seconds. The system multiplies the entry by 0.1 to calculate the interval at which test packets are sent.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When loop detection is enabled, the loop-detection time unit is 0.1 second, with a default of 10 (1 second). The range is from 1 (one tenth of a second) to 100 (10 seconds). You can use the `show loop-detection status` command to view the loop-detection interval.

The `no` form of the command sets the loop detection interval to the default global loop-detection interval of 1 second.

Examples

The following example sets the loop-detection interval to 5 seconds (50*0.1).

```
device(config)# loop-detection-interval 50
```
loop-detection shutdown-disable

Disables shutdown of a port when a loop detection probe packet is received on an interface.

Syntax

loop-detection shutdown-disable

no loop-detection shutdown-disable

Command Default

Loop detection shutdown is enabled on the interface.

Modes

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command disables loop detection shutdown.

Shutdown prevention for loop-detect functionality allows users to disable shut down of a port when the loop detection probe packet is received on an interface. This provides control over deciding which port is allowed to enter in to an error-disabled state and go into a shutdown state when a loop is detected.

Examples

The following example disables loop detection shutdown on an interface.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/7
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/7)# loop-detection shutdown-disable

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
loop-detection-syslog-interval

Specifies the interval (in minutes) at which a syslog is generated.

Syntax

\[
\text{loop-detection-syslog-interval } \text{num} \\
\text{no loop-detection-syslog-interval } \text{num}
\]

Command Default

The syslog interval is 5 minutes.

Parameters

\[\text{num}\]

Specifies the syslog interval in minutes. The interval can range from 1 through 1440 minutes.

Modes

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default settings.

You can specify the interval at which the loop detection syslog message is generated if the \text{loop-detection-shutdown-disable} command is configured for the port. This configuration applies to all the ports that have loop detection shutdown prevention configured.

Examples

The following example shows the loop detection syslog interval set to 1 hour.

\[\text{device(config)}# \text{loop-detection-syslog-interval} \ 60\]

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Commands M

mac-age-time

Configures the MAC address age timer.

Syntax

mac-age-time seconds
no mac-age-time seconds

Command Default

The default MAC address age timeout is 300 seconds.

Parameters

seconds

Timeout value in seconds. The timeout value range is 0 (disabled) or from 10 through 86,400 seconds.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To disable the MAC address age timer, set the timeout value to 0.

If the total number of MAC addresses in the system is more than 16,000, Ruckus recommends a MAC address age timer greater than 60 seconds. If the total number of MAC addresses in the system is more than 64,000, Ruckus recommends a MAC address age timer greater than 120 seconds.

Usually, the actual MAC address age time is from one to two times the configured value. For example, if you set the MAC address age timer to 60 seconds, learned MAC address entries age out after remaining unused for between 60 and 120 seconds. However, if all of the following conditions are met, then the MAC address entries age out after a longer than expected duration:

- The MAC address age timer is set to greater than 630 seconds.
- The number of MAC address entries is over 6,000.
- All MAC address entries are learned from the same packet processor.
- All MAC address entries age out at the same time.

The no form of the command resets the MAC address age timeout value to the default value.
Examples

The following example configures the MAC address age timeout to 570 seconds.

device(config)# mac-age-time 570
mac-authentication auth-filter

Applies the specified filter on the interface and the MAC addresses defined in the filter (MAC filter) do not have to go through authentication.

Syntax

mac-authentication auth-filter filter-id vlan-id
no mac-authentication auth-filter filter-id vlan-id

Command Default

There are no filters applied on the interface.

Parameters

filter-id
   Specifies the identification number of the filter to be applied on the interface.

vlan-id
   Specifies the identification number of the VLAN to which the filter is applied.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command disables this functionality.

A client can be authenticated in an untagged VLAN or tagged VLAN using the MAC address filter for MAC authentication. If auth-filter has tagged VLAN configuration, the clients are authenticated in auth-default VLAN and tagged VLAN provided in auth-filter. The clients authorized in auth-default VLAN allow both untagged and tagged traffic.

If the VLAN is not specified in the command, the auth-default VLAN is used.

Examples

The following example applies the MAC address filter on VLAN 2.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# mac-auth auth-filter 1 2

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mac-authentication dot1x-override

Configures the device to perform 802.1X authentication when MAC authentication fails when the authentication sequence is configured as MAC authentication followed by 802.1X authentication.

Syntax

```
mac-authentication dot1x-override
no mac-authentication dot1x-override
```

Command Default

802.1X authentication is not performed when MAC authentication fails.

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is applicable only when the authentication sequence is configured as MAC authentication followed by 802.1X authentication.

If the `mac-authentication dot1x-override` command is configured, the clients that failed MAC authentication undergoes 802.1X authentication if the failure action is configured as restricted VLAN.

The `no` form of the command disables MAC authentication dot1x override functionality.

Examples

The following example enables MAC authentication dot1x override when MAC authentication fails.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# mac-authentication dot1x-override
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mac-authentication enable (Flexible authentication)

Enables MAC authentication globally or on a specific interface.

Syntax

mac-authentication enable [ all | ethernet device/slot/port ]
no mac-authentication enable [ all | ethernet device/slot/port ]

Command Default

MAC authentication is not enabled.

Parameters

all
Enables MAC authentication on all interfaces.

ethernet device/slot/port
Enables MAC authentication on a specific interface.

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The mac-authentication enable command without any options initializes MAC authentication feature globally. The mac-authentication enable command with the all or ethernet options, enables MAC authentication on all or a specific interface respectively. After initializing MAC authentication feature using the mac-authentication enable command, you must enable MAC authentication on all or a specific interface.

The no form of the command disables MAC authentication.

Examples

The following example globally enables MAC authentication.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# mac-authentication enable
device(config-authen)# mac-authentication enable all

The following example enables MAC authentication on an interface.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# mac-authentication enable
device(config-authen)# mac-authentication enable ethernet 1/1/11
Commands M
mac-authentication enable (Flexible authentication)

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mac-authentication password-format

Configures the MAC authentication password format.

Syntax

```
[ upper-case ]
```

```
[ upper-case ]
```

Command Default

By default, the MAC address is sent to the RADIUS server in the format xxxxxxxxxxxxx in lower case.

Parameters

```
xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx  
Specifies the MAC authentication password format as xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx.
```

```
```

```
xxxx.xxxx.xxxx  
Specifies the MAC authentication password format as xxxx.xxxx.xxxx.
```

```
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
Specifies the MAC authentication password format as xxxxxxxxxxxxxx.
```

```
upper-case  
Converts the password to uppercase.
```

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command restores the default.

You can configure the device to send the MAC address to the RADIUS server in the format xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx, xx.xx.xx.xx.xx.xx, xxxx.xxxx.xxxx, or xxxxxxxxxxxxxx. Use the `upper-case` password format option to send the password in uppercase.

Examples

The following example configures the MAC authentication password format as xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# mac-authentication password-format xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx
```
The following example configures the MAC authentication password format as xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx in upper case.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# mac-authentication password-format xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx upper-case
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20c</td>
<td>The <strong>upper-case</strong> option was added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The <strong>xx.xx.xx.xx.xx.xx</strong> and the <strong>xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx</strong> options were added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mac-authentication password-override (Flexible authentication)

Enables password override for MAC authentication and specifies a user-defined password instead of the MAC address for MAC authentication.

Syntax

```plaintext
mac-authentication password-override password
no mac-authentication password-override password
```

Command Default

MAC authentication password override is not enabled.

Parameters

`password`

Specifies the password to be used for MAC authentication. The password can contain up to 32 alphanumeric characters, but cannot include blank spaces.

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form disables MAC authentication password override.

The MAC address is still the user name and cannot be changed.

Examples

The following example enables MAC authentication password override on the device.

```plaintext
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# mac-authentication password-override password
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**mac filter**

Configures MAC address filters.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
mac filter filter-num { permit | deny } { source-mac source-mask | any } { destination-mac destination-mask | any } [ mirror ]
no mac filter filter-num { permit | deny } { source-mac source-mask | any } { destination-mac destination-mask | any } [ mirror ]
```

**Command Default**

MAC address filters are not configured.

**Parameters**

- `filter-num`  
  Configures the MAC address filter ID. You can configure up to 507 MAC address filters. The default value is 512.

- `permit`  
  Permits the traffic.

- `deny`  
  Denies the traffic.

- `source-mac`  
  Configures the source Ethernet MAC address.

- `source-mask`  
  Specifies the mask using f (ones) and zeros.

- `any`  
  Configures the filter to match all source MAC addresses.

- `destination-mac`  
  Configures the destination Ethernet MAC address.

- `destination-mask`  
  Specifies the mask using f (ones) and zeros.

- `any`  
  Configures the filter to match all destination MAC addresses.

- `mirror`  
  Mirrors traffic that matches against configured entry.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode
Usage Guidelines

Once the MAC address filters are configured, you must apply the MAC address filters to a port.
The no form of the command removes the MAC address filters.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure and apply MAC address filters. In this example, filter 1 is configured to deny traffic with a source MAC address that begins with "3565" to any destination, and filters 2 through 5 are configured to deny traffic with the specified destination MAC addresses. Filter 1024 permits all traffic that is not denied by any other filter.

```
device(config)# mac filter 1 deny 0000.0075.3676 ffff.0000.0000
device(config)# mac filter 2 deny any ffff.ffff.ffff ffff.ffff.ffff
device(config)# mac filter 3 deny any 0180.c200.0000 ffff.ffff.fff0
device(config)# mac filter 4 deny any 0000.0034.5678 ffff.ffff.ffff
device(config)# mac filter 5 deny any 0000.0045.6789 ffff.ffff.ffff
device(config)# mac filter 1024 permit any any
```
mac filter enable-accounting

Enables access control list (ACL) accounting on Layer 2 MAC filters.

Syntax

```
mac filter num enable-accounting
no mac filter num enable-accounting
```

Command Default

This option is disabled.

Parameters

```
num

Specifies the MAC filter ID.

enable-accounting

Enables MAC filter accounting on the specified interface.
```

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command disables ACL accounting on the associated Layer 2 MAC filter interface.

Examples

The following example enables ACL accounting on a Layer 2 MAC filter.

```
device(config)# mac filter 1 permit 0000.0000.0001 ffff.ffff.ffff any
device(config)# mac filter 1 enable-accounting
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/3/21
device(config-if-e1000-1/3/21)# mac filter-group 1
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**mac filter log-enable**

Globally enables logging for MAC address filtered packets.

**Syntax**

```
mac filter log-enable
no mac filter log-enable
```

**Command Default**

Logging is disabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command disables logging of MAC address filtered packets.

**Examples**

The following example globally enables logging for MAC address filtered packets.

```
device(config)# mac filter log-enable
```
mac filter-group

Applies a group of MAC address filters to a port.

Syntax

```plaintext
mac filter-group filter-num [ [ filter-num to filter-num | filter-num ] ...]
no mac filter-group filter-num [ [ filter-num to filter-num | filter-num ] ...]
```

Command Default

MAC address filters are not applied to any port.

Parameters

- **filter-num**
  - Specifies the MAC address filter ID.
- **to** filter-num
  - Specifies the range of MAC address filter IDs.

Modes

- Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When applying the filter group to the interface, specify each line to be applied separately or use the **to** keyword to apply a consecutive range of filter lines, for example, 1 3 to 8 10.

The filters must be applied as a group. For example, if you want to apply four filters to an interface, they must all appear on the same command line.

You cannot add or remove individual filters in the group. To add or remove a filter on an interface, apply the filter group again containing all the filters you want to apply to the port. If you apply a filter group to a port that already has a filter group applied, the older filter group is replaced by the new filter group.

The **no** form of the command removes the MAC address filters configured on a port.

Examples

The following example configures MAC address filters and applies them to a port.

```plaintext
device(config)# mac filter 1 deny 0000.0075.3676 ffff.0000.0000
device(config)# mac filter 2 deny any ffff.ffff.ffff ffff.ffff.ffff
device(config)# mac filter 3 deny any 0180.c200.0000 ffff.ffff.fff0
device(config)# mac filter 4 deny any 0000.0034.5678 ffff.ffff.ffff
device(config)# mac filter 5 deny any 0000.0045.6789 ffff.ffff.ffff
device(config)# mac filter 1024 permit any any
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config)# mac filter-group 1 to 5 1024
```
mac filter-group log-enable

Enables logging for MAC address filtered packets on a specific port.

Syntax

mac filter-group log-enable
no mac filter-group log-enable

Command Default

Logging for MAC address filtered packets on specific ports is disabled.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables logging for MAC address filtered packets on specific ports.

When a MAC address filter is applied to or removed from an interface, a syslog message is generated.

Examples

The following example enables logging for filtered packets on the Ethernet interface 1/1/1.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# mac filter-group log-enable
mac-learn-disable

Disables a physical port from automatic learning the source MAC address.

Syntax

mac-learn-disable
no mac-learn-disable

Command Default

By default, when a packet with an unknown source MAC address is received on a port, the device learns this MAC address on the port.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is not available on virtual routing interfaces. Also, if this command is configured on the LAG virtual interface, MAC address learning (source MAC address) will be disabled on all the ports in the LAG.

Entering the command on a tagged ports disables source MAC address learning for that port in all VLANs of which that port is a member. For example, if tagged port 1/1/1 is a member of VLAN 10, 20, and 30 and you issue the mac-learn-disable command on port 1/1/1, port 1/1/1 will not learn source MAC addresses, even if it is a member of VLAN 10, 20, and 30.

The no form of the command allows a physical port to learn source MAC addresses.

Examples

The following example disables the automatic learning of the source MAC address.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# mac-learn-disable
mac-notification interval

Configures the MAC-notification interval between each set of generated traps.

Syntax

```
mac-notification interval secs
no mac-notification interval secs
```

Command Default

No interval for MAC-notification is configured.

Parameters

```
secs
```

Specifies the MAC-notification interval in seconds between each set of traps that are generated. The range is from 1 through 3600 seconds (1 hour). The default interval is 3 seconds.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command sets the interval to its default value, which is 3 seconds.

A trap is sent aggregating the MAC events such as addition or deletion depending on the interval you specify.

Examples

The following example configures an interval of 40 seconds.

```
device(config)# mac-notification interval 40
```

The following example sets the interval to its default value:

```
device(config)# no mac-notification interval 3
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mac-movement notification

Enables movement notifications and collects statistics for the movement of MAC addresses.

Syntax

```
mac-movement notification { interval-history seconds | threshold-rate moves sampling-interval seconds }
no mac-movement notification { interval-history seconds | threshold-rate moves sampling-interval seconds }
```

Parameters

- `interval-history seconds`  
  Configures the time interval during which the MAC address movement notification data is collected and enables a corresponding SNMP trap.

- `threshold-rate moves`  
  Configures the number of times a MAC address can move within the specified period until an SNMP trap is sent.

- `sampling-interval seconds`  
  Configures the sampling interval.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The interval history includes statistical information such as the number of MAC addresses that move over the specified period, the total number of MAC address moves, which MAC addresses have moved, and how many times a MAC address has moved.

There is an upper limit on the number of MAC addresses for which MAC address-specific data is collected. This limit is necessary because it is not possible to report on all MAC addresses when many move.

Avoid threshold rates and sampling intervals that are too small. If you choose a small threshold and a sampling interval that is also small, an unnecessary high number of traps could occur.

The `no` form of the command disables movement notifications and stops collecting statistics for the movement of MAC addresses.

Examples

The following example sets the notification interval to 300 seconds.

```
device(config)# mac-movement notification interval-history 300
```

The following example sets the notification for 500 moves and a sampling interval of 400 seconds.

```
device(config)# mac-movement notification threshold-rate 500 sampling-interval 400
```
macsec cipher-suite

Enables GCM-AES-128 bit encryption or GCM-AES-128 bit integrity checks on MACsec frames transmitted between group members.

Syntax

macsec cipher-suite { gcm-aes-128 | gcm-aes-128 integrity-only }
no macsec cipher-suite { gcm-aes-128 | gcm-aes-128 integrity-only }

Command Default

GCM-AES-128 bit encryption or integrity checking is not enabled. Frames are encrypted starting with the first byte of the data packet, and ICV checking is enabled.

Parameters

- **gcm-aes-128**
  Enables GCM-AES-128 bit encryption.
- **gcm-aes-128 integrity-only**
  Enables GCM-AES-128 bit integrity checks.

Modes

- **dot1x-mka-cfg-group mode**

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command restores the default encryption and integrity checking.
MACsec commands are supported only on the ICX 7450.
The **macsec cipher-suite** command can be used in conjunction with an encryption offset configured with the **macsec confidentiality-offset** command.

Examples

The following example enables GCM-AES-128 encryption on group test1.

```
device(config)# dot1x-mka-enable
device(config-dot1x-mka)# mka-cfg-group test1
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# macsec cipher-suite gcm-aes-128
```

The following example enables GCM-AES-128 bit integrity checking on test1.

```
device(config)# dot1x-mka-enable
device(config-dot1x-mka)# mka-cfg-group test1
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# macsec cipher-suite gcm-aes-128 integrity-only
```
## History

<table>
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<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added on the ICX 7450 device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
macsec confidentiality-offset

Configures the offset size for MACsec encryption.

Syntax

macsec confidentiality-offset size

no macsec confidentiality-offset size

Command Default

The default value for the MACsec encryption offset size is zero (0).

Parameters

size

Determines where encryption begins. Valid values are:

- 30: Encryption begins at byte 31 of the data packet.
- 50: Encryption begins at byte 51 of the data packet.

Modes

dot1x-mka-cfg-group mode

Usage Guidelines

MACsec commands are supported only on the ICX 7450.

The no form of the command disables encryption offset on all interfaces in the MACsec MKA group.

This command is only meaningful when encryption is enabled for the MACsec group using the macsec cipher-suite command.

Examples

The following example configures a 30-byte offset on encrypted transmissions as part of group test1 parameters.

device(config)# dot1x-mka-enable
device(config-dot1x-mka)# mka-cfg-group test1
device(config-dot1x-mka)# macsec cipher-suite gcm-aes-128
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# macsec confidentiality-offset 30

History

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</tbody>
</table>
macsec frame-validation

Enables validation checks for frames with MACsec headers and configures the validation mode (strict or not strict).

Syntax

```
macsec frame-validation { disable | check | strict }
no macsec frame-validation { disable | check | strict }
```

Command Default

MACsec frame validation is disabled (not visible in configuration).

Parameters

- **disable**
  
  Disables validation checks for frames with MACsec headers.

- **check**
  
  Enables validation checks for frames with MACsec headers and configures non-strict validation mode. If frame validation fails, counters are incremented but packets are accepted.

- **strict**
  
  Enables validation checks for frames with MACsec headers and configures strict validation mode. If frame validation fails, counters are incremented and packets are dropped.

Modes

- **dot1x-mka-cfg-group mode**

Usage Guidelines

MACsec commands are supported only on the ICX 7450.

The **no** form of the restores the default (validation checks for frames with MACsec headers is disabled).

Examples

The following example enables validation checks for frames with MACsec headers on group test1 and configures strict validation mode.

```
device(config)# dot1x-mka-enable
device(config-dot1x-mka)# mka-cfg-group test1
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# macsec frame-validation strict
```
## History

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</tbody>
</table>
macsec replay-protection

Specifies the action to be taken when packets are received out of order, based on their packet number. If replay protection is configured, you can specify the window size within which out-of-order packets are allowed.

**Syntax**

```
macsec replay-protection { strict | out-of-order | window-size size } [ disable ]
no macsec replay-protection { strict | out-of-order window-size size } [ disable ]
```

**Command Default**

**Parameters**

- `strict`
  
  Does not allow out-of-order packets.

- `out-of-order window-size`
  
  Allows out-of-order packets within a specific window size.

- `size`
  
  Specifies the allowable window within which an out-of-order packet can be received. Allowable range is from 0 through 4294967295.

- `disable`
  
  Available only for the ICX 7450. Disables replay protection.

**Modes**

- `dot1x-mka-cfg-group mode`

**Usage Guidelines**

This command is supported only on ICX 7450.

The **no** form of the command disables macsec replay protection.

**Examples**

The following example configures group test1 to accept packets in exact sequence only.

```
device(config)# dot1x-mka-enable
device(config-dot1x-mka)# mka-cfg-group test1
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# macsec replay-protection strict
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)#
```

The following example configures group test1 to accept out-of-order MACsec frames within a window size of 2000.

```
device(config)# dot1x-mka-enable
device(config-dot1x-mka)# mka-cfg-group test1
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# macsec replay-protection out-of-order window-size 2000
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>The <code>disable</code> option for the <code>macsec replay-protection</code> command was introduced. Support for this command was added on ICX 7450 device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**management exclude**

Excludes in-band and out-of-band (OOB) interfaces from management traffic.

**Syntax**

```
management exclude { all | http | ipv6ra | ntp | ssh | telnet [ inband | oob ] }
no management exclude
```

**Command Default**

None

**Parameters**

- **all**
  Specifies ingress traffic for all applications. (Applicable to both switch and router images.)

- **http**
  Specifies requests for HTTP ingress connections. (Applicable to router images only.)

- **ipv6ra**
  Specifies IPv6 ingress Router Advertisement (RA) traffic. (Applicable to both switch and router images.)

- **ntp**
  Specifies NTP ingress traffic. (Applicable to router images only.)

- **ssh**
  Specifies requests for SSH ingress connections. (Applicable to router images only.)

- **telnet**
  Specifies requests for Telnet ingress connections. (Applicable to router images only.)
  - **inband**
    Specifies in-band traffic only.
  - **oob**
    Specifies OOB traffic only.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `management exclude` command is mutually exclusive with respect to either the `ip ssh strict-management-vrf` or the `telnet strict-management-vrf` commands. If the `management exclude` command is also configured, outbound SSH or Telnet connections are not blocked.

Use the `no` form of this command to remove all or one or more traffic types.
Examples
To exclude OOB traffic for all applications:

device# configure terminal
device(config)# management exclude all oob

History

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Commands

management-vlan

Configures a VLAN to be a part of the management VLAN.

**Syntax**

```
management-vlan
no management-vlan
```

**Command Default**

VLAN configuration mode

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When this command is used, the out-of-band (OOB) interface port is not disabled. The port remains accessible to management even if in-band interface ports are busy forwarding packets at line rate. No packets are shared between the OOB management port and the in-band port.

The port is treated as an untagged port.

The `management-vlan` command is available only in the FastIron switch image.

Use the `no` form of the command to remove the VLAN from the management VLAN.

**Examples**

To specify a VLAN and assign it to the management VLAN:

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 20
device(config-vlan-20)# management-vlan
```

To remove the VLAN from the management VLAN:

```
device(config-vlan-20)# no management-vlan
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
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<td>8.0.30</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
management-vrf

Configures a Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) as a global management VRF.

Syntax

```plaintext
management-vrf vrf-name
no management-vrf vrf-name
```

Command Default

A management VRF is not configured.

Parameters

`vrf-name`

Specifies the name of a preconfigured VRF.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If the VRF is not preconfigured, command execution fails, and an error message is displayed. If you try to delete a management VRF that was not configured, the system displays an error message.

If a VRF is currently configured as the management VRF, it cannot be deleted or modified. Attempting to do so causes the system to return an error message. If a management VRF is already configured, you must remove the configuration before configuring a new one.

The **no** form of the command removes the management VRF. When the management VRF is deleted, a syslog message is displayed.

Examples

The following example configures a management vrf.

```plaintext
device(config)# management-vrf mvrf
```
**master**

Configures the device as a Network Time Protocol (NTP) master clock to which peers synchronize themselves when an external NTP source is not available.

**Syntax**

```
master [ stratum number ]
no master [ stratum number ]
```

**Command Default**

The master clock is disabled by default.

**Parameters**

- `stratum number`
  Specifies the NTP stratum number that the system will claim. The number can range from 2 to 15. The default value is 8.

**Modes**

NTP configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Local time and time zone have to be configured before configuring the `master` command.

Use the `master` command with caution. It is very easy to override valid time sources using this command, especially if a low stratum number is configured. Configuring multiple machines in the same network with the `master` command can cause instability in timekeeping if the machines do not agree on the time.

**NOTE**

This command is not effective if NTP is enabled in client-only mode.

The `no` form of the command disables the master clock function.

**Examples**

The following example configures the NTP master clock.

```
device(config)# ntp
device(config-ntp)# master stratum 5
```
master (MRP)

Configures a node as the master node for the metro ring.

Syntax

```
master
no master
```

Command Default

A master node is not configured.

Modes

MRP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command returns a master node a normal node.

Any node on a metro ring that does not have a shared interface can be designated as the ring master node. A master node can be the master node of more than one ring. However, if all nodes on the ring have shared interfaces, a node that does not have tunnel ports can be designated as the master node of that ring. If none of the nodes meet these criteria, you must change the priorities of the ring by reconfiguring the ring ID.

Examples

The following example shows how to set a node as a master node.

```
device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# metro-ring 1
device(config-vlan-2-mrp-1)# name CustomerA
device(config-vlan-2-mrp-1)# master
device(config-vlan-2-mrp-1)# ring-interface ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/1/2
device(config-vlan-2-mrp-1)# enable
```
master-vlan

Adds the master VLAN to the topology group.

Syntax

master-vlan vlan-id

no master-vlan vlan-id

Command Default

A master VLAN is not configured.

Parameters

vlan-id

Specifies the VLAN ID of the master VLAN.

Modes

Topology group configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To configure a master VLAN, the VLAN must already be configured. Make sure all the Layer 2 protocol settings in the VLAN are correct for your configuration before you add the VLAN to the topology group. A topology group can have only one master VLAN. If you add a new master VLAN to a topology group that already has a master VLAN, the new master VLAN replaces the older master VLAN. All member VLANs and VLAN groups follow the Layer 2 protocol settings of the new master VLAN.

If you remove the master VLAN (by entering the no master-vlan command), the software selects the new master VLAN from member VLANs. A new candidate master VLAN is configured as a member VLAN so that the first added member VLAN will be a new candidate master VLAN. Once you save and reload, a member VLAN with the youngest VLAN ID will be the new candidate master. The new master VLAN inherits the Layer 2 protocol settings of the older master VLAN.

When removing the master VLAN from the topology group, Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) must be disabled on the master VLAN.

The no form of the command removes the master VLAN from the topology group.

Examples

The following example adds the master VLAN 2 to the topology group 2.

device(config)# topology-group 2
device(config-topo-group-2)# master-vlan 2
master-vlan (STP)

Adds the master VLAN to an STP group.

Syntax

```plaintext
master-vlan  vlan-id
no master-vlan  vlan-id
```

Command Default

The master VLAN is not configured.

Parameters

`vlan-id`

Specifies the VLAN ID of the master VLAN.

Modes

STP group configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To configure a master VLAN, the VLAN must already be configured. The master VLAN contains the STP settings for all the VLANs in the STP per VLAN group. An STP group can have only one master VLAN. If you add a new master VLAN to an STP group that already has a master VLAN, the new master VLAN replaces the older master VLAN.

If you remove the master VLAN (by entering the `no master-vlan` command), the software selects the new master VLAN from member VLANs. A new candidate master VLAN will be in configured as a member VLAN so that the first added member VLAN will be a new candidate master VLAN. Once you save and reload, a member VLAN with the youngest VLAN ID will be the new candidate master.

The `no` form of the command removes the master VLAN from the STP group.

Examples

The following example adds the master VLAN 2 to the STP group 2.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# stp-group 2
device(config-stp-group-2)# master-vlan 2
```
match address-local

Configures matching an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) policy based on local IPv4 address.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
match address-local { ip-address mask }
no match address-local { ip-address mask }
```

**Command Default**

The IKEv2 policy matches all local IPv4 addresses.

**Parameters**

- **ip-address mask**
  
  Specifies a local IPv4 address and mask in dotted-decimal format.

**Modes**

IKEv2 policy configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The *no* form of the command restores the default value of the policy matching all local IPv4 addresses.

**Examples**

The following example configures an IKEv2 policy named pol-mktg to use an KEv2 proposal named prop-mktg and match the local IPv4 address 10.3.3.3 255.255.255.0.

```bash
device(config)# ikev2 policy pol-mktg
device(config-ike-policy-pol-mktg)# proposal prop-mktg
device(config-ike-policy-pol-mktg)# match address-local 10.3.3.3 255.255.255.0
device(config-ike-policy-pol-mktg)# exit
```

**History**

<table>
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</table>
**match as-path**

Matches a BGP autonomous system path (AS-path) ACL in a route map instance.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
match as-path aspath-name ...
no match as-path aspath-name
```

**Command Default**

By default, match statements are not configured.

**Parameters**

```plaintext
aspath-name
```

Specifies an AS-path access list.

**Modes**

Route-map configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can specify up to five AS-path ACLs.

The `no` form of the command removes the configuration.

**Examples**

The following example configures a route map that matches based on AS-path “myas-path”.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# route-map myroutemap permit 1
device(config-routemap myroutemap)# match as-path myas-path
```
**match community**

Matches a BGP community access list name in a route-map instance.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
match community name [ name ... ] [ exact-match ]
no match community name [ name ... ] [ exact-match ]
```

**Command Default**

By default, match statements are not configured.

**Parameters**

- **name**
  Specifies a BGP community access list name.

- **exact-match**
  Specifies that an exact match is required.

**Modes**

Route-map configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command removes the configuration.

**Examples**

The following example configures a route map that matches BGP community access list name “abccommunity”.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# route-map myroutemap permit 1
device(config-routemap myroutemap)# match community abccommunity
```
match interface

Configures the interface match clause in a route-map instance.

Syntax

**match interface** { **ethernet** stackid slot port | **loopback** num | **null0** | **tunnel** number | **ve** vlan-id } ...

**no match interface** { **ethernet** stackid slot port | **loopback** num | **null0** | **tunnel** number | **ve** vlan-id } ...

Parameters

- **ethernet** stackid slot port
  - Specifies an Ethernet interface with stackid, slot, and port numbers.
- **loopback** num
  - Specifies a loopback interface.
- **null0**
  - Specifies a loopback interface.
- **tunnel** num
  - Specifies a tunnel.
- **ve** vlan-id
  - Specifies a virtual Ethernet interface.

Modes

Route-map configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

A maximum of five interfaces is supported. There is no restriction on the number or type of each interface specified, as long as the total is less than or equal to five. The **no** form of the command removes the configuration.

Examples

The following example configures a route map based on matching Ethernet interfaces 1/1/3 to 1/1/7.

```
device configure terminal
device(config)# route-map myroutemap permit 10
device(config-routemap myroutemap)# match interface ethernet 1/1/3 ethernet 1/1/7
```
match fvrf

Configures matching an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) policy based on a front-door virtual routing forwarding (fvrf) instance.

Syntax

match fvrf { vrf-name vrf | any }
no match fvrf { vrf-name vrf | any }

Command Default

An IKEv2 policy matches any VRF.

Parameters

vrf-name vrf
Specifications matching a specific VRF.

any
Specifications matching any VRF.

Modes

IKEv2 policy configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the specified forwarding VRF configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to create an IKEv2 policy named pol-mktg and configure it to use IKEv2 proposal prop-mktg and to match the policy based on a front-door VRF named mktg-vrf.

device(config)# ikev2 policy pol-mktg
device(config-ike-policy-pol-mktg)# proposal prop-mktg
device(config-ike-policy-pol-mktg)# match fvrf vrf-name mktg-vrf
device(config-ike-policy-pol-mktg)# exit

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
match ip address

Matches IP address conditions in a route map instance.

Syntax

match ip address { acl-name | acl-num }
match ip address prefix-list name
no match ip address { acl-name | acl-num }
no match ip address prefix-list name

Command Default

By default, match statements are not configured.

Parameters

acl-name
    Specifies an IPv4 ACL name.

cl-num
    Specifies an IPv4 ACL number. Valid values range from 1 through 199.

prefix-list name
    Specifies an IPv4 prefix list.

Modes

Route-map configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can specify up to five ACL names or ACL numbers. You can specify up to five IPv4 prefix lists.

The no form of the command removes the configuration.

Examples

The following example configures a route map that matches the standard ACL number 99.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# route-map test-route permit 99
device(config-routeemap test-route)# match ip address 99

The following example configures a route map that matches the IPv4 prefix list “myprefixlist”.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# route-map test-route permit 99
device(config-routeemap test-route)# match ip address prefix-list myprefixlist
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40a</td>
<td>Support was introduced for Ruckus ICX 7250 devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**match ipv6 address**

Matches IPv6 address conditions in a route map instance.

**Syntax**

```
match ipv6 address acl-name
match ipv6 address prefix-list prefix-list-name
no match ipv6 address acl-name
no match ipv6 address prefix-list prefix-list-name
```

**Command Default**

By default, match statements are not configured.

**Parameters**

- `acl-name`
  Specifies an IPv6 ACL name.

- `prefix-list prefix-list-name`
  Specifies the name of an IPv6 prefix list.

**Modes**

Route-map configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can specify up to five ACL names. You can specify up to five IPv6 prefix lists.

The **no** form of the command removes the **match ipv6 address** entry.

**Examples**

The following example matches IPv6 routes that have addresses specified by the prefix list named “myprefixlist”.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# route-map extComRmap permit 10
device(config-route-map extComRmap)# match ipv6 address prefix-list myprefixlist
```
**match metric**
Matches a route metric in a route-map instance.

**Syntax**

```
match metric value
no match metric value
```

**Command Default**
By default, match statements are not configured.

**Parameters**

`value`
Matches a route metric for the route-map instance.

**Modes**
Route-map configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**
The `no` form of the command removes the configuration.

**Examples**
The following example configures a metric that matches on the specified value.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# route-map test-route permit 99
device(config-routemap test-route)# match metric 1000
```
**match protocol**

Matches the routes on protocol types and subtypes in a route-map instance.

**Syntax**

```
match interface { bgp [ external | internal | static-network ] | rip | static }
no match interface { bgp [ external | internal | static-network ] | rip | static }
```

**Parameters**

- **bgp**
  Matches BGP routes.

- **external**
  Matches eBGP routes.

- **internal**
  Matches iBGP routes.

- **static-network**
  Matches BGP static routes.

- **rip**
  Matches RIP routes.

- **static**
  Matches static routes.

**Modes**

Route-map configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command removes the configuration.

**Examples**

The following example configures the RIP protocol as a matching criterion for a route-map instance.

```
device configure terminal
device(config)# route-map myroutemap permit 10
device(config-routemap myroutemap)# match protocol rip
```
match route-type

Configures the route type clause in a route-map instance.

Syntax

```
match route-type { external-type1 | external-type2 | internal }
no match route-type { external-type1 | external-type2 | internal }
```

Parameters

- **internal**
  
  Specifies OSPF internal intra or inter type routes.

- **external-type1**
  
  Specifies OSPF external type 1 routes.

- **external-type2**
  
  Specifies OSPF external type 2 routes.

Modes

Route-map configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command removes the configuration.

Examples

The following example configures OSPF external type 1 routes as a matching criterion for a route-map instance.

```bash
device# configure terminal
device(config)# route-map myroutemap permit 10
device(config-routemap myroutemap)# match route-type external-type1
```
**match tag**

Matches a route tag in a route-map instance.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
match tag value
do match tag value
```

**Parameters**

`value`

Specifies a route tag and route tag value. Valid values range from 0 through 4294967294.

**Modes**

Route-map configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

A maximum of 8 tags can be configured.

The `no` form of the command removes the configuration.

**Examples**

The following example specifies a route tag value of 6 as a matching criterion for a route-map instance.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# route-map myroutemap permit 10
device(config-routemap myroutemap)# match tag 6
```
match-identity

Configures match options for an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) profile based on local or remote identity parameters.

Syntax

match-identity local { address ip-address | email email-address | fqdn fqdn-name | key-id key-id }
match-identity remote { address ip-address | email email-address | fqdn fqdn-name | key-id key-id }
no match-identity local { address ip-address | email email-address | fqdn fqdn-name | key-id key-id }
no match-identity remote { address ip-address | email email-address | fqdn fqdn-name | key-id key-id }

Command Default

A match identity is not configured.

Parameters

local
  Specifies matching based on local identity.
remote
  Specifies matching based on remote identity.
address ip-address
  Specifies matching based on a specific IP address.
email email-address
  Specifies matching based on a specific email address.
fqdn fqdn-name
  Specifies matching based on a specific fully qualified domain name (FQDN).
key-id key-id
  Specifies matching based on a specific key ID.

Modes

IKEv2 profile configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

An IKEv2 profile must contain an identity to match. When a match identity is not configured, the profile is considered incomplete and is not used. An IKEv2 profile can have more than one match identity. When multiple match statements of the same type are configured, a match occurs when any statement is matched.

The no form of the command removes the specified match identity configuration.
Examples

The following example shows how to configure two match identities for an IKEv2 profile named prof-mktg, which is matched when the local IP address is 10.3.3.3. or the remote IP address is 10.2.2.1.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ikev2 profile prof-mktg
device(config-ike-profile-prof-mktg)# match-identity local address 10.3.3.3
device(config-ike-profile-prof-mktg)# match-identity remote address 10.2.2.1
device(config-ike-profile-prof-mktg)# exit

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
maxas-limit

Imposes a limit on the number of autonomous systems in the AS-PATH attribute.

Syntax

maxas-limit in num
no maxas-limit in

Parameters

in

Allows an AS-PATH attribute from any neighbor to impose a limit on the number of autonomous systems.

num

Specifies a value for the limit. Valid values range from 0 through 300. The default is 300.

Modes

BGP configuration mode

Examples

The following example sets the limit on the number of BGP4 autonomous systems in the AS-PATH attribute to 100.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# maxas-limit in 100
maximum (Port Security)

Configures the maximum number of secure MAC addresses an interface can store when MAC port security is enabled.

Syntax

```
maximum max-num

no maximum max-num
```

Command Default

By default, when MAC port security is enabled, an interface can store one secure MAC address.

Parameters

```
max-num
```

The maximum number of secure MAC addresses that can be configured. The range is from 0 through 64, plus the total number of global resources available. The default is 1.

Modes

Port security configuration mode

Port security interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Besides the maximum of 64 local resources available to an interface, there are additional global resources. Depending on flash memory size, a device can have 1024, 2048, or 4096 global resources available. When an interface has secured enough MAC addresses to reach its limit for local resources, it can secure additional MAC addresses by using global resources. Global resources are shared among all the interfaces on a first-come, first-served basis.

The **no** form of the command sets the maximum number of secure MAC addresses an interface can store to one.

Examples

The following example configures the maximum number of secure MAC addresses an interface can store as 50.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# port security
device(config-port-security-e1000-1/1/1)# maximum 50
```
maximum-paths (BGP)
Sets the maximum number of BGP4 and BGP4+ shared paths.

Syntax
maximum-paths num | use-load-sharing
no maximum-paths

Parameters
num
Specifies the maximum number of paths across which the device balances traffic to a given BGP destination.
Valid values range is from 1 through 32. The default is 1.

use-load-sharing
Uses the maximum IP ECMP path value that is configured by means of the ip load-sharing command.

Modes
BGP configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
Use this command to change the maximum number of BGP4 shared paths, either by setting a value or using the value configured by the ip load-sharing command.

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.
The no form of the command restores the default.

Examples
The following example sets the maximum number of BGP4 shared paths to 8.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# maximum-paths 8

The following example sets the maximum number of BGP4+ shared paths to that of the value already configured using the ip load-sharing command.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# maximum-paths use-load-sharing
The following example sets the maximum number of BGP4 shared paths to 2 in a nondefault VRF instance in the IPv4 address family.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv4u-vrf)# maximum-paths 2

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**maximum-paths ebgp ibgp**

Specifies the number of equal-cost multipath eBGP or iBGP routes or paths that are selected.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
maximum-paths { ebgp num | ibgp num }
no maximum-paths
```

**Parameters**

- **ebgp**
  Specifies eBGP routes or paths.

- **ibgp**
  Specifies iBGP routes or paths.

- **num**
  The number of equal-cost multipath routes or paths that are selected. Range is from 1 through 8. 1 disables equal-cost multipath.

**Modes**

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Enhancements to BGP load sharing support the load sharing of BGP4 and BGP4+ routes in IP Equal-Cost Multipath (ECMP), even if the BGP multipath load-sharing feature is not enabled by means of the `use-load-sharing` option to the `maximum-paths` command. You can set separate values for IGMP and ECMP load sharing. Use this command to specify the number of equal-cost multipath eBGP or iBGP routes or paths that are selected.

**Examples**

The following example sets the number of equal-cost multipath eBGP routes or paths that will be selected to 6 in the IPv4 address family.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-router)# maximum-paths ebgp 6
```
The following example sets the number of equal-cost multipath iBGP routes or paths that will be selected to 4 in the IPv6 address family.

```bash
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# maximum-paths ibgp 4
```

The following example sets the number of equal-cost multipath eBGP routes or paths that will be selected to 3 in a nondefault VRF instance in the IPv4 address family.

```bash
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv4u-vrf)# maximum-paths ebgp 3
```

## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**maximum-preference**

Configures the Router Advertisement (RA) guard policy to accept RAs based on a router preference setting.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
maximum-preference { high | low | medium }

no maximum-preference { high | low | medium }
```

**Command Default**

The router preference setting for the RA guard policy is high (allows all RAs).

**Parameters**

- **high**
  - Configures the router preference of RAs for the RA guard policy to high (allows all RAs). This is the default.

- **low**
  - Allows RAs of low router preference.

- **medium**
  - Allows RAs of low and medium router preference.

**Modes**

RA guard policy configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

If a very low value is set, the RAs expected to be forwarded might get dropped.

The `no` form of this command removes the router preference for an RA guard policy.

**Examples**

The following example configures the RA guard policy router preference to low:

```
device(config)# ipv6 raguard policy p1
device(config-ipv6-RAG-policy p1)# maximum-preference low
```
max-hw-age

Enables and configures the maximum hardware age for denied MAC addresses.

Syntax

max-hw-age age
no max-hw-age age

Command Default

The default hardware aging time is 70 seconds.

Parameters

age

Specifies the maximum hardware age in seconds. The possible values range from 1 to 65535 seconds.

Modes

Authentication mode

Usage Guidelines

Once the hardware aging period ends, the blocked MAC address ages out, and can be authenticated again if the device receives traffic from the MAC address.

The no form of this command disables maximum hardware age.

Examples

The following example enables maximum hardware age and sets it to 160 seconds.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# max-hw-age 160

History

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
max-mcache

Configures the maximum number of PIM cache entries.

Syntax

```
max-mcache num
no max-mcache num
```

Command Default

If this command is not configured, the maximum value is determined by the `system max pim-hw-mcache` command or by available system resources.

Parameters

`num`

Specifies the maximum number of multicast cache entries for PIM.

Modes

PIM router configuration mode
PIM router VRF mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command removes the configuration and resets the command to its default behavior.

Configure the `max-mcache` command to define the maximum number of repeated cache entries for PIM traffic being sent from the same source address and being received by the same destination address. To define this maximum for the default VRF, configure the command in router PIM configuration mode; to define the maximum for a specific VRF, first configure the `router pim vrf` command.

Examples

This example configures the maximum number of PIM cache entries for the default VRF to 999.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# max-mcache 999
```

This example configures the maximum number of PIM cache entries for the VRF, VPN1, to 999.

```
device(config)# router pim vrf vpn1
device(config-pim-router-vrf-vpn1)# max-mcache 999
```
max-metric router-lsa (OSPFv2)

Advertises the maximum metric value in different Link State Advertisements (LSAs).

Syntax

max-metric router-lsa [ all-lsas ] [ all-vrfs ] [ external-lsa metric-value ] [ link { all | ptp | stub | transit } ] [ on-startup { time | wait-for-bgp } ] [ summary-lsa metric-value ] [ te-lsa metric-value ]

no max-metric router-lsa [ all-lsas ] [ all-vrfs ] [ external-lsa metric-value ] [ link { all | ptp | stub | transit } ] [ on-startup { time | wait-for-bgp } ] [ summary-lsa metric-value ] [ te-lsa metric-value ]

Parameters

all-lsas
Sets the external-lsa, summary-lsa, and te-lsa optional parameters to the corresponding default max-metric value.

all-vrfs
Applies the configuration change to all instances of OSPFv2.

external-lsa metric-value
Configures the maximum metric value for all external type-5 and type-7 LSAs. The range for metric value is 1 through 16777214 (0x00001 - 0x00FFFFFE), and the default is 16711680 (0x00FF0000).

link
Specifies the types of links for which the maximum metric is advertised. By default, the maximum metric is advertised only for transit links.

all
Advertises the maximum metric in Router LSAs for all supported link types.

ptp
Advertises the maximum metric in Router LSAs for point-to-point links.

stub
Advertises the maximum metric in Router LSAs for stub links.

transit
Advertises the maximum metric in Router LSAs for transit links. This is the default link type.

on-startup
Specifies the advertisement of the maximum metric for a limited period only, on startup.

time
Sets the time (in seconds) for which the specified links in Router LSAs are advertised when the metric is set to the maximum value of 0xFFFF. The range for time is 5 through 86400.

wait-for-bgp
Specifies that the maximum metric is advertised until BGP converges, or for 600 seconds.

summary-lsa metric-value
Configures the maximum metric value for all summary type 3 and type 4 LSAs. The range for metric value is 1 through 16777214 (0x00001 - 0x00FFFFFE), and the default is 16711680 (0x00FF0000).
**te-lsa metric-value**

Specifies that the TE metric field in the TE metric sub tlv for all type 10 Opaque LSAs LINK TLV originated by the router will be modified to the specified metric-value or a default value. The range for metric-value are 1 through 4294967295 (Hex: 0x00001 to 0xFFFFFFFF). The default value is 4294967295 (Hex: 0xFFFFFFFF). This parameter only applies to the default instance of OSPF.

**Modes**

- OSPFv2 router configuration mode
- OSPFv2 router VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to enable OSPFv2 to advertise its locally generated router LSAs with a maximum metric to direct transit traffic away from the device, while still routing for directly connected networks. By advertising the maximum metric, the device does not attract transit traffic.

Any new OSPFv2 instance configured after the max-metric configuration is completed requires that the `max-metric` command be configured again to take in the new OSPFv2 instance.

The `no` form of the command disables the advertising of the maximum metric value in different LSAs.

**Examples**

The following example turns off the advertisement of special metric values in all router, summary, and external LSAs.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# no max-metric router-lsa
```

The following example configures an OSPFv2 device to advertise a maximum metric for 72 seconds after a restart before advertising with a normal metric.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# max-metric router-lsa on-startup 72
```

The following example indicates that OSPF is being shutdown and that all links in the router LSA should be advertised with the value 0xFFFF and the metric value for all external and summary LSAs is set to 0xFF0000 until OSPF is restarted. This configuration will not be saved.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# max-metric router-lsa external-lsa summary-lsa link all
```
**max-sw-age**

Configures the maximum software aging.

**Syntax**

```
max-sw-age age
no max-sw age
```

**Command Default**

The default is 120 seconds.

**Parameters**

`age`

You can specify from 1 - 65535 seconds.

**Modes**

Authentication mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Aging for a permitted or non-blocked MAC address occurs in two phases, known as MAC aging interval configured using the `mac-age-time` command and software aging. After normal MAC aging period for permitted clients (or clients in restricted VLAN), the software aging period begins. After the software aging period ends, the client session ages out and can be authenticated again if the device receives traffic from the MAC address.

Software aging is not applicable for blocked MAC addresses.

The **no** form of this command disables maximum software age.

**Examples**

The following example configures the maximum software age to 170 seconds.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# max-sw-age 170
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Release version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
max-vlan (SPX)

Configures the maximum number of VLANs of which an 802.1br port extender (PE) port can be a member.

Syntax

```
max-vlan value
no max-vlan value
```

Command Default

By default, a port can be member of up to four VLANs.

Parameters

```
value
```

Specifies the number of VLANs of which the port can be a member. The number of VLANs ranges from 5 through 16.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The command allows you to add up to 128 PE ports to as many as 16 VLANs. You can configure a higher or lower `max-vlan` value for the PE port. The new value must be greater than or equal to the current number of VLANs of which the port is a member.

If you try to add a PE port to more than the maximum number of allowed VLANs for that port, the system will throw an error such as "Error: maximum number of vlans allowed for PE port (x/y/z),vlans allowed (<max-vlan>) has been reached. Cannot add this port to vlan xxx."

The `no` form of the command restores the default number of VLANs.

**NOTE**

This command is applicable to 802.1br PE virtual ports only. The command does not apply to physical ports.

Examples

The following example configures the maximum number of VLANs of which a port can be a member to 12.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 17/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-17/1/1)# max-vlan 12
```
History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**med-missing-as-worst**

Configures the device to favor a route that has a Multi-Exit Discriminator (MED) over a route that does not have one.

**Syntax**

- `med-missing-as-worst`
- `no med-missing-as-worst`

**Modes**

- BGP configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When MEDs are compared, by default the device favors a low MED over a higher one. Because the device assigns a value of 0 to a route path MED if the MED value is missing, the default MED comparison results in the device favoring the route paths that do not have MEDs.

The `no` form of the command restores the default where a device does not favor a route that has a MED over other routes.

**Examples**

The following example configures the device to favor a route containing a MED.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# med-missing-as-worst
```
**member-group**

Adds the member VLAN group to the topology group.

**Syntax**

```
member-group number
no member-group number
```

**Command Default**

A member VLAN group is not added to the topology group.

**Parameters**

`number`

Specifies the member VLAN group ID.

**Modes**

Topology group configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command removes the member VLAN group.

The VLAN group must already be configured.

Once you add a VLAN group as a member of a topology group, all the Layer 2 protocol configuration information for the VLAN group is deleted. For example, if STP is configured on a VLAN and you add the VLAN to a topology group, the STP configuration is removed from the VLAN. Once you add the VLAN to a topology group, the VLAN uses the Layer 2 protocol settings of the master VLAN. If you remove a member VLAN group from a topology group, you must reconfigure the Layer 2 protocol information in the VLAN group.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to add a member VLAN group:

```
device(config)# topology-group 2
device(config-topo-group-2)# member-group 2
```
member-group (STP)

Adds the member VLAN group to the STP group.

Syntax

```
member-group number
no member-group number
```

Command Default

A member VLAN group is not added to the STP group.

Parameters

```
number
```

Specifies the member VLAN group ID.

Modes

STP group configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The VLAN group must already be configured. All the VLANs in the member group inherit the STP settings of the master VLAN in the group.

The `no` form of the command removes the member VLAN group.

Examples

The following example shows how to add a member VLAN group.

```
device(config)# stp-group 2
device(config-stp-group-2)# member-group 2
```
member-vlan

Adds members to the VLAN topology group.

Syntax

```
member-vlan  vlan-id  [  to  vlan-id  |  [  vlan-id  to  vlan-id  |  vlan-id]... ]
no  member-vlan  vlan-id  [  to  vlan-id  |  [  vlan-id  to  vlan-id  |  vlan-id]... ]
```

Command Default

Member VLANs are not added to the VLAN topology group.

Parameters

`vlan-id`

Adds a member VLAN ID to the topology group.

`to  vlan-id`

Adds the range of member VLANs to the topology group.

Modes

Topology group configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The member VLAN group must configured before adding it to the topology group.

Each topology group can control up to 4096 VLANs. The VLANs within a VLAN group have the same ports and use the same values for other VLAN parameters.

Once you add a VLAN as a member of a topology group, all the Layer 2 protocol configuration information for the VLAN is deleted. For example, if STP is configured on a VLAN and you add the VLAN to a topology group, the STP configuration is removed from the VLAN. Once you add the VLAN to a topology group, the VLAN uses the Layer 2 protocol settings of the master VLAN. If you remove a member VLAN from a topology group, you must reconfigure the Layer 2 protocol information in the VLAN or VLAN group.

The `no` form of the command removes the member VLANs from the topology group.

Examples

The following example adds the members to the VLAN topology group.

```
device(config)# topology-group 2
device(config-topo-group-2)# member-vlan 4
device(config-topo-group-2)# member-vlan 5
```
member-vlan (STP)

Adds member VLANs to the STP group.

Syntax

member-vlan vlan-id [ to vlan-id | [vlan-id to vlan-id | vlan-id]... ]
no member-vlan vlan-id [ to vlan-id | [vlan-id to vlan-id | vlan-id]... ]

Command Default

Member VLANs are not added to the STP group.

Parameters

vlan-id

Adds a member VLAN ID to the STP group.

to vlan-id

Adds the range of member VLANs to the STP group.

Modes

STP group configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The member VLAN group must be configured before adding it to the STP group.

All the VLANs in the member group inherit the STP settings of the master VLAN in the group.

The no form of the command removes the member VLANs from the STP group.

Examples

The following example adds the member VLANs to the STP group.

device(config)# stp-group 2
device(config-stp-group-2)# member-vlan 4
device(config-stp-group-2)# member-vlan 5
**mesh-group**

Configures a multicast source discovery protocol (MSDP) mesh group from several rendezvous points (RPs).

**Syntax**

```
mesh-group group-name peer-address
no mesh-group group-name peer-address
```

**Command Default**

Mesh groups are not configured.

**Parameters**

- **group-name**
  - Specifies the mesh group as alphabetic characters. The limit is 31 characters.

- **peer-address**
  - Specifies the IP address of the MSDP peer that is being placed in the mesh group. Each mesh group can include up to 32 peers.

**Modes**

MSDP VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command removes mesh groups.

You must configure the `msdp-peer` command to configure the MSDP peers by assigning their IP addresses and the loopback interfaces before you configure a mesh group.

You can have up to four mesh groups in a multicast network. Each mesh group can include up to 15 peers.

Each device that will be part of a mesh group must have a mesh group definition for all the peers in the mesh-group.

**Examples**

This example configures an MSDP mesh group on each device that will be included in the mesh group.

```
Device(config)# router msdp
Device(config-msdp-router)# msdp-peer 206.251.18.31 connect-source loopback 2
Device(config-msdp-router)# msdp-peer 206.251.19.31 connect-source loopback 2
Device(config-msdp-router)# msdp-peer 206.251.20.31 connect-source loopback 2
Device(config-msdp-router)# mesh-group GroupA 206.251.18.31
Device(config-msdp-router)# mesh-group GroupA 206.251.19.31
Device(config-msdp-router)# mesh-group GroupA 206.251.20.31
Device(config-msdp-router)# exit
```
message-interval

Changes the default PIM Sparse join or prune message interval.

Syntax

message-interval [ vrf vrf-name ] interval
no message-interval [ vrf vrf-name ] interval

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
   Specifies a VRF instance.
interval
   Specifies the join or prune message interval in seconds. The range is 10 through 18724; the default is 60.

Command Default

The join or prune interval is 60 seconds.

Modes

PIM router configuration mode
PIM router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default; the join-prune interval is 60 seconds.
PIM Sparse join and prune messages inform other PIM Sparse routers about clients who want to become receivers (join) or stop being receivers (prune) for PIM Sparse groups.

   NOTE
   Configure the same join or prune message interval on all the PIM Sparse routers in the PIM Sparse domain. The performance of PIM Sparse can be adversely affected if the routers use different timer intervals.

Examples

This example changes the PIM join or prune interval to 30 seconds.
Device(config)# ipv6 router pim
Device(config-ipv6-pim-router)# message-interval 30

This example changes the PIM join or prune interval on a VRF to 30 seconds.
Device(config)# ipv6 router pim vrf blue
Device(config-ipv6-pim-router-vrf-blue)# message-interval 30
**metric-type**

Configures the default metric type for external routes.

**Syntax**

```
metric-type { type1 | type2 }
no metric-type { type1 | type2 }
```

**Command Default**

Type 2

**Parameters**

- **type1**
  The metric of a neighbor is the cost between itself and the device plus the cost of using this device for routing to the rest of the world.

- **type2**
  The metric of a neighbor is the total cost from the redistributing device to the rest of the world.

**Modes**

- OSPF router configuration mode
- OSPFv3 router configuration mode
- OSPF router VRF configuration mode
- OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command restores the default setting. You must specify a type parameter when using the `no` form.

**Examples**

The following example sets the default metric type for external routes to type 1.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# metric-type type1
```

The following example sets the default metric type for external routes to type 2.
**metro-ring**

Adds a metro ring to a port-based VLAN and enters MRP configuration mode.

**Syntax**

```
metro-ring  ring-id
no metro-ring  ring-id
```

**Command Default**

A metro ring is not added to a port-based VLAN.

**Parameters**

```
ring-id
```

Specifies the ID of the metro ring. The ring ID ranges from 1 through 1023. 256 is reserved for VSRP.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

If you plan to use a topology group to add VLANs to the ring, make sure you configure MRP on the topology group master VLAN.

If you want to add more than one metro ring to a port-based VLAN, use the **metro-rings** command.

The **no** form of the command removes the metro ring from the port-based VLAN.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to add the metro ring to a port-based VLAN.

```
device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# metro-ring 1
device(config-vlan-2-mrp-1)#
```
mdi-mdix

Enables or disables Media Dependent Interface (MDI) and Media Dependent Interface Crossover (MDIX) detection on all Gigabit Ethernet Copper ports.

Syntax

mdi-mdix { mdi | mdix | auto }
no mdi-mdix [ mdi | mdix | auto ]

Command Default

The auto MDI/MDIX detection feature is enabled on all Gigabit Ethernet copper ports.

Parameters

mdi

Turns off automatic MDI/MDIX detection and defines a port as an MDI-only port.

mdix

Turns off automatic MDI/MDIX detection and defines a port as an MDIX-only port.

auto

Enables automatic MDI/MDIX detection on a port.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The auto MDI/MDIX detection feature can automatically correct errors in cable selection, making the distinction between a straight-through cable and a crossover cable insignificant. The command applies to copper ports only.

**NOTE**

The `mdi-mdix mdi` and `mdi-mdix mdix` commands work independently of auto-negotiation. Thus, these commands work whether auto-negotiation is turned on or off.

The no form of the command disables the specified mode.

Examples

The following example turns off automatic MDI/MDIX detection and defines a port as an MDI-only port.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# mdi-mdix mdi
The following example turns on automatic MDI/MDIX detection on a port that was previously set as an MDI or MDIX port.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# mdi-mdix auto
mirror-port

Configures port mirroring on individual ports.

Syntax

```
mirror-port ethernet stackid/slot/port [ input | output ]
no mirror-port ethernet stackid/slot/port [ input | output ]
```

Command Default

Ports are not mirrored.

Parameters

- **ethernet stackid/slot/port**
  Specifies the Ethernet port to which mirrored traffic is copied.
- **input**
  Copies the ingress traffic.
- **output**
  Copies the egress traffic.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure ports to which the monitored traffic is copied. If you do not specify the traffic type, both types of traffic apply. The input and output mirroring ports can be on different ports.

All FastIron devices can have one mirroring port that monitors multiple ports, but cannot have multiple mirror ports for one monitored port. If the mirror port and the monitored ports are on different stack units, only one active mirror port is allowed for the entire traditional stack. If the mirror port and the monitored ports are on the same port region, multiple active mirror ports are allowed for the entire traditional stack. Devices in a traditional stack support 24 ports per port region.

**NOTE**

Port-based mirroring and VLAN-based mirroring cannot be enabled on a port at the same time.

The no form of the command removes the mirrored ports.

Examples

The following example shows the port mirroring configuration.

```
device(config)# mirror-port ethernet 1/2/4
```
mka-cfg-group

Creates and names a MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) configuration group.

Syntax

mka-cfg-group group-name
no mka-cfg-group group-name

Command Default

No MACsec options are configured for an MKA configuration group. All related parameters retain their default settings.

Parameters

group-name

Provides a name for an MKA configuration group that can be applied to ports.

Modes

dot1x-mka configuration mode
dot1x-mka-interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

MACsec commands are supported only on the ICX 7450.
The no form of this command deletes the MKA configuration group. MACSec is disabled on the ports where the group is configured.
The dot1x-mka-enable command must be executed before the mka-cfg-group command can be used.
After the MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) configuration group is created, you can apply the configured group and its settings to an interface being configured using the mka-cfg-group command in the dot1x-mka-interface configuration mode.
Examples

The following example creates the MKA configuration group test1.

```
device(config)# dot1x-mka
   dot1x-mka-enable              Enable MACsec
device(config)# dot1x-mka-enable
device(config-dot1x-mka)#
device(config-dot1x-mka)# mka-cfg-group
   ASCII string   Name for this group
device(config-dot1x-mka)# mka-cfg-group test1
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)#

device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# key-server-priority
   DECIMAL   Priority of the Key Server. Valid values should be between 0 and 255
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# key-server-priority 5
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)#

device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# macsec cipher-suite
   gcm-aes-128   GCM-AES-128 Cipher suite
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# macsec cipher-suite gcm-aes-128
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)#

device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# macsec confidentiality-offset
   30   Confidentiality offset of 30
      50   Confidentiality offset of 50
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# macsec confidentiality-offset 30
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)#

device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# macsec frame-validation
   check     Validate frames with secTAG and accept frames without secTAG
disable    Disable frame validation
strict     Validate frames with secTAG and discard frames without secTAG
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# macsec frame-validation strict
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)#

device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# macsec replay-protection
   out-of-order   Validate MACsec frames arrive in the given window size
strict     Validate MACsec frames arrive in a sequence
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# macsec replay-protection strict
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)#
```

The following example applies the previously configured MKA group test1 to ethernet interface 1/3/3.

```
device(config)# dot1x-mka-enable
device(config-dot1x-mka)# enable-mka ethernet 1/3/3
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-1/3/3)# mka-cfg-group test1
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20a</td>
<td>This command was expanded to support the association of a configured MKA group and its settings to an interface at the interface configuration level. The mka-group command was deprecated as part of this change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added on ICX 7450 device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
module (SPX)

Manually configures SPX module information.

Syntax

```
module id module-name
no module id module-name
```

Command Default

SPX module information is learned and system-generated by default.

Parameters

**id**

Identifies the module. Must be a number from 1 through 4.

**module-name**

Identifies the module type, for example, icx7450-24-port-management-module.

Modes

SPX unit configuration mode (CB only)

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command followed by the module number and the exact module name removes the module from the SPX configuration.

When you create a reserved SPX unit, you must configure modules for the unit. The base module 1 must be configured before other modules.

When you configure a reserved SPX unit, the system will not generate default SPX ports or SPX LAGs for the unit.

The CB can add or remove a reserved module for a live PE unit.

Examples

The following example configures module 1 for SPX unit 21.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx unit 21
device(config-spx-unit-21)# module 1 icx7450-48f-sf-port-management-module
device(config-spx-unit-21)# spx-port 21/2/4
device(config-spx-unit-21)# exit
device(config)# exit
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
monitor (ERSSPAN)

Configures ERSPAN monitoring.

Syntax

```
monitor profile profile-number { both | input | output }
no monitor profile profile-number { both | input | output }
```

Command Default

Ports are not monitored.

Parameters

```
profile profile-number
  Specifies the ERSPAN profile to be used. The monitor port is specified in the profile.
both
  Monitors both incoming and outgoing traffic on the monitor port.
input
  Monitors the ingress traffic on the monitor port.
output
  Monitors the egress traffic on the monitor port.
```

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You must configure an ERSPAN profile before you can enable ERSPAN monitoring.
ERSPAN does not support VLAN monitoring.
The `no` form of the command disables ERSPAN monitoring on the port.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable ERSPAN monitoring for ingress and egress traffic. The monitor port is 1/1/1, and the ERSPAN profile is 1.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# monitor profile 1 both
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
monitor (LAG)

Monitors an individual port in a deployed LAG.

Syntax

```
monitor { ethe-port-monitored stackid/slot/port | named-port-monitored name } [ ethernet stackid/slot/port ] { input | output | both }
```

```
no monitor{ ethe-port-monitored stackid/slot/port | named-port-monitored name } [ ethernet stackid/slot/port ] { input | output | both }
```

Command Default

Traffic is not monitored on ports.

Parameters

- **eth-port-monitored** *stackid/slot/port*
  Specifies the Ethernet port to be monitored.
- **named-port-monitored** *name*
  Specifies the named port that you want to monitor.
- **ethernet** *stackid/slot/port*
  Specifies the mirror ports to be used and specifies the port to which the traffic analyzer is attached.
- **input**
  Monitors the incoming packets.
- **output**
  Monitors the outgoing packets.
- **both**
  Monitors both incoming and outgoing packets.

Modes

LAG configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

By default, when you monitor the LAG virtual interface, aggregated traffic for all the ports in the LAG is copied to the mirror port.

You can configure the device to monitor individual ports in a LAG including Ethernet ports or named ports. If a new port is added to a deployed LAG and if the entire LAG is monitored, the new port will also be mirrored by the same port monitoring traffic across the entire LAG.
NOTE
You can use only one mirror port for each monitored LAG port. You cannot configure mirroring on an undeployed LAG.

The no form of the command stops monitoring the traffic.

Examples

The following is an example of monitoring traffic on an individual Ethernet port within a LAG.

device(config)# lag test2 dynamic id 1
device(config-lag-test2)# ports ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/1/9
device(config-lag-test2)# monitor ethe-port-monitored 1/1/1 ethernet 1/1/9 input

The following example shows the monitoring of traffic on a named port.

device(config)# lag test2 dynamic id 2
device(config-lag-test2)# ports ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/1/9
device(config-lag-test2)# monitor named-port-monitored port1 both
**monitor**

Configures monitoring of the mirrored ports.

**Syntax**

```
monitor [ ethernet stackid/slot/port ] { both | input | output }
no monitor [ ethernet stackid/slot/port ] { both | input | output }
```

**Command Default**

Ports are not monitored.

**Parameters**

- **ethernet stackid/slot/port**
  
  Specifies the mirror port to be used.

- **both**
  
  Monitors both incoming and outgoing traffic on the mirrored port.

- **input**
  
  Monitors the ingress traffic on the mirrored port.

- **output**
  
  Monitors the egress traffic on the mirrored port.

**Modes**

- Interface configuration mode
- VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

If you configure both ACL mirroring and ACL-based rate limiting on the same port, then all packets that match are mirrored, including the packets that exceed the rate limit. The same port cannot be both a monitored port and the mirror port. The same port can be monitored by one mirror port for ingress traffic and another mirror port for egress traffic. The mirror port cannot be a LAG port. More than one monitored port can be assigned to the same mirror port.

For stacked devices, if the ingress and egress analyzer ports are always network ports on the local device, each device may configure the ingress and egress analyzer port independently. However, if you need to mirror to a remote port, then only one ingress and one egress analyzer port are supported for the entire system.

The **no** form of the command stops monitoring the mirrored ports.
Examples

The following example shows how to monitor the mirrored ports.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/11
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/11)# monitor ethernet 1/2/4 both

The following example shows how to configure VLAN-based mirroring.

device(config)# mirror-port ethernet 1/1/21 input
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# monitor ethernet 1/1/21
device(config-vlan-10)# exit
device(config)# vlan 20
device(config-vlan-20)# monitor ethernet 1/1/21
device(config-vlan-20)# end
monitor-profile

Configures a monitor port profile.

Syntax

monitor-profile profile-number type erspan
no monitor-profile profile-number

Command Default

ERSPAN is not configured.

Parameters

profile-number
  Specifies the profile number to configure. If the profile is new, assigns this number to the profile. Valid values are from 1 through 4.

type erspan
  Specifies the type of profile. The only supported profile is erspan.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The source IP can be any port on the router. The destination IP is the port on the destination host.
The no form of the command deletes the ERSPAN profile.

Examples

The following example configures an ERSPAN profile. This profile sends mirrored traffic from a port on switch 2.2.2.2 to the host 1.1.1.1.

device(config)# monitor-profile 1 type erspan
device(config-monitor-profile 1)# source-ip 2.2.2.2
device(config-monitor-profile 1)# destination-ip 1.1.1.1
device(config-monitor-profile 1)# exit

The following example modifies the destination host in an ERSPAN profile.

device(config)# monitor-profile 1 type erspan
device(config-monitor-profile 1)# no destination-ip 1.1.1.1
device(config-monitor-profile 1)# destination-ip 3.3.3.3
device(config-monitor-profile 1)# exit

The following example deletes an ERSPAN profile.

device(config)# no monitor-profile 1
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mount disk0

Mounts the filesystem of the external USB.

Syntax

mount disk0

Modes

User EXEC mode.

Examples

This example mounts the filesystem of the external USB.

device# mount disk0

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
msdp-peer

Configures a multicast source discovery protocol (MSDP) peer.

Syntax

```
msdp-peer ip-address [ connect-source loopback num | shutdown ]
no msdp-peer ip-address [ connect-source loopback num | shutdown ]
```

Parameters

- **ip-address**
  - Specifies the IP address of the MSDP peer.

- **connect-source loopback**
  - Specifies the loopback interface you want to use as the source for sessions with the neighbor; it must be reachable within the VRF.

- **shutdown**
  - Disables the MSDP peer. Configure this keyword at the MSDP router configuration mode level.

Modes

- MSDP router configuration mode
- VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command with deletes the MSDP peer configuration. You should provide the IP address to identify the MSDP peer configuration that needs deletion. Use the **shutdown** option to disable the MSDP peer.

**NOTE**

The PIM Sparse rendezvous point (RP) is also an MSDP peer.

**NOTE**

Devices that run MSDP usually also run BGP. The source address used by the MSDP device is normally configured to be the same source address used by BGP.

It is strongly recommended that you specify the **connect-source loopback** keyword when you configure the **msdp-peer** command. If you do not, the device uses the IP address of the outgoing interface. You should also make sure that the IP address of the connect-source loopback is the source IP address used by the PIM RP and the BGP device.

Examples

The following example configures a device with the address 205.216.162.1 as an MSDP peer.

```
device(config)# router msdp
device(config-router)# msdp-peer 205.216.162.1
```
The following example configures an MSDP peer on a VRF.

```
device(config)# router msdp
device(config-msdp-router)# msdp-peer 205.216.162.1
```

The following example adds an MSDP peer and specifies a loopback interface as the source interface for sessions with the peer. By default, the device uses the subnet address configured on the physical interface where you configure the peer as the source address for sessions with the peer.

```
device(config)# interface loopback 1
device(config-lbif-1)# ip address 9.9.9.9/32
device(config)# router msdp
device(config-msdp-router)# msdp-peer 2.2.2.99 connect-source loopback 1
```
**mstp admin-edge-port**

Configures ports as operational edge ports.

### Syntax

```
  mstp admin-edge-port { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
  no mstp admin-edge-port { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
```

### Command Default

Ports are not configured as edge ports.

### Parameters

- **ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ]**
  
  Configures a specified Ethernet port as an edge port, or configures a range of ports as edge ports.

- **lag lag-id [ to lag-id ]**
  
  Configures the specified LAG or range of LAGs as edge ports.

### Modes

Global configuration mode

### Usage Guidelines

You can define specific ports as edge ports for the region in which they are configured to connect to devices (such as a host) that are not running STP, RSTP, or MSTP. If a port is connected to an end device such as a PC, the port can be configured as an edge port.

You can combine individual Ethernet ports, Ethernet port ranges, LAGs, and LAG ranges in the same command if you wish.

The **no** form of the command removes a port from being an edge port.

### Examples

The following example shows how to configure an Ethernet port as an edge port.

```
device(config)# mstp admin-edge-port ethernet 1/3/1
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to include the LAG ID option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**mstp admin-pt2pt-mac**

Creates a point-to-point link between ports to increase the speed of convergence.

### Syntax

```
mstp admin-pt2pt-mac { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
```

```
no mstp admin-pt2pt-mac { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
```

### Command Default

By default, a point-to-point link is not available between ports.

### Parameters

- **ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ]**
  - Configures the specified Ethernet port or port range as one end of a point-to-point link.

- **lag lag-id [ to lag-id ]**
  - Specifies a LAG or a range of LAGs to serve as one end of a point-to-point link.

### Modes

Global configuration mode

### Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command removes the point-to-point link on the ports.

You can combine individual Ethernet ports, Ethernet port ranges, LAGs, and LAG ranges in the same command if you wish.

### Examples

The following example configures two Ethernet ports as endpoints for point-to-point links.

```
device(config)# mstp admin-pt2pt-mac ethernet 1/2/5 ethernet 1/4/5
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add LAG ID options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mstp disable

Disables MSTP on interfaces.

Syntax

```
mstp disable { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
no mstp disable { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
```

Command Default

MSTP is not enabled by default.

Parameters

- **ethernet**: Enables MSTP on the specified Ethernet interface or range of interfaces.
- **lag**: Enables MSTP on a LAG virtual interface or on a range of LAG virtual interfaces.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When a port is disabled for MSTP, the port blocks all the VLAN traffic that is controlled by Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) instance and the Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instances.

You can combine individual Ethernet ports, Ethernet port ranges, LAGs, and LAG ranges in the same command if you wish.

The `no` form of the command enables MSTP.

Examples

The following example shows how to disable MSTP.

```
device(config)# mstp disable ethernet 1/2/1
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to include LAG ID options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**mstp edge-port-auto-detect**

Automatically sets a port as an operational edge port.

**Syntax**

```
  mstp edge-port-auto-detect
  no mstp edge-port-auto-detect
```

**Command Default**

Ports are not automatically set as edge ports.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can configure a Layer 3 switch to automatically set a port as an operational edge port if the port does not receive any BPDUs from the time of link-up. If the port receives a BPDU later, the port is automatically reset to become an operational non-edge port.

**NOTE**

After configuring, it takes the port about three seconds longer to come to the enable state.

The `no` form of the command resets the port as a non-operational edge port.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to automatically set ports as edge ports.

```
device(config)# mstp edge-port-auto-detect
```
**mstp force-migration-check**

Triggers a port to force transmit an MSTP BPDU.

**Syntax**

```
mstp force-migration-check { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
```

```
no mstp force-migration-check { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
```

**Command Default**

Ports are not configured to force transmit MSTP BPDUs.

**Parameters**

- **ethernet [ to unit/slot/port ]**
  Configures the specified Ethernet port or range of ports to force transmit an MSTP BPDU.

- **lag lag-id [ to lag-id ]**
  Configures the specified LAG virtual interface or range of LAG virtual interfaces to force transmit an MSTP BPDU.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can combine individual Ethernet ports, Ethernet port ranges, LAGs, and LAG ranges in the same command if you wish.

The `no` form of the command disables the force transmit of an MSTP BPDU.

**Examples**

The following example triggers the port to transmit an MSTP BPDU.

```
device(config)# mstp force-migration-check ethernet 1/3/1
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FI 08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to include LAG ID options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**mstp force-version**

Configures the bridge to send BPDUs in a specific format.

**Syntax**

```
mstp force-version mode
no mstp force-version mode
```

**Command Default**

By default, the bridge sends the BPDUs in MSTP mode (3).

**Parameters**

`mode`

Forces the bridge to send BPDUs in a specific format: 0 for STP compatibility mode, 2 for RSTP compatibility mode, and 3 for MSTP mode.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command resets the mode to MSTP mode.

**Examples**

The following example configures the bridge to forward BPDUs in STP compatibility mode.

```
device(config)# mstp force-version 0
```
mstp forward-delay

Configures the length of time a port waits before it forwards an RST BPDU after a topology change.

Syntax

mstp forward-delay time

no mstp forward-delay time

Command Default

The default is 15 seconds.

Parameters

time

Configures the time period a port waits before it forwards an RST BPDU after a topology change. The period ranges from 4 through 30 seconds.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command resets the value to the default value of 15 seconds.

Examples

The following example configures the time period the port waits before it forwards an RST BPDU after a topology change to 10 seconds.

device(config)# mstp forward-delay 10
**mstp hello-time**

Configures the interval between two Hello packets.

**Syntax**

```
mstp hello-time time
no mstp hello-time time
```

**Command Default**

By default, the interval is 2 seconds.

**Parameters**

`time`

The time interval between two Hello packets. The value ranges from 1 through 10 seconds.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command resets the interval to the default (2 seconds).

**Examples**

The following example configures the interval between two Hello packets to 5 seconds.

```
device(config)# mstp hello-time 5
```
**mstp instance**

Configures a Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) instance that allows multiple VLANs to be managed by a single STP instance and supports per-VLAN STP. This allows you to use fewer spanning-tree instances to map to VLANs.

**Syntax**

```
  mstp instance number { priority priority-num | vlan vlan-id [ to vlan-id ] | vlan-group group-id | lag lag-id | ethernet
  unit/slot/port { path-cost cost-value [ priority priority-value ] | priority priority-value [ path-cost cost-value ] } }

  no mstp instance number { priority priority-num | vlan vlan-id [ to vlan-id ] | vlan-group group-id | lag lag-id |
  ethernet unit/slot/port { path-cost cost-value [ priority priority-value ] | priority priority-value [ path-cost cost-value ] } }
```

**Command Default**

No MSTP instances are configured. Any VLANs remain in the common, internal spanning tree (CIST) or are free.

**Parameters**

- **number**
  Specifies the number for the instance of MSTP that you are configuring. You can specify up to 15 instances, identifying each, in MSTP mode, by a number in the range 1 through 4094. In MSTP mode, you cannot specify the value 0, which identifies the CIST. In MSTP+ mode, the range is 0 through 4094.

- **priority priority-num**
  Configures the priority for an MSTP instance. Valid values are from 0 through 61440 in increments of 4096. The default value is 32768.

- **vlan vlan-id**
  Assigns one or more VLANs or a range of VLANs to the MSTP instance.

- **to vlan-id**
  Assigns a range of VLANs to the MSTP instance.

- **vlan-group group-id**
  Assigns one or more VLAN groups to the MSTP instance.

- **lag lag-id**
  Configures LAG port parameters for the MSTP instance.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  Configures Ethernet port parameters for the MSTP instance.

- **path-cost cost-value**
  Configures MSTP port path cost. Valid values are from 1 through 200000000.

- **priority priority-value**
  Specifies the forwarding preference for instances within a VLAN or on the device. You can specify a numeric value in the range 0 to 61440 in increments of 4096. A higher priority variable means a lower forwarding priority. The default value is 32768.
Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The Ruckus implementation of MSTP allows you to assign VLANs or ranges of VLANs to an MSTP instance before or after they have been defined. If predefined, a VLAN will be placed in the MSTI that it was assigned to immediately when the VLAN is created. Otherwise, the default operation is to assign all new VLANs to the CIST. VLANs assigned to the CIST by default can be moved later to a specified MSTI.

The system does not allow an MSTI without any VLANs mapped to it. Consequently, removing all VLANs from an MSTI, deletes the MSTI from the system. The CIST by contrast will exist regardless of whether or not any VLANs are assigned to it. Consequently, if all VLANs are moved out of a CIST, the CIST will still exist and remain functional.

You can set a priority to the instance that gives it forwarding preference over lower priority instances within a VLAN or on the switch. A higher number for the priority variable means a lower forwarding priority.

The system does not allow an MSTP instance without any VLANs mapped to it; removing all VLANs from an MSTP instance deletes the instance from the system.

In MSTP+ mode, you can specify an instance number value of 0 because MSTP+ mode allows you to add VLANs to and remove VLANs from the CIST.

In MSTP mode, the no form of this command moves a VLAN or VLAN group from its assigned MSTP back into the CIST. In MSTP+ mode, the no form of this command assigns any VLAN as a free VLAN.

Examples

The following example configures an MSTP instance and map VLANs 1 to 7 to it.

```
Device(config)# mstp instance 7 vlan 4 to 7
```

The following example specifies a priority of 8192 to MSTP instance 1.

```
Device(config)# mstp instance 1 priority 8192
```

History

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FI 08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to include LAG ID options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**mstp max-age**

Configures the amount of time the device waits to receive a Hello packet before it initiates a topology change.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
mstp max-age time
no mstp max-age time
```

**Command Default**

The default is 20 seconds.

**Parameters**

`time`

The time period a device waits to receive a Hello packet before it initiates a topology change. The period ranges from 6 through 40 seconds.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command resets the maximum age to the default value.

**Examples**

The following example configures the maximum age to 20.

```plaintext
device(config)# mstp max-age 20
```
mstp max-hops

Configures the maximum hop count.

Syntax

mstp max-hops count
no mstp max-hops count

Command Default

The default is 20 hops.

Parameters

count

The maximum hop count. The number of hops ranges from 1 through 40.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command resets the maximum hop count to the default value.

Examples

The following example configures the maximum hop count to 20.

device(config)# mstp max-hops 20
**mstp name**

Configures the MSTP name for the device.

**Syntax**

```
mstp name name
no mstp name name
```

**Command Default**

The default name for the device is blank (no name).

**Parameters**

`name`

The MSTP name for the device.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Each switch that is running MSTP should be configured with a name. The name applies to the switch that can have many different VLANs that can belong to many different MSTP regions.

The `no` form of the command resets the MSTP name to blank (no name).

**Examples**

The following example configures the MSTP name as Device1.

```
device(config)# mstp name Device1
```
**mstp revision**

Configures an MSTP revision number for the device.

**Syntax**

```
mstp revision number
no mstp revision number
```

**Command Default**

The default MSTP revision number for a device is 0.

**Parameters**

*number*

The revision level for MSTP. The MSTP revision number ranges from 0 through 65535.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The MSRP revision number applies to the device that can have many different VLANs that can belong to many different MSTP regions.

The **no** form of the command sets the revision level to 0.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to set the MSTP revision number for a device.

```
device(config)# mstp revision 4
```
mstp root-protect timeout

Configures a root protection timeout value for MSTP root guard.

Syntax

mstp root-protect timeout value
no mstp root-protect timeout

Command Default

MSTP root guard is not enabled.

Parameters

value

Timeout value in seconds. Range is 5 through 600. The default is 30.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the no form of this command to reset the timer to the default.

Examples

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**mstp scope**

Configures VLANs in Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) mode.

**Syntax**

```
mstp scope { all | pvst }
no mstp scope { all | pvst }
```

**Command Default**

No VLAN is under direct MSTP control.

**Parameters**

- **all**
  
  Configures MSTP on all VLANs.

- **pvst**
  
  Configures MSTP in per-VLAN spanning tree (PVST) mode.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

MSTP is not operational until the `mstp start` command is configured. You cannot start MSTP+ unless at least one MSTP+ instance of MSTP+ is configured.

The `no` form of this command removes the MSTP PVST mode and restores the device to non-MSTP mode.

**Examples**

The following example configures MSTP mode on all VLANs.

```
device(config)# mstp scope all
```

The following example enables MSTP in PVST mode.

```
device(config)# mstp scope pvst
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was modified to support the <code>pvst</code> keyword.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**mstp start**

Enables MSTP on the device.

**Syntax**

```
mstp start
no mstp start
```

**Command Default**

MSTP is disabled by default.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

MSTP scope must be enabled on the device before MSTP can be enabled.

The `no` form of the command disables MSTP on a device.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to start MSTP on the device.

```
device(config)# mstp start
```
mtu-exceed

Configures a port to forward traffic to a port with a smaller MTU size.

Syntax

```
mtu-exceed { forward | hard-drop }
no mtu-exceed { forward | hard-drop }
```

Command Default

Port does not forward traffic to a port with a smaller MTU size (hard-drop).

Parameters

- **forward**
  
  Configures the port to fragment and forward a packet from a port with a larger MTU to a port with a smaller MTU.

- **hard-drop**
  
  Configures the port to resets to the default and removes the forward function.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command configures the port not to forward traffic to a port with smaller MTU size.

Examples

The following example configures the port to fragment and forward a packet from a port with a larger MTU to a port with a smaller MTU.

```
device(config)# mtu-exceed forward
```
multicast disable-igmp-snoop

Disables IGMP snooping for a specific VLAN when snooping is enabled globally.

Syntax

```
multicast disable-igmp-snoop
no multicast disable-igmp-snoop
```

Command Default

The global IGMP snooping setting applies.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command enables IGMP snooping on VLAN when IGMP snooping is enabled globally.

Examples

The following example disables IGMP snooping on VLAN 20.

```
device(config)# vlan 20
device(config-vlan-20)# multicast disable-igmp-snoop
```
multicast disable-pimsm-snoop

Disables PIM Sparse mode (SM) snooping for a specific VLAN when snooping is enabled globally.

Syntax

```
multicast disable-pimsm-snoop
no multicast disable-pimsm-snoop
```

Command Default

The global PIM SM snooping setting applies.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the global PIM SM snooping setting.

Examples

This example disables PIM SM snooping on VLAN 20.

```
Device(config)#config vlan 20
Device(config-vlan-20)#multicast disable-pimsm-snoop
```
multicast fast-convergence

Configures a device to listen to topology change events in Layer 2 protocols such as spanning tree, and then send general queries to shorten the convergence time.

Syntax

multicast fast-convergence
no multicast fast-convergence

Command Default

Fast convergence is not configured.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default; fast convergence is not configured.

If the Layer 2 protocol cannot detect a topology change, fast convergence may not work in some cases. For example, if the direct connection between two devices switches from one interface to another, the Rapid Spanning Tree protocol (802.1w) considers this optimization rather than a topology change. In this example, other devices do not receive topology change notifications, and cannot send queries to speed up the convergence. Fast convergence works well with the regular spanning tree protocol in this case.

Examples

This example configures fast convergence on VLAN 70.

Device(config)#vlan 70
Device(config-vlan-70)#multicast fast-convergence
multicast fast-leave-v2

Configures fast leave for IGMP V2.

Syntax

multicast fast-leave-v2
no multicast fast-leave-v2

Command Default

Fast leave for IGMP V2 is not configured.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default; fast leave for IGMP V2 is not configured.

When a device receives an IGMP V2 leave message, it sends out multiple group-specific queries. If no other client replies within the waiting period, the device stops forwarding traffic. When the multicast fast-leave-v2 command is configured, and when the device receives a leave message, it immediately stops forwarding to that port. The device does not send group specific-queries. When the multicast fast-leave-v2 command is configured on a VLAN, you must not have multiple clients on any port that is part of the VLAN.

In a scenario where two devices connect, the querier device should not be configured for fast-leave-v2 because the port might have multiple clients through the non-querier.

You can configure the ip multicast leave-wait-time command to set the number of queries and the waiting period.

Examples

This example configures fast leave for IGMP on VLAN 10.

Device(config)#vlan 10
Device(config-vlan-10)#multicast fast-leave-v2
multicast limit (enable)

Configures the maximum number of multicast packets allowed per second.

Syntax

multicast limit num kbps
no multicast limit num kbps

Command Default

Multicast rate limiting is disabled.

Parameters

num

Specifies the maximum number of multicast packets per second. The value can be 1 to 8388607.

kbps

Enables byte-based limiting. The value can be 1 to Max Port Speed.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use 0 or the no form of the command to disable limiting.

Examples

The following example enables a multicast limit of 131072 kbps.

device(config)# interface ethernet 9/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-9/1/1)# multicast limit 131072 kbps

History

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>The command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**multicast limit (logging)**

Enables Syslog logging of multicast packets.

**Syntax**

```
multicast limit num kbps [ log ]
no multicast limit num kbps [ log ]
```

**Parameters**

- **num**
  Specify a range of 1 through 8388607 packets per second or 1 for Max Port Speed.

- **kbps**
  Enables byte-based limiting. The value can be 1 to Max Port Speed.

- **log**
  Enables Syslog logging when the multicast limit exceeds `num kbps`.

**Command Default**

Multicast rate logging is disabled.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use 0 or the `no` form of the command to disable limiting.

**Examples**

The following example enables multicast logging when the configured limit exceeds 100 Kbps.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/1)# multicast limit 100 kbps log
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>The command was introduced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.0.40a</td>
<td>The command was modified to include the keyword <code>log</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
multicast pimsm-snooping prune-wait

Configures the amount of time a device waits after receiving a PIM prune message before removing the outgoing interface (OIF) from the forwarding entry.

Syntax

multicast pimsm-snooping prune-wait seconds
no multicast pimsm-snooping prune-wait seconds

Command Default

The prune-wait time is 5 seconds.

Parameters

seconds

The time to wait, in seconds. The range is 0 to 65535; the default is 5.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default prune-wait time (5 seconds).

The prune-wait time is necessary on a LAN where multiple receivers could be listening to the group; it gives them time to override the prune message. Configure the multicast pimsm-snooping prune-wait command to modify the prune-wait time according to topology and PIM router configurations.

In accordance with RFC 4601, PIM routers delay pruning for 3.5 seconds by default, so configuring a lower prune-wait value may cause traffic disruption. You should configure a prune-wait value lower than 3.5 seconds only if the topology supports it, for example, if the group has only one receiver, and an immediate prune is needed.

Examples

The following example configures the prune-wait time to 7 seconds.

Device(config)#vlan 10
Device(config-vlan-10)#multicast pimsm-snooping prune-wait 7

History

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**multicast port-version**

Configures the IGMP version on individual ports in a VLAN.

**Syntax**

```
multicast port-version { 2 | 3 } { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
no multicast port-version { 2 | 3 } { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
```

**Command Default**

The port uses the IGMP version configured globally or for the VLAN.

**Parameters**

- **2**
  Configures IGMP version 2.

- **3**
  Configures IGMP version 3.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ]**
  Configures the designated version on the specified Ethernet port (or range of ports).

- **lag lag-id [ to lag-id ]**
  Configures the designated version on the specified LAG (or range of LAGs).

- **to**
  Specifies a range of ports or LAGs.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of this command restores the IGMP version configured globally or for the VLAN.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

You can combine individual Ethernet ports, Ethernet port ranges, LAGs, and LAG ranges in the same command if you wish.

See the description of the **ip multicast version** command for information on how to configure the IGMP version globally.

See the description of the **multicast version** command for information on how to configure the IGMP version on a VLAN.
Commands M
multicast port-version

Examples

This example configures ports 1/2/4, 1/2/5, and 1/2/6 to use IGMP version 3.

Device(config)# vlan 20
(config-vlan-20)# multicast port-version 3 ethernet 1/2/4 to 1/2/6

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to include LAG ID options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**multicast proxy-off**

Turns off proxy activity for static groups.

**Syntax**

```
multicast proxy-off
no multicast proxy-off
```

**Command Default**

Proxy activity is on.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command restores the default; proxy activity is on.

When a device is configured for static groups, it acts as a proxy and sends membership reports for the static groups when it receives general or group-specific queries. When a static group configuration is removed, the group is deleted from the active group table immediately. However, leave messages are not sent to the querier, and the querier must age out the group. You can configure the `multicast proxy-off` command to turn off proxy activity.

**Examples**

This example turns off proxy activity for VLAN 20.

```
Device(config)#vlan 20
Device(config-vlan-20)#multicast proxy-off
```
multicast querier-address

Configures the IPv4 querier address per VLAN.

Syntax

multicast querier-address A.B.C.D

no multicast querier-address A.B.C.D

Parameters

A.B.C.D

Specifies an IPv4 address as the multicast querier address.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command disables the IPv4 querier address functionality.

Examples

The following example specifies an IPv4 address as the multicast querier address for the VLAN.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 100
device(config-vlan-100)# multicast querier-address 2.2.2.2

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
multicast router-port

Configures a static router Ethernet port or LAG to receive multicast control and data packets.

Syntax

```
multicast router-port { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
```

```
no multicast router-port { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
```

Command Default

The device forwards all multicast control and data packets only to router ports that receive queries.

Parameters

- **ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ]**
  - Specifies the Ethernet port (or range of ports) you want to force traffic to.

- **lag lag-id [ to lag-id ]**
  - Specifies the LAG (or range of LAGs) you want to force traffic to.

- **to**
  - Specifies a range of ports or LAGs.

Modes

- VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

You can combine individual Ethernet ports, Ethernet port ranges, LAGs, and LAG ranges in the same command if you wish.

The **no** form of this command restores the default, that is, the device forwards all multicast control and data packets only to router ports that receive queries.

Examples

This example configures a static port on Ethernet 1/1/3 on VLAN 70.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 70
device(config-vlan-70)# multicast router-port ethernet 1/1/3
```

This example configures a list of static ports on VLAN 70.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 70
device(config-vlan-70)# multicast router-port ethernet 1/1/24 ethernet 1/6/24 ethernet 1/8/17
```
This example configures a range of static ports on VLAN 70.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 70
device(config-vlan-70)# multicast router-port ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
```

This example configures a combined range and list of static ports on VLAN 70.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 70
device(config-vlan-70)# multicast router-port ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8 ethernet 1/1/24 ethernet 1/6/24 ethernet 1/8/17
```

### History

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**multicast static-group**

Configures a static IGMP group for a VLAN.

**Syntax**

```
multicast static-group ipv4-address [ count num ] { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
```

```
no multicast static-group ipv4-address [ count num ] { lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] | ethernet unit/slot/port [ ethernet unit/slot/port | management { unit/slot/port | management-id } ]
```

**Command Default**

The VLAN cannot forward multicast traffic to ports that do not receive IGMP membership reports.

**Parameters**

- **ipv4-address**
  - Specifies the address of the static group.

- **count num**
  - Specifies a contiguous range of groups.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ]**
  - Specifies a port or a range of ports to be included in the group.

- **LAG lag-id [ to lag-id ]**
  - Specifies the LAG or range of LAGs to be included in the group.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

A snooping-enabled VLAN cannot forward multicast traffic to ports that do not receive IGMP membership reports. You can configure the **multicast static-group** command to create a static group that applies to specific ports, allowing packets to be forwarded to them even though they have no client membership reports.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

You can combine individual Ethernet ports, Ethernet port ranges, LAGs, and LAG ranges in the same command if you wish.

The **no** form of this command removes the static group from the VLAN.
Examples

This example configures a static group on VLAN 20 that contains ports 1/1/3 and 1/1/5 to 1/1/7.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 20
device(config-vlan-20)# multicast static-group 224.1.1.1 count 2 ethernet 1/1/3 ethernet 1/1/5 to 1/1/7
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**multicast tracking**

Enables tracking and fast leave on VLANs.

**Syntax**

```
multicast tracking
no multicast tracking
```

**Command Default**

Tracking and fast leave are disabled.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command restores the default, that is, tracking and fast leave are disabled.

The membership tracking and fast leave features are supported for IGMP V3 only. If any port or any client is not configured for IGMP V3, the multicast tracking command is ignored.

**Examples**

This example enables tracking and fast leave on VLAN 20.

```
Device(config)#vlan 20
Device(config-vlan-20)#multicast tracking
```
**multicast version**

Configures the IGMP version for snooping on a VLAN.

**Syntax**

```
multicast version [ 2 | 3 ]
no multicast version
```

**Command Default**

The globally-configured IGMP version is used.

**Parameters**

- `2`  
  Configures IGMP version 2.

- `3`  
  Configures IGMP version 3.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of this command restores the globally configured version.

If an IGMP version is configured for an individual port, that port uses the version configured for it, not the VLAN version.

See the description of the **ip multicast version** command for information on how to configure the IGMP version globally.

See the description of the **multicast port-version** command for information on how to configure the IGMP version on an individual port

**Examples**

This example configures IGMP version 3 on VLAN 20.

```
Device(config)#vlan 20
Device(config-vlan-20)#multicast version 3
```
multicast6

Configures the multicast listening discovery (MLD) mode on the device to active or passive.

Syntax

```
multicast6 [ active | passive ]
no multicast6 [ active | passive ]
```

Command Default

MLD mode is passive.

Parameters

- **active**
  
  Configures MLD active mode, that is, the device actively sends out MLD queries to identify IPv6 multicast groups on the network, and makes entries in the MLD table based on the group membership reports it receives from the network.

- **passive**
  
  Configures MLD passive mode, that is, the device forwards reports to router ports that receive queries. MLD snooping in the passive mode does not send queries. However, it does forward queries to the entire VLAN.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The MLD mode configured on a VLAN overrides the mode configured globally.

The `no` form of this command returns the device to the previous MLD mode.

Examples

The following example configures MLD mode as active on VLAN 20.

```
device(config)# vlan 20
device(config-vlan-20)# multicast6 active
```
**multicast6 disable-mld-snoop**

Disables multicast listening discovery (MLD) snooping for a specific VLAN when snooping is enabled globally.

**Syntax**

```
multicast6 disable-multicast-snoop
no multicast6 disable-multicast-snoop
```

**Command Default**

The global MLD snooping setting applies.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command restores the global MLD snooping setting.

**Examples**

This example disables MLD snooping on VLAN 20.

```
Device(config)#vlan 20
Device(config-vlan-20)#multicast6 disable-multicast-snoop
```
**multicast6 disable-pimsm-snoop**

When PIM6 SM snooping is enabled globally, overrides the global setting and disables it for a specific VLAN.

**Syntax**

```
multicast6 disable-pimsm-snoop
no multicast6 disable-pimsm-snoop
```

**Command Default**

The globally configured PIM6 SM snooping applies.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of this command restores the globally configured PIM6 SM snooping.

The device must be in multicast listening discovery (MLD) passive mode before PIM6 SM snooping can be disabled.

**Examples**

This example enables PIM6 SM traffic snooping on VLAN 20.

```
Device(config)# vlan 20
Device(config-vlan-20)#multicast6 disable-pimsm-snoop
```
**multicast6 fast-convergence**

Configures a device to listen to topology change events in Layer 2 protocols such as spanning tree, and then send general queries to shorten the convergence time.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
multicast6 fast-convergence
no multicast6 fast-convergence
```

**Command Default**

Fast convergence is not configured.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command restores the default; fast convergence is not configured.

Configure the `multicast6 fast-convergence` command to allow a device to listen to topology change events in Layer 2 protocols, such as Spanning Tree, and send general queries to shorten the convergence time.

If the Layer 2 protocol cannot detect a topology change, fast convergence may not work in some cases. For example, if the direct connection between two devices switches from one interface to another, the Rapid Spanning Tree protocol (802.1w) considers this to be optimization rather than a topology change. In this case, other devices do not receive topology change notifications and cannot send queries to speed up convergence. The original spanning tree protocol does not recognize optimization actions, and fast convergence works in all cases.

**Examples**

This example configures fast convergence on VLAN 70.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 70
device(config-vlan-70)# multicast6 fast-convergence
```
**multicast6 fast-leave-v1**

Configures fast leave for multicast listening discovery Version 1 (MLDv1)

**Syntax**

```
multicast6 fast-leave-v1
no multicast6 fast-leave-v1
```

**Command Default**

The device forwards traffic to a port immediately upon receiving a leave message.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When the `multicast6 fast-leave-v1` command is configured on a VLAN, make sure you do not have multiple clients on any port that is part of the VLAN. When two devices connect, the querier device should not have the `multicast6 fast-leave-v1` command configured because the port might have multiple clients through the non-querier.

You can configure the `ipv6 multicast leave-wait-time` command to configure the number of queries and the waiting period in seconds.

The `no` form of this command restores the device to forward traffic to a port immediately upon receiving a leave message. The device sends group-specific queries.

**Examples**

The following example configures fast leave for MLDv1 on VLAN 20.

```
device(config)# vlan 20
device(config-vlan-20)# multicast6 fast-leave-v1
```
**multicast6 pimsm-snooping**

Enables PIM6 SM traffic snooping on a VLAN.

**Syntax**

```
multicast6 pimsm-snooping [ prune-wait time ]
no multicast6 pimsm-snooping [ prune-wait time ]
```

**Command Default**

PIM6 SM traffic snooping is disabled.

**Parameters**

- `prune-wait time`
  - Configures the amount of time a device waits after receiving a PIM prune message before removing the outgoing interface (OIF) from the forwarding entry. The value can be 0 to 30 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The device must be in multicast listening discovery (MLD) passive mode before it can be configured for PIM6 sparse mode (SM) snooping.

When PIM6 SM snooping is enabled globally, you can override the global setting and disable it for a specific VLAN. You must configure the `multicast6 disable-pimsm-snoop` command to disable PIM6 SM snooping on a VLAN.

A smaller prune wait value reduces flooding of unwanted traffic. A prune wait value of zero causes the PIM device to stop traffic immediately upon receiving a prune message. If there are two or more neighbors on the physical port, then the `prune-wait` option should not be used because one neighbor may send a prune message while the other sends a join message at the same time, or within less than five seconds.

The **no** form of this command without options disables PIM6 SM traffic snooping on a VLAN. The **no** form of the command with the `prune-wait` option resets the prune-wait time as 5 seconds.

**Examples**

The following example first configures VLAN 20 and adds the ports that are connected to the device and host in the same port-based VLAN. Then it enables MLD snooping passive on VLAN 20 and enables PIM6 SM traffic snooping on it. The prune-wait timer is set as 10 seconds.

```
device(config)# vlan 20
device(config-vlan-20)# untagged ethernet 1/1/5 ethernet 1/1/7 ethernet 1/1/11
device(config-vlan-20)# multicast6 passive
device(config-vlan-20)# multicast6 pimsm-snooping
device(config-vlan-20)# multicast6 pimsm-snooping prune-wait 10
```
multicast6 port-version

Configures the multicast listening discovery (MLD) version on individual ports in a VLAN.

Syntax

```
multicast6 port-version { 1 | 2 } { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
no multicast6 port-version { 1 | 2 } { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
```

Command Default

The port uses the MLD version configured globally or for the VLAN.

Parameters

1
Confgures MLD version 1.

2
Confgures MLD version 2.

ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ]
Specifies the port (or range of ports) to configure the version on. You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

lag lag-id [ to lag-id ]
Configures the designated version on the specified LAG (or range of LAGs).

to
Specifies a range of ports or LANs.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When you configure the MLD version on a specified port or range of ports, the other ports use the MLD version specified with the multicast6 version command, or the globally configured MLD version.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

You can combine individual Ethernet ports, Ethernet port ranges, LAGs, and LAG ranges in the same command if you wish.

The no form of this command restores the MLD version configured globally or for the VLAN.
Examples

This example configures ports 1/1/4, 1/1/5, 1/1/6, and 1/2/1 on VLAN 20 to use MLD version 2.

Device(config)# vlan 20
Device(config-vlan-20)# multicast6 port-version 2 ethernet 1/2/1 ethernet 1/1/4 to 1/1/6

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to include LAG ID options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**multicast6 proxy-off**

Turns off multicast listening discovery (MLD) proxy activity.

**Syntax**

```
multicast6 proxy-off
no multicast6 proxy-off
```

**Command Default**

MLD snooping proxy activity is on.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of this command restores the default; proxy activity is on.

When a device is configured for static groups, it acts as a proxy and sends membership reports for the static groups when it receives general or group-specific queries. When a static group configuration is removed, the group is deleted from the active group table immediately. However, leave messages are not sent to the querier, and the querier must age out the group. You can configure the multicast proxy-off command to turn off proxy activity.

**Examples**

This example turns off proxy activity for VLAN 20.

```
Device(config)#vlan 20
Device(config-vlan-20)#multicast6 proxy-off
```
multicast6 querier-address

Configures the IPv6 querier address per VLAN.

Syntax

multicast6 querier-address X:X::X:X
no multicast6 querier-address X:X::X:X

Parameters

X:X::X:X

Specifies an IPv6 link local address as the multicast querier address.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command disables the IPv6 querier address functionality.

Examples

The following example specifies an IPv6 address as the multicast querier address for the VLAN.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 100
device(config-vlan-100)# multicast6 querier-address FE80::44

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**multicast6 router-port**

Configures a static router port to receive IPv6 multicast control and data packets.

**Syntax**

```
multicast6 router-port { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
no multicast6 router-port { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] }
```

**Command Default**

The device forwards all IPv6 multicast control and data packets only to router ports that receive queries.

**Parameters**

ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ]

Specifies the Ethernet port, port list, or range of ports you want to force traffic to.

lag lag-id [ to lag-id ]

Specifies the LAG, set of LAGs, or range of LAGs you want to force traffic to.

to

Specifies a range of ports or LAGs.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

All multicast control and data packets are forwarded to router ports that receive queries. Although router ports are learned, you can configure static router ports to force multicast traffic to specific ports, even though these ports never receive queries.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

You can combine individual Ethernet ports, Ethernet port ranges, LAGs, and LAG ranges in the same command if you wish.

The no form of this command restores the default, that is, the device forwards all multicast control and data packets only to router ports that receive queries.

**Examples**

This example configures a range and a list of static ports on VLAN 70.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 70
device(config-vlan-70)# multicast6 router-port ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8 ethernet 1/1/24 ethernet 1/6/24 ethernet 1/8/17
```
## History

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>
multicast6 static-group

Configures a static multicast listening discovery (MLD) group for a VLAN.

Syntax

```
multicast6 static-group [ipv6-address [count num] [ethernet unit/slot/port [to unit/slot/port] ...] [lag lag-id [to lag-id] ...]]
```

```
no multicast6 static-group [ipv6-address [count num] [ethernet unit/slot/port [to unit/slot/port] ...] [lag lag-id [to lag-id] ...]]
```

Command Default

The VLAN cannot forward multicast traffic to ports that do not receive MLD membership reports.

Parameters

- `ipv6-address`
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the multicast group.

- `count num`
  Specifies a contiguous range of groups. The default is 1.

- `ethernet unit/slot/port [to unit/slot/port]`
  Specifies a port, set of ports, or range of ports to be included in the group.

- `lag lag-id [to lag-id]`
  Specifies a LAG, set of LAGs, or range of LAGs to be included in the group.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

A snooping-enabled VLAN cannot forward multicast traffic to ports that do not receive MLD membership reports. To allow clients to send reports, you can configure a static group that applies to individual ports on the VLAN. The static group forwards packets to the static group ports even if they have no client membership reports.

You cannot configure a static group that applies to an entire VLAN.

The maximum number of supported static groups in a VLAN is 512, and the maximum number of supported static groups for individual ports in a VLAN is 256.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

You can combine individual Ethernet ports, Ethernet port ranges, LAGs, and LAG ranges in the same command if you wish.

The `no` form of this command removes the static group from the VLAN.
**Examples**

This example configures on VLAN 20 a static group containing ports 1/1/3 and 1/1/5 to 1/1/7.

```
Device(config)# vlan 20
(config-vlan-20)# multicast6 static-group ff05::100 count 2 ethernet 1/1/3 ethernet 1/1/5 to 1/1/7
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
multicast6 tracking

Enables tracking and fast leave for IPv6 multicast listening discovery Version 2 (MLDv2) on VLANs.

Syntax

```
multicast6 tracking
no multicast6 tracking
```

Command Default

Tracking and fast leave are disabled.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command restores the default, that is, tracking and fast leave are disabled.

The membership tracking and fast leave features are supported for MLDv2 only. If any port or any client is not configured for MLDv2, the multicast tracking command is ignored.

Examples

This example enables tracking and fast leave on VLAN 20.

```
Device(config)#vlan 20
Device(config-vlan-20)#multicast6 tracking
```
**multicast6 version**

Configures the multicast listening discovery (MLD) version for snooping on a VLAN.

**Syntax**

```
multicast6 version { 1 | 2 }
no multicast6 version { 1 | 2 }
```  

**Command Default**

The globally configured MLD version is configured.

**Parameters**


**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command restores the globally configured MLD version.

If an MLD version is specified for individual ports, these ports use that version instead of the version specified for the VLAN.

**Examples**

This example specifies MLD Version 2 on VLAN 20.

```
Device(config)# vlan 20
Device(config-vlan-20)#multicast6 version 2
```
**multipath**

Changes load sharing to apply to only iBGP or eBGP paths, or to support load sharing among paths from different neighboring autonomous systems.

**Syntax**

```
multipath { ebgp | ibgp | multi-as }
no multipath { ebgp | ibgp | multi-as }
```

**Parameters**

- **ebgp**
  Enables load sharing of eBGP paths only.

- **ibgp**
  Enables load sharing of iBGP paths only.

- **multi-as**
  Enables load sharing of paths from different neighboring autonomous systems.

**Modes**

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

By default, when BGP load sharing is enabled, both iBGP and eBGP paths are eligible for load sharing, while paths from different neighboring autonomous systems are not.

The `no` form of the command restores the default.

**Examples**

The following example changes load sharing to apply to iBGP paths in the IPv4 address family.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-router)# multipath ibgp
```
The following example enables load sharing of paths from different neighboring autonomous systems in the IPv6 address family.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# multipath multi-as

The following example changes load sharing to apply to eBGP paths in a nondefault VRF instance in the IPv4 address family.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv4u-vrf)# multipath ebgp

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**multi-spx-lag**

Changes both ends of live SPX ports to form an SPX LAG.

**Syntax**

```
multi-spx-lag port-list1 and port-list2
```

**Command Default**

Individual SPX links, rather than an SPX LAG, exist before the command is executed.

**Parameters**

- `port-list1`
  
  Designates the ports that form one end of the SPX LAG.

- `port-list2`
  
  Designates the ports that form the other end of the SPX LAG.

**Modes**

- CB configuration mode
- SPX unit configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

**NOTE**

The no form of the command is not supported because it would make a PE chain unreachable.

The system blocks the `no multi-spx-lag` command.

The system blocks the `multi-spx-lag` command if executing the command would make any PE unreachable.

This command changes both ends of a live CB-to-PE or PE-to-PE link at the same time to form an SPX LAG. Using the command avoids generating transit port-to-LAG connections and breaking internal communication.

Both `multi-spx-port` and `multi-spx-lag` are available in CB configuration mode and SPX unit configuration modes.

**Examples**

The following example creates a live LAG in CB configuration mode between the designated ports on CB unit 3 and PE unit 24.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx cb-configure
device(config-spx-cb)# multi-spx-lag 3/1/6 3/1/8 and 24/3/1 24/4/1
spx-port 24/4/1 is replaced by spx-lag 24/3/1 24/4/1.
spx-port 3/1/8 is replaced by spx-lag 3/1/6 3/1/8.
```
The following example creates a live LAG between PE unit 17 and PE unit 24 as part of configuring PE unit 24 from the CB in SPX unit configuration mode. In this case, the command could be configured either under spx unit 17 or spx unit 24.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx unit 24
device(config-spx-unit-24)# multi-spx-lag 24/2/1 to 24/2/2 and 17/2/1 to 17/2/2
spx-port 17/2/1 is replaced by spx-lag 17/2/1 to 17/2/2.
spx-port 24/2/1 is replaced by spx-lag 24/2/1 to 24/2/2.

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
multi-spx-port

Changes both ends of a live SPX LAG into SPX ports.

Syntax

multi-spx-port port1 and port2

Command Default

By default, no SPX LAG exists. The command is used to transform an SPX LAG that has been previously configured.

Parameters

port1
Designates the interface on one side of the live SPX LAG.

port2
Designates the interface on the other side of the live SPX LAG.

Modes

CB configuration mode or SPX unit configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The command is used only on CB units.

NOTE
The no form of the command is not supported, and it returns a system error.

The system blocks the multi-spx-port command if the command would make any PE unreachable.

The command can be used to change an SPX LAG to an SPX port when the SPX LAG is active. The command can be applied to a link between a CB and a PE unit or between two PE units.

Examples

The following example converts a live SPX lag into a live SPX port between CB unit 3 and PE unit 24.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx cb-config
device(config-spx-cb)# multi-spx-port 3/1/8 and 24/4/1
spx-lag 3/1/6 3/1/8 is replaced by spx-port 3/1/8.
spx-lag 24/3/1 24/4/1 is replaced by spx-port 24/4/1.

The following example creates a live link between PE unit 17 and PE unit 24.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx cb-config
device(config-spx-cb)# multi-spx-port 24/2/1 and 17/2/1
spx-lag 3/1/6 3/1/8 is replaced by spx-port 3/1/8.
spx-lag 24/3/1 24/4/1 is replaced by spx-port 24/4/1.
## History

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
multi-stack-port

Converts both ends of a trunked link between stacking trunks in a traditional stack to links between untrunked ports.

Syntax

```
multi-stack-port stack-unit/slot/port and stack-unit/slot/port
no multi-stack-port stack-unit/slot/port and stack-unit/slot/port
```

Parameters

- **stack-unit**
  - Specifies the stack unit ID.
- **slot**
  - Specifies the slot number.
- **port**
  - Specifies the port number in the slot.

Modes

Stack unit configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the stack-ports.
Use this command only when the trunk is live.
Only primary stacking ports can be designated in the command.

Examples

The following example converts the stacking trunk between stack unit 3 and stack unit 4 to a link between untrunked ports.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# stack unit 1
device(config-unit-3)# multi-stack-port 3/2/1 and 4/2/1
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Command History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.00a</td>
<td>This command was introduced. It replaces the <strong>multi-port</strong> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
multi-stack-trunk

Creates both ends of a multi-port stacking trunk on a live stack.

Syntax

```
multi-stack-trunk stack-unit/slot/port to stack-unit/slot/port and stack-unit/slot/port to stack-unit/slot/port
no multi-stack-trunk stack-unit/slot/port to stack-unit/slot/port and stack-unit/slot/port to stack-unit/slot/port
```

Parameters

- `stack-unit`
  - Specifies the stack unit ID.
- `slot`
  - Specifies the slot number.
- `port`
  - Specifies the port number in the slot.

Modes

Stack unit configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the command only when the trunk is live.

The first port in a stack trunk must be an odd-numbered primary port, for example, 3/2/1.

The `no` form of this command removes the trunk configuration.

Examples

The following example converts two non-trunked links between stack unit 3 and stack unit 4 into a stacking trunk. The stacking trunk connects ports 3/2/1 and 3/2/2 on stack unit 3 and ports 4/2/1 and 4/2/2 on stack unit 4.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# stack unit 1
device(config-unit-1)# multi-stack-trunk 3/2/1 to 3/2/2 and 4/2/1 to 4/2/2
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fastiron release 08.0.00a</td>
<td>This command was introduced. This command replaces the <code>multi-trunk</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
name (MRP)

Configures the name for the metro ring.

Syntax

```plaintext
name string
no name string
```

Command Default

Metro ring names are not configured.

Parameters

<string>

Specifies the name for the metro ring. The name is an ASCII string and can be up to 64 characters in length and include blank spaces.

Modes

MRP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The name is optional for a metro ring. If you use a name that has blank spaces, enclose the name in double quotation marks, for example, "Customer A".

The no form of the command removes the name for the metro ring.

Examples

The following example configures the name for a metro ring.

```
device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# metro-ring 1
device(config-vlan-2-mrp-1)# name CustomerA
```
nbr-timeout

Configures the interval after which a PIM device considers a neighbor to be absent.

Syntax

```
nbr-timeout seconds
no nbr-timeout seconds
```

Command Default

The timeout interval is 105 seconds.

Parameters

```
seconds
```

Specifies the interval, in seconds. The range is 35 through 65535 seconds. The default is 105 seconds.

Modes

PIM router configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default timeout interval, 105 seconds.

You should set the interval to be not less than 3.5 times the hello timer value.

Examples

This example configures a PIM neighbor timeout value of 360 seconds on all ports on a device operating with PIM.

```
Device(config)# router pim
Device(config-pim-router)# nbr-timeout 360
```
neighbor (RIP)

Configures RIP neighbor filter to specify RIP routes to be learned and advertised.

Syntax

```plaintext
neighbor filter-num { permit | deny } { any | ip-address }
no neighbor filter-num { permit | deny } { any | ip-address }
```

Command Default

Initially, by default, the device learns all RIP routes from all neighbors and advertises all routes to all neighbors. Once you have defined a filter that permits learning from a RIP neighbor, the default changes so that the device denies all other RIP neighbors except those specified.

Parameters

- `filter-num` Filter index number, a decimal value from 1 through 64.
- `permit` Allows routes to be learned and advertised for designated IP address or for any IP address, depending on configuration.
- `deny` Prevents routes from being learned or advertised for designated IP address or for any IP address, depending on configuration.
- `any` Indicates configured action is to be applied to all IP addresses.
- `ip-address` Specifies an IP address to which the filter applies.

Modes

RIP router configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command deactivates the filter.

You may require more than one filter to obtain the results you want. For example, if you create a filter to allow or deny a specific IP address, you must create additional filters to allow route learning and advertisement for any other IP addresses.

To avoid conflicting actions, give the filter with the highest priority the highest filter number. Typically, you would add the priority filter last. For example, If you want to deny only one IP address, you must create a second filter with a higher number (priority) to allow any others.
Examples

The following example configures the RIP router so that no RIP routes are learned or advertised for any neighbor.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)# neighbor 1 deny any
```

The following example configures the RIP router to learn and advertise routes for all neighbors except neighboring IP address 10.70.12.104. Note the second filter is required and must have a higher filter number.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)# neighbor 2 deny 10.70.12.104
device(config-rip-router)# neighbor 64 permit any
```
neighbor activate

Enables the exchange of information with BGP neighbors and peer groups.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } activate
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } activate
```

Command Default

Enabling address exchange for the IPv6 address family is disabled.

Parameters

- `ip-address`
  Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor.
- `ipv6-address`
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.
- `peer-group-name`
  Specifies a peer group.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

The `no` form of the command disables the exchange of an address with a BGP neighbor or peer group.

Examples

The following example establishes a BGP session with a neighbor with the IPv6 address 2001:2018:8192::125.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 activate
```
The following example establishes a BGP session with a neighbor with the IPv6 address 2001:2018:8192::125 for VRF instance "red".

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv6u-vrf)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 activate

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
neighbor advertisement-interval

Enables changes to the interval over which a specified neighbor or peer group holds route updates before forwarding them.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } advertisement-interval seconds
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } advertisement-interval
```

Parameters

- `ip-address`: IPv4 address of the neighbor.
- `ipv6-address`: IPv6 address of the neighbor.
- `peer-group-name`: Peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.
- `seconds`: Range is from 0 through 3600. The default is 0.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command restores the default interval.

Examples

The following example changes the BGP4 advertisement interval from the default to 60 seconds.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 advertisement-interval 60
```

The following example changes the BGP4+ advertisement interval from the default for VRF instance "red".

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv6u-vrf)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 advertisement-interval 60
```
History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
neighbor allowas-in

Disables the AS_PATH check function for routes learned from a specified location so that BGP does not reject routes that contain the recipient BGP speaker's AS number.

Syntax

```
neighbor {ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name} neighbor allowas-in number
no neighbor allowas-in {ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name} neighbor allowas-in number
```

Command Default

The AS_PATH check function is enabled and any route whose path contains the speaker's AS number is rejected as a loop.

Parameters

- **ip-address**
  - Specifies the IP address of the neighbor.
- **ipv6-address**
  - Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.
- **peer-group-name**
  - Specifies a peer group.
- **number**
  - Specifies the number of times that the AS path of a received route may contain the recipient BGP speaker's AS number and still be accepted. Valid values range from 1 through 10.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

The `no` form of the command re-enables the AS_PATH check function.
Examples

The following example specifies that the AS path of a received route may contain the recipient BGP speaker’s AS number three times and still be accepted.

```
device#configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 allowas-in 3
```
neighbor as-override

Replaces the autonomous system number (ASN) of the originating device with the ASN of the sending BGP device.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } as-override
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } as-override
```

Parameters

- **ip-address**
  - IPv4 address of the neighbor.
- **ipv6-address**
  - IPv6 address of the neighbor.
- **peer-group-name**
  - Peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.

Modes

BGP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

BGP loop prevention verifies the ASN in the AS path. If the receiving router sees its own ASN in the AS path of the received BGP packet, the packet is dropped. The receiving router assumes that the packet originated from its own AS and has reached the place of origination. This can be a significant problem if the same ASN is used among various sites, preventing sites with identical ASNs from being linked by another ASN. In this case, routing updates are dropped when another site receives them.

Examples

The following example replaces the ASN globally.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 as-override
```
neighbor capability as4

Enables or disables support for 4-byte autonomous system numbers (ASNs) at the neighbor or peer-group level.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } capability as4 [ disable | enable ]
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } capability as4 [ disable | enable ]
```

Command Default

4-byte ASNs are disabled by default.

Parameters

- `ip-address`
  - Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor.
- `ipv6-address`
  - Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.
- `peer-group-name`
  - Specifies the peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.
- `disable`
  - Disables 4-byte numbering.
- `enable`
  - Enables 4-byte numbering.

Modes

BGP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

4-byte ASNs are first considered at the neighbor, then at the peer group, and finally at the global level. The `disable` keyword or the `no` form of the command removes all neighbor capability for 4-byte ASNs.

Examples

The following example enables 4-byte ASNs globally.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 capability as4 enable
```
neighbor capability orf prefixlist

Advertises outbound route filter (ORF) capabilities to peer routers.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip_address | ipv6_address | peer-group-name } capability orf prefixlist [ receive | send ]
no neighbor { ip_address | ipv6_address | peer-group-name } capability orf prefixlist [ receive | send ]
```

Command Default

ORF capabilities are not advertised to a peer device.

Parameters

- `ip_address`
  - Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor.
- `ipv6_address`
  - Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.
- `peer-group-name`
  - Specifies a peer group.
- `receive`
  - Enables the ORF prefix list capability in receive mode.
- `send`
  - Enables the ORF prefix list capability in send mode.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

The `no` form of the command disables ORF capabilities.
Examples

The following example advertises the ORF send capability to a neighbor with the IP address 10.11.12.13.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 capability orf prefixlist send

The following example advertises the ORF receive capability to a neighbor with the IPv6 address 2001:2018:8192::125.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 capability orf prefixlist receive

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
neighbor default-originate

Configures the device to send the default route 0.0.0.0 to a neighbor.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } default-originate [ route-map map-name ]
```

```
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } default-originate [ route-map map-name ]
```

Parameters

- **ip-address**
  Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor.

- **ipv6-address**
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.

- **peer-group-name**
  Specifies the peer group name.

- **route-map**
  Optionally injects the default route conditionally, depending on the match conditions in the route map.

  - **map-name**
    Specifies a route map.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Examples

The following example sends the default route to a BGP4 neighbor.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 default-originate route-map myroutemap
```

The following example sends the default route for a BGP4+ neighbor.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 default-originate route-map myroutemap22
```
neighbor description

Specifies a name for a neighbor.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } description string
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } description
```

Parameters

- **ip-address**
  - IPv4 address of the neighbor.
- **ipv6-address**
  - IPv6 address of the neighbor.
- **peer-group-name**
  - Peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.
- **description string**
  - Specifies the name of the neighbor, an alphanumeric string up to 220 characters long.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command removes the name.

Examples

The following example specifies a BGP4 neighbor name.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 description mygoodneighbor
```

The following example specifies a BGP4+ neighbor name for VRF instance "red".

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv6u-vrf)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 default-originate route-map myroutemap
```
## History

<table>
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</table>
neighbor ebgp-btsh

Enables BGP time to live (TTL) security hack protection (BTSH) for eBGP.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } ebgp-btsh
```

```
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } ebgp-btsh
```

Command Default

Disabled.

Parameters

- `ip-address`
  - Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor.

- `ipv6-address`
  - Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.

- `peer-group-name`
  - Specifies a peer group.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations. To maximize the effectiveness of this feature, the `neighbor ebgp-btsh` command should be executed on each participating device.

The `neighbor ebgp-btsh` command is supported for both directly connected peering sessions and multihop eBGP peering sessions. When the `neighbor ebgp-btsh` command is used, BGP control packets sent by the device to a neighbor have a TTL value of 255. In addition, the device expects the BGP control packets received from the neighbor to have a TTL value of either 254 or 255. For multihop peers, the device expects the TTL for BGP control packets received from the neighbor to be greater than or equal to 255, minus the configured number of hops to the neighbor. If the BGP control packets received from the neighbor do not have the anticipated value, the device drops them.

The `no` form of the command disables BTSH for eBGP.
Examples

The following example enables GTSM between a device and a neighbor with the IP address 10.10.10.1.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.1.1.1 ebgp-btsh

The following example enables GTSM between a device and a neighbor with the IPv6 address 2001:2018:8192::125.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 ebgp-btsh

History

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>
neighbor ebgp-multihop

Allows eBGP neighbors that are not on directly connected networks and sets an optional maximum hop count.

Syntax

```plaintext
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } ebgp-multihop [ max-hop-count ]
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } ebgp-multihop
```

Parameters

- `ip-address` IPv4 address of the neighbor
- `ipv6-address` IPv6 address of the neighbor
- `peer-group-name` Peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.
- `max-hop-count` Maximum hop count. Range is from 1 through 255.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Examples

The following example enables eBGP multihop and sets the maximum hop count to 20.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 ebgp-multihop 20
```

The following example enables BGP4+ eBGP multihop for VRF instance "red" and sets the maximum hop count to 40.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv6u-vrf)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 ebgp-multihop 40
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
neighbor enforce-first-as

Ensures that a device requires the first ASN listed in the AS_SEQUENCE field of an AS path-update message from eBGP neighbors to be the ASN of the neighbor that sent the update.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } enforce-first-as [ disable | enable ]
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } enforce-first-as [ disable | enable ]
```

Parameters

- **ip-address**: Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor.
- **ipv6-address**: Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.
- **peer-group-name**: Specifies the peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.
- **disable**: Disables this feature.
- **enable**: Enables this feature.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command disables this requirement globally for the device.

Examples

The following example enables the enforce-first-as feature for a specified neighbor.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 enforce-first-as enable
```
neighbor filter-list

Specifies a filter list to be applied to updates from or to the specified neighbor.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } filter-list ip-prefix-list-name { in | out }
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } filter-list ip-prefix-list-name { in | out }
```

Parameters

- `ip-address` Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor.
- `ipv6-address` Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.
- `peer-group-name` Specifies the peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.
- `ip-prefix-list-name` Specifies the name of the filter list.
- `in` Specifies that the list is applied on updates received from the neighbor.
- `out` Specifies that the list is applied on updates sent to the neighbor.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Examples

The following example specifies that filter list “myfilterlist” be applied to updates to a neighbor with the IP address 10.11.12.13.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 filter-list myfilterlist out
```
The following example specifies that filter list "2" be applied to updates from a neighbor with the IPv6 address 2001:2018:8192::125.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 filter-list 2 in
neighbor local-as

Causes the device to prepend the local autonomous system number (ASN) automatically to routes received from an eBGP peer.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } local-as num [ no-prepend ]
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } local-as num [ no-prepend ]
```

Parameters

- `ip-address` Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor.
- `ipv6-address` Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.
- `peer-group-name` Specifies the peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.
- `num` Specifies the local ASN. Range is from 1 through 4294967295.
- `no-prepend` Causes the device to stop prepending the selected ASN.

Modes

BGP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command removes the local ASN.

Examples

The following example ensures that a device prepends the local ASN.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 local-as 100
```

The following example stops the device from prepending the selected ASN.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 local-as 100 no-prepend
```
neighbor maxas-limit in

Causes the device to discard routes received in UPDATE messages if those routes exceed a maximum AS path length.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } maxas-limit in { num | disable }
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } maxas-limit in
```

Parameters

- **ip-address**
  Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor.

- **ipv6-address**
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.

- **peer-group-name**
  Specifies the peer group name.

- **num**
  Specifies the maximum length of the AS path. Valid values range from 0 through 300. The default is 300.

- **disable**
  Prevents a neighbor from inheriting the configuration from the peer group or global configuration and instead uses the default system value.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode

Examples

The following example changes the length of the maximum allowed AS path length from the default.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 maxas-limit in 200
```

The following example prevents a neighbor from inheriting the configuration from the peer group or global configuration and instead use the default system value.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 maxas-limit in disable
```
neighbor maximum-prefix

Specifies the maximum number of IP network prefixes (routes) that can be learned from a specified neighbor or peer group.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } maximum-prefix num [ threshold ] [ teardown ]
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } maximum-prefix num [ threshold ] [ teardown ]
```

Parameters

- `ip-address`
  Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor.

- `ipv6-address`
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.

- `peer-group-name`
  Specifies the peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.

- `num`
  Specifies the maximum number of IP prefixes that can be learned. Range is from 0 through 4294967295. Default is 0 (unlimited).

- `threshold`
  Specifies the percentage of the value specified by `num` that causes a syslog message to be generated. Range is from 1 through 100. Default is 100.

- `teardown`
  Tears down the neighbor session if the maximum number of IP prefixes is exceeded.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Examples

The following example sets the maximum number of prefixes that will be accepted from the neighbor with the IP address 10.11.12.13 to 100000, and sets the threshold value to 80%.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 maximum-prefix 100000 threshold 80
```
neighbor next-hop-self

Causes the device to list itself as the next hop in updates that are sent to the specified neighbor.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } next-hop-self [ always ]
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } next-hop-self [ always ]
```

Parameters

- **ip-address**
  - Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor.
- **ipv6-address**
  - Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.
- **peer-group-name**
  - Specifies the peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.
- **always**
  - Enables this feature for route reflector (RR) routes.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command disables this feature.

Examples

The following example causes all updates destined for the neighbor with the IP address 10.11.12.13 to advertise this device as the next hop.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 next-hop-self
```

The following example, for the VRF instance "red," causes all updates destined for the neighbor with the IPv6 address 2001:2018:8192::125 to advertise this device as the next hop.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv6u-vrf)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 next-hop-self
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**neighbor password**

Specifies an MD5 password for securing sessions between the device and a neighbor.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } password string
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } password
```

**Command Default**

No password is set.

**Parameters**

- `ip-address`
  Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor.
- `ipv6-address`
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.
- `peer-group-name`
  Specifies the peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.
- `string`
  Password of up to 63 characters in length that can contain any alphanumeric character.

**Modes**

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command removes a configured MD5 password.

**Examples**

The following example specifies a password for securing sessions with a specified neighbor.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 password s0M3P@55W0Rd
```
The following BGP4+ example, for VRF instance "red," specifies a password for securing sessions with a specified neighbor.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv4u-vrf)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 password s0M3P@55W0Rd

<table>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
neighbor peer-group

Configures a BGP neighbor to be a member of a peer group.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address } peer-group string

no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address } peer-group string
```

Parameters

- **ip-address**
  - Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor.

- **ipv6-address**
  - Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.

- **peer-group string**
  - Specifies the name of a BGP peer group. The name can be up to 63 characters in length and can be composed of any alphanumeric character.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command removes a neighbor from the peer group.

Examples

The following example assigns a specified neighbor to a peer group called "mypeergroup1".

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 peer-group mypeergroup1
```

The following BGP4+ example, for VRF instance "red," assigns a specified neighbor to a peer group called "mypeergroup1".

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv4u)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 peer-group mypeergroup1
```
History

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
neighbor prefix-list

Filters the outgoing and incoming route updates to or from a particular BGP neighbor according to IP address and mask length.

Syntax

neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } prefix-list string { in | out }
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } prefix-list string { in | out }

Parameters

- **ip-address**: Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor
- **ipv6-address**: Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor
- **peer-group-name**: Specifies the peer group name configured by the neighbor peer-group-name command.
- **string**: Specifies the name of the prefix list.
- **in**: Applies the filter in incoming routes.
- **out**: Applies the filter in outgoing routes.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Examples

The following example applies the prefix list "myprefixlist" to incoming advertisements to neighbor 10.11.12.13.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 prefix-list myprefixlist in
```
The following example applies the prefix list "myprefixlist" to outgoing advertisements to neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 prefix-list myprefixlist out

Related Commands

prefix-list prefix-list prefix-list
**neighbor remote-as**

Specifies the autonomous system (AS) in which a remote neighbor resides.

**Syntax**

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } remote-as num
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } remote-as
```

**Command Default**

No AS is specified.

**Parameters**

- `ip-address`
  IPv4 address of the neighbor
- `ipv6-address`
  IPv6 address of the neighbor
- `peer-group-name`
  Peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.
- `num`
  Remote AS number (ASN). Range is from 1 through 4294967295.

**Modes**

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command removes the neighbor from the AS.

**Examples**

The following example specifies AS 100 for a neighbor.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 remote-as 100
```
The following BGP4+ example, for VRF instance "red," specifies AS 100 for a neighbor.

```bash
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv6u-vrf)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 remote-as 100
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
neighbor remove-private-as

Configures a device to remove private autonomous system numbers (ASNs) from UPDATE messages that the device sends to a neighbor.

Syntax

neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } remove-private-as
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } remove-private-as

Parameters

ip-address
IPv4 address of the neighbor

ipv6-address
IPv6 address of the neighbor

peer-group-name
Peer group name configured by the neighbor peer-group-name command.

Modes

BGP configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The device will remove ASNs 64512 through 65535 (the well-known BGP4 private ASNs) from the AS-path attribute in UPDATE messages that the device sends to a neighbor.

The no form of the command restores the default so that private ASNs are not removed from UPDATE messages sent to a neighbor by a device.

Examples

The following example removes private ASNs globally.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 remove-private-as

The following example removes private ASNs for VRF instance "red".

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv6u-vrf)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 remove-private-as
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
neighbor route-map

Filters the outgoing and incoming route updates to or from a particular BGP neighbor according to a set of attributes defined in a route map.

Syntax

```plaintext
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } route-map { in string | out string }
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } route-map { in string | out string }
```

Parameters

- `ip-address` Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor
- `ipv6-address` Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor
- `peer-group-name` Specifies the peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.
- `in` Applies the filter on incoming routes.
- `string` Name of the route map.
- `out` Applies the filter on outgoing routes.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Examples

The following example applies a route map named "myroutemap" to an outgoing route from 10.11.12.13.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 route-map myroutemap out
```
neighbor route-reflector-client

Configures a neighbor to be a route-reflector client.

Syntax

neighbor \{ ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name \} route-reflector-client

no neighbor \{ ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name \} route-reflector-client

Parameters

- **ip-address**
  - Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor
- **ipv6-address**
  - Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor
- **peer-group-name**
  - Specifies the peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Use this command on a host device to configure a neighbor to be a route-reflector client. Once configured, the host device from which the configuration is made acts as a route-reflector server.

Examples

The following example configures a neighbor to be a route-reflector client.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 route-reflector-client
```
neighbor send-community

Enables sending the community attribute in updates to the specified BGP neighbor.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } send-community [ both | extended | standard ]
```

```
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } send-community [ both | extended | standard ]
```

Command Default

The device does not send community attributes.

Parameters

- **ip-address**
  - Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor

- **ipv6-address**
  - Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor

- **peer-group-name**
  - Specifies the peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.

- **both**
  - Sends both standard and extended attributes.

- **extended**
  - Sends extended attributes.

- **standard**
  - Sends standard attributes.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Examples

The following example sends standard community attributes to a neighbor.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 send-community standard
```
neighbor shutdown

Causes a device to shut down the session administratively with its BGP neighbor.

Syntax

```plaintext
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } shutdown [ generate-rib-out ]
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } shutdown [ generate-rib-out ]
```

Parameters

- `ip-address`
  IPv4 address of the neighbor
- `ipv6-address`
  IPv6 address of the neighbor
- `peer-group-name`
  Peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.
- `generate-rib-out`
  When a peer is put into the shutdown state, Routing Information Base (RIB) outbound routes are not produced for that peer. Use this option to produce those routes.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Shutting down a session lets you configure the neighbor and save the configuration without the need to establish a session with that neighbor.

Examples

The following example causes a device to shut down the session administratively with its neighbor.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 shutdown
```

The following example causes a device to shut down the session administratively with its neighbor and generate RIB outbound routes for VRF instance "red".

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv6u-vrf)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 shutdown generate-rib-out
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
neighbor soft-reconfiguration inbound

Stores all the route updates received from a BGP neighbor.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } soft-reconfiguration inbound
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } soft-reconfiguration inbound
```

Parameters

- **ip-address**: Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor
- **ipv6-address**: Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor
- **peer-group-name**: Specifies the peer group name.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Soft reconfiguration stores all the route updates received from a neighbor. If you request a soft reset of inbound routes, the software compares the policies against the stored route updates, instead of requesting the neighbor's BGP4 or BGP4+ route table or resetting the session with the neighbor.

Examples

The following example globally stores route updates from a BGP4 neighbor.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 soft-configuration inbound
```

The following example stores route updates from a BGP4+ neighbor for VRF instance "red".

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv6u-vrf)# neighbor 2001:2018:8192::125 soft-configuration inbound
```
## History

<table>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
neighbor timers

Specifies how frequently a device sends KEEPALIVE messages to its BGP neighbors, as well as how long the device waits for KEEPALIVE or UPDATE messages before concluding that a neighbor is dead.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } timers keep-alive keepalive_interval hold-time holdtime_interval
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } timers keep-alive keepalive_interval hold-time holdtime_interval
```

Parameters

- **ip-address**: IPv4 address of the neighbor
- **ipv6-address**: IPv6 address of the neighbor
- **peer-group-name**: Peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.
- **keep-alive keepalive_interval**: Frequency (in seconds) with which a device sends keepalive messages to a peer. Range is from 0 through 65535 seconds. The default is 60.
- **hold-time holdtime_interval**: Interval in seconds that a device waits to receive a keepalive message from a peer before declaring that peer dead. Range is from 0 through 65535 seconds. The default is 180.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command restores the defaults.

Examples

The following example sets the keepalive timer for a device to 120 seconds and the hold-timer to 360 seconds.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 timers keep-alive 120 hold-time 360
```
The following example sets the keepalive timer to 120 seconds and the hold-timer to 360 seconds for VRF instance "red".

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv6u-vrf)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 timers keep-alive 120 hold-time 360

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
neighbor update-source

Configures the device to communicate with a neighbor through a specified interface.

Syntax

```
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } update-source { ip-address | ipv6-address | ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | loopback num | ve vlan_id }

no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } update-source { ip-address | ipv6-address | ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | loopback num | ve vlan_id }
```

Parameters

- `ip-address`
  IPv4 address of the neighbor
- `ipv6-address`
  IPv6 address of the neighbor
- `peer-group-name`
  Peer group name configured by the `neighbor peer-group-name` command.
- `ip-address`
  IP address of the update source.
- `ipv6-address`
  IPv6 address of the update source.
- `ethernet unit/slot/port`
  Specifies the physical interface.
- `lag lag-id`
  Specifies a LAG virtual interface.
- `loopback num`
  Specifies a loopback interface.
- `ve vlan_id`
  Specifies a virtual Ethernet VLAN interface.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the `no` form of the command to restore the defaults.
Examples

This example configures the device globally to communicate with a neighbor through the specified IPv4 address and port.

```
device#configure terminal
device#(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 update-source ethernet 5/1/1
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The command was modified to include lag-id options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**neighbor weight**

Specifies a weight that the device will add to routes that are received from the specified BGP neighbor.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } weight num
no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address | peer-group-name } weight num
```

**Parameters**

- `ip-address`
  Specifies the IPv4 address of the neighbor.

- `ipv6-address`
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the neighbor.

- `peer-group-name`
  Specifies the name of the peer group.

- `num`
  Specifies a value. Valid values range from 1 through 65535. The default is 0.

**Modes**

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

BGP prefers larger weights over smaller weights.

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

**Examples**

The following example changes the weight from the default.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-router)# neighbor 10.11.12.13 weight 100
```
netbios-name-server

Specifies the IP address of a NetBIOS WINS server or servers available to Microsoft DHCP clients.

Syntax

```
netbios-name-server address [address2,address3]
```

Parameters

- `address`
  Specifies the IP address of the NetBIOS WINS server.

Modes

DHCP server pool configuration mode.

Examples

The following example specifies the IP address of a NetBIOS WINS server.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp-server-pool cabo
device(config-dhcp-cabo)# netbios-name-server 192.168.1.55
```
**netbios-proto**

Configures the NetBIOS protocol-based VLAN and enters NetBIOS protocol VLAN configuration mode.

**Syntax**

```
netbios-proto [ name string ]

no netbios-proto [ name string ]
```

**Command Default**

An NetBIOS protocol-based VLAN is not configured.

**Parameters**

`name string`

Specifies the name of the NetBIOS protocol configuration. The name can be up to 32 characters in length.

**Modes**

- VLAN configuration mode
- IP protocol VLAN configuration mode
- IPX protocol VLAN configuration mode
- IPv6 protocol VLAN configuration mode
- DECnet protocol VLAN configuration mode
- AppleTalk protocol VLAN configuration mode
- Other protocol VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command disables the NetBIOS protocol-based VLANs.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure the NetBIOS protocol-based VLAN.

```
device(config)# ipx-proto name Brown
device(config-vlan-ipx-proto)# netbios-proto name proto1
device(config-vlan-netbios-proto)# no dynamic
```
network

Configures the device to advertise a network.

Syntax

network network/mask [ backdoor | route-map map-name | weight num ]
no network network/mask [ backdoor | route-map map-name | weight num ]

Command Default

No network is advertised.

Parameters

network/mask
Network and mask in CIDR notation.

backdoor
Changes administrative distance of the route to this network from the EBGP administrative distance (the default is 20) to the local BGP4 weight (the default is 200), tagging the route as a backdoor route.

route-map map-name
Specifies a route map with which to set or change BGP4 attributes for the network to be advertised.

weight num
Specifies a weight to be added to routes to this network. Range is 0 through 65535. The default is 0.

Modes

BGP configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Examples

The following example imports the IPv4 network 10.11.12.12/30 into the route map "myroutemap".

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-router)# network 10.11.12.13/30 route-map myroutemap
The following example imports the IPv6 prefix 2001:db8::/32 into the BGP4+ database and sets a weight of 300.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# network 2001:db8::/32 weight 300

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
network (dhcp)

Configures the subnet network and mask of the DHCP address pool.

Syntax

```
network subnet/mask
```

Parameters

subnet/mask

Specifies the subnet network and mask of the address pool.

Modes

DHCP server pool configuration mode

Examples

The following command specifies the subnet network and mask of the DHCP address pool.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp-server-pool cabo
device(config-dhcp-cabo)# network 10.2.3.44/24
```
next-bootstrap-server

Specifies the IP address of the next server the client should use for bootup.

Syntax

`next-bootstrap-server ip-address`

Parameters

`ip-address`

Specifies the IP address of the next bootstrap server.

Modes

DHCP server pool configuration mode.

Examples

The following example specifies the next bootstrap server.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp-server-pool cabo
device(config-dhcp-cabo)# next-bootstrap-server 10.2.5.44
```
**next-hop-enable-default**

Configures the device to use the default route as the next hop.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
next-hop-enable-default
no next-hop-enable-default
```

**Modes**

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

**Examples**

The following example configures the device to use the default route as the next hop for the IPv4 unicast address family.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# next-hop-enable-default
```

The following example configures the device to use the default route as the next hop for the IPv6 unicast address family.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# next-hop-enable-default
```
**next-hop-recursion**

Enables BGP recursive next-hop lookups.

**Syntax**

```
next-hop-recursion
no next-hop-recursion
```

**Modes**

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

If the BGP next hop is not the immediate next hop, a recursive route lookup in the IP routing information base (RIB) is needed. With recursion, a second routing lookup is required to resolve the exit path for destination traffic. Use this command to enable recursive next-hop lookups.

**Examples**

The following example enables recursive next-hop lookups for BGP4 for the IPv4 unicast address family.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# next-hop-recursion
```

The following example enables recursive next-hop lookups for the IPv6 unicast address family.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# next-hop-recursion
```
**no-dynamic-aging**

Disables aging of ports that are dynamically assigned to the protocol or subnet-based VLANs.

**Syntax**

```
no-dynamic-aging
no no-dynamic-aging
```

**Command Default**

The dynamic protocol VLAN ages out after 10 or 20 minutes, if no packets are received.

**Modes**

- IP protocol VLAN configuration mode
- IPX protocol VLAN configuration mode
- AppleTalk protocol VLAN configuration mode
- DECnet protocol VLAN configuration mode
- NetBIOS protocol VLAN configuration mode
- Other protocol VLAN configuration mode
- IPV-6 protocol VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

**NOTE**

Configure the command only if your configuration includes dynamically assigned VLAN memberships for protocol or subnet VLANs.

The `no` form of the command enables aging of the dynamic protocol VLAN.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure dynamic aging.

```
device(config)# vlan 10 by port
device(config-vlan-10)# interface ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/5
device(config-vlan-10)# ip-proto name IP_Prot_VLAN
device(config-vlan-ip-proto)# no-dynamic-aging
```
**non-preempt-mode**

Enables the non-preempt mode on all backups.

**Syntax**

```
non-preempt-mode
no non-preempt-mode
```

**Command Default**

By default, the non-preempt mode is disabled; preemption is enabled.

**Modes**

VRID configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

By default, a backup that has a higher priority than another backup that has become the master can preempt the master, and take over the role of master. If you want to prevent this behavior, disable preemption.

Preemption applies only to backups and takes effect only when the master has failed and a backup has assumed ownership of the VRID. The `non-preempt-mode` command prevents a backup with a higher priority from taking over as master from another backup that has a lower priority but has already become the master of the VRID.

Preemption is especially useful for preventing flapping in situations where there are multiple backups and a backup with a lower priority than another backup has assumed ownership, because the backup with the higher priority was unavailable when ownership changed.

If you enable the non-preempt mode (thus disabling the preemption feature) on all the backups, the backup that becomes the master following the disappearance of the master continues to be the master. The new master is not preempted.

The `no` form of the command disables the non-preempt mode.

**Examples**

The following example enables the non-preemption mode.

```
device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# non-preempt-mode
```
non-preempt-mode (VRRP)

Disables preempt mode for a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) or VRRP Extended (VRRP-E) backup device.

Syntax

- `non-preempt-mode`
- `no non-preempt-mode`

Command Default

Preemption is enabled by default.

Modes

VRID interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported in VRRP and VRRP-E. When the `non-preempt-mode` command is entered, a backup device with a higher VRRP priority is prevented from taking control of the virtual router ID (VRID) from another backup device that has a lower priority, but has already assumed control of the VRID. Disabling preemption is useful to prevent flapping when there are multiple backup devices and a backup with a lower priority assumes the role of master. When other backup devices with a higher priority are back online, the role of master can flap between devices.

In VRRP, the owner device always assumes the role of master when it comes back online, regardless of the preempt mode setting.

Enter `no non-preempt-mode` to re-enable preemption.

Examples

The following example disables preempt mode for the virtual-router ID 1 session:

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip address 10.53.5.3/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip vrrp vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-1)# non-preempt-mode
```
**nonstop-routing (OSPF)**

Enables nonstop routing (NSR) for OSPF.

**Syntax**

```
nonstop-routing
no nonstop-routing
```

**Command Default**

Enabled.

**Modes**

OSPF router configuration mode
OSPFv3 router configuration mode
OSPF router VRF configuration mode
OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command disables non-stop routing.

**Examples**

The following example re-enables NSR on a device.

```
device# configuration terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# nonstop-routing
```
ntp

Enables the Network Time Protocol (NTP) client and server mode.

Syntax

ntp
no ntp

Command Default

NTP services are disabled on all interfaces by default.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Before you begin to configure NTP, you must use the `clock set` command to set the time on your device to within 1000 seconds of the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

The `no ntp` command disables NTP and removes the NTP configuration, including all static configuration as well as learned associations from NTP neighbors.

Examples

The following example enables the NTP client and server mode.

```
device(config)# ntp
device(config-ntp)#
```
**ntp-interface**

Enters Network Time Protocol (NTP) interface configuration mode.

**Syntax**

```
ntp-interface { management port | ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | ve ve-id }
no ntp-interface { management port | ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | ve ve-id }
```

**Parameters**

- **management port**
  Specifies the management interface.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  Specifies the Ethernet interface.

- **lag lag-id**
  Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

- **ve ve-id**
  Specifies the Virtual Ethernet interface.

**Modes**

NTP configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The broadcast server or client is configured on selected interfaces. To remove the NTP broadcast configurations on the specified interface, use the **no** form of this command.

The **no** form of the command returns to NTP configuration mode.

The **ntp-interface** command is a mode-change command.

**Examples**

The following example enters the NTP interface configuration mode for Ethernet interface 1/1/1.

```
device(config)# ntp
device(config-ntp)# ntp-interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-ntpl-if-e1000-1/1/1)#
```

The following example enters the NTP interface configuration mode for management interface 1.

```
device(config)# ntp
device(config-ntp)# ntp-interface management 1
device(config-ntp-mgmt-1)# exit
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to include the LAG ID option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
openflow enable

Enables or disables the OpenFlow hybrid port-mode on the port.

Syntax

```
openflow enable [ layer2 | layer3 | layer23 [hybrid-mode ] ]
no openflow enable [ layer2 | layer3 | layer23 [hybrid-mode ] ]
```

Parameters

- `layer2`  
  Enables Layer 2 matching mode for flows.
- `layer3`  
  Enables Layer 3 matching mode for flows.
- `layer23 hybrid-mode`  
  Enables Layer 2 and Layer 3 matching mode for flows with an option for hybrid port-mode.

Modes

- Global configuration mode.
- Interface configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

In interface configuration mode, this command enables Layer 2 or Layer 3 matching mode for flows with an optional enabling of hybrid port-mode.

**NOTE**

OpenFlow must be globally enabled before the Layer 2 or Layer 3 matching modes can be specified.

Examples

After OpenFlow 1.3 is enabled, the following example configures Layer 2 and Layer 3 matching mode for flows.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# openflow enable ofv130
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-1/1/1)# openflow enable layer 23
```
Commands O, P, Q, R, and Sa through Si
openflow enable

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
openflow purge-time

Configures the maximum amount of time (in seconds) before stale flows are purged from the OpenFlow flow table after a switchover, failover, or OS upgrade.

Syntax

openflow purge-time seconds
no openflow purge-time seconds

Command Default

The value of the OpenFlow purge timer is the default value for normal circumstances.

Parameters

seconds

Specifies the maximum amount of time (in seconds), before stale flows are purged. The range is from 1 through 600. The default is 240 seconds.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can configure a larger value for the OpenFlow purge timer, if delay is anticipated in learning the flows from controller after switch-over.

Examples

The following example sets the OpenFlow purge time to 500 seconds:

device(config)# openflow purge-time 500

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
optical-monitor

Configures the device to monitor optical transceivers in the system.

Syntax

    optical-monitor [ alarm-interval ]

    no optical-monitor [ alarm-interval ]

Command Default

The default and minimum timer for the ICX 7450 and ICX 7750 devices is 8 minutes.
The default timer for the ICX 7250 device is 3 minutes but can be set as low as 1 minute.

Parameters

    alarm-interval

        Specifies the interval between at which alarms and warning messages are sent.

Modes

    Global configuration mode
    Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can configure your Ruckus device to monitor optical transceivers in the system. When Digital Optical Monitoring (DOM) is enabled, the system monitors the temperature and signal power levels for the optical transceivers. Console messages and syslog messages are sent when optical operating conditions fall below or rise above the QSFP+, SFP, or SFP+ manufacturer-recommended thresholds.

The commands **no optical-monitor** and **optical-monitor 0** perform the same function; that is, they both disable DOM.

Examples

The following example enables optical monitoring on all Ruckus-qualified optics installed in the device.

device(config)# optical-monitor

The following example enables optical monitoring on a specific port.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# optical-monitor

The following example sets the alarm interval to 10 minutes.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/4
device(config-mif-e10000-1/1-1/1/4)# optical-monitor 10
option

Specifies the vendor-specific information (VSI) to be exchanged between the server and the client (option 43).

Syntax

```
option { ascii | hex } ASCII string
```

Parameters

- **ascii**
  Specifies the comma-separated ASCII value of the vendor-specific information.

- **hex**
  Specifies the hexadecimal value of the vendor-specific information.

- **ASCII string**
  The value of the vendor-specific information.

Modes

DHCP server pool configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

DHCP Option 43 can contain any vendor-specific information. The DHCP server passes this information in the form of a hex string or an ASCII string to the clients that receive the DHCP ACK.

Configuring DHCP option 60 helps in identifying the incoming DHCP client. If the vendor class identifier advertised by the DHCP client matches with the DHCP server, the server makes a decision to exchange the vendor-specific information configured as part of DHCP option 43.

Examples

The following example configures option 43 using the ASCII option for a Ruckus AP.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip dhcp-server pool ruckus
device(ip dhcp-server pool ruckus)# option 43 ascii 192.168.10.1,192.168.20.01,192.168.30.1
device(ip dhcp-server pool ruckus)# deploy
```

The following example configures option 43 using the hex option for a Ruckus AP.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip dhcp-server pool ruckus
device(ip dhcp-server pool ruckus)# option 43 hex 0108c0a8a01cc0a81401
device(ip dhcp-server pool ruckus)# deploy
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30mb</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
originator-id

Configures MSDP to use the specified interface IP address as the IP address of the rendezvous point (RP) in a source-active (SA) message.

Syntax

```
originator-id type number
no originator-id type number
```

Command Default

MSDP uses the IP address of the originating RP in the RP address field of the SA message.

Parameters

- **type**
  
  Specifies the type of interface used by the RP. You can use Ethernet, loopback, and virtual routing interfaces (ve).

- **number**
  
  Specifies the interface number. For example, the Ethernet port number, loopback number, or virtual routing interface number.

Modes

- MSDP router configuration mode
- MSDP router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of this command restores the default

Examples

This example configures an interface IP address to be the IP address of the RP.

```
Device(config)# interface loopback 2
Device(config-lbif-2)# ip address 2.2.1.99/32
Device(config)# router msdp
Device(config-msdp-router)# originator-id loopback 2
Device(config-msdp-router)# exit
```

This example configures an interface IP address to be the IP address of the RP on a VRF named blue.

```
Device(config)# interface loopback 2
Device(config-lbif-2)# ip address 2.2.1.99/32
Device(config)# router msdp
Device(config)# router msdp vrf blue
Device(config-msdp-router-vrf blue)# originator-id loopback 2
Device(config-msdp-router-vrf blue)# exit
```
other,proto

Configures the other protocol VLAN and enters the other protocol VLAN configuration mode.

Syntax

other,proto [ name string ]

no other,proto [ name string ]

Command Default

IP protocol VLANs are configured.

Parameters

name string

Specifies the name of the other protocol VLAN configuration. The name can be up to 32 characters in length.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode
IP protocol VLAN configuration mode
IPX protocol VLAN configuration mode
IPv6 protocol VLAN configuration mode
DECnet protocol VLAN configuration mode
NetBIOS protocol VLAN configuration mode
AppleTalk protocol VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the other protocol VLANs.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the other protocol VLAN.

device(config)# ipx-proto name Brown
device(config-vlan-ipx-proto)# other,proto name Block_other_proto
device(config-vlan-other-proto)# no dynamic
**owner**

Designates a virtual router as the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) owner and configures priority and track values.

**Syntax**

```
owner [ priority value ] [ track-priority value ]
no owner [ priority value ] [ track-priority value ]
```

**Command Default**

No virtual routers are designated as the VRRP owner.

**Parameters**

- **priority value**
  
  Abdicates owner status by setting a value that is lower than the backup default priority value. Value can be from 1 to 254. Default is 100.

- **track-priority value**
  
  Sets the priority value if the tracked port fails. Value can be from 1 to 254. Default is 2.

**Modes**

VRID interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command specifies that the device on which it is configured owns the IP address that is associated with the virtual router; making this device the default VRRP master router with its priority set to 255.

This command must be entered before the **ip-address** command can be configured for a VRRP virtual router ID (VRID).

The **no** form of this command removes the virtual router configuration.

**Examples**

The following example configures the device as the VRRP owner.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip address 10.53.5.1/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# owner
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# ip-address 10.53.5.1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# activate
```
The following example configures the device as the VRRP owner and sets the track priority to 10.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip address 10.53.5.1/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# owner track-priority 10
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# ip-address 10.53.5.1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# activate
packet-inerror-detect

Enables the monitoring of a port for inError packets and defines the maximum number of inError packets allowed for the port during the configured sampling interval.

Syntax

```
packet-inerror-detect inError-count
no packet-inerror-detect inError-count
```

Command Default

The Packet InError Detect feature is disabled for the port.

Parameters

`inError-count`

Specifies the maximum number of inError packets that are allowed for a port during the configured sampling interval. The value can range from 10 through 4294967295.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command disable monitoring of inError packets for the port.

If the number of inError packets received at a port exceeds the default value for two consecutive sampling windows, the port is set to the error-disabled state.

**NOTE**

To enable monitoring of inError packets for the port only, you must first use the `errdisable packet-inerror-detect` command in global configuration mode to globally enable monitoring for inError packets on the device.

Examples

The following example displays the maximum number of allowed inError packets for a port set to the value 10.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# packet-inerror-detect 10
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07.3.00g</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pass-through

Enables pass-through which allows certain protocol packets to pass through ports that are enabled for Flexible authentication.

Syntax

pass-through { cdp | fdp | lldp }

no pass-through{ cdp | fdp | lldp }

Command Default

Pass-through is not enabled.

Parameters

cdp
    Specifies the Cisco Discovery Protocol to pass through.

fdp
    Specifies the Foundry Discovery Protocol to pass through.

lldp
    Specifies the Link Layer Discovery Protocol to pass through.

Modes

Authentication mode

Usage Guidelines

This command specifies the protocols to be passed through even though the client is not authenticated.

The no form of the command disables pass-through.

Examples

The example enables LLDP for pass-through.

device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# pass-through lldp

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pdu-rate (EFM-OAM)

Configures the number of Protocol Data Units (PDUs) to be transmitted per second by the Data Terminal Equipment (DTE).

Syntax

```
pdu-rate value
no pdu-rate value
```

Command Default

The default value is one PDU per second.

Parameters

```
value
```

Specifies the number of PDUs to be sent per second. The value range can be from 1 through 10 PDUs per second.

Modes

EFM-OAM protocol configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If the PDU rate is configured as 10 packets per second, PDUs may not get transmitted in a timely manner according to the configured PDU rate.

The no form of the command restores the default value of one PDU per second.

Examples

The following example configures the PDU rate as 6 PDUs per second.

```
device(config)# link-oam
device(config-link-oam)# pdu-rate 6
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pe-id

Assigns and reserves an ID for an SPX port extender (PE) unit.

Syntax

```
pe-id port unit-id [ port | name ]
no pe-id port unit-id [ port | name ]
pe-id name unit-id1 [ unit-id2 unit-id3 unit-id4 ] [ port | name ]
no pe-id name unit-id1 [ unit-id2 unit-id3 unit-id4 ] [ port | name ]
```

Command Default

By default, the system generates the PE IDs for attached PE units.

Parameters

- `port`
  In the form `unit/slot/port`, designates the CB SPX port or a port in the CB SPX LAG that links to the PE `unit-id`.

- `name`
  The PE group name for an SPX port or SPX LAG that is associated with the ID or IDs that follow. Up to four IDs may be associated with the PE group name. The PE group name must also be defined in CB configuration mode.

- `unit-id`
  Designates the PE ID or IDs associated with the port or the PE group name. PE ID values range from 17 through 56.

Modes

CB configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the PE ID and any associated configuration.

The second set of [ port | name ] parameters after the unit-ids provides an option to specify a ring topology. (Although a ring topology is not supported in FastIron 8.0.40, the configuration is allowed for compatibility with future releases.)

The output of the show running-config command shows the merged result of system-generated PE IDs and the user’s reserved PE ID configuration. The system overwrites user entries if there is a conflict.

If a reserved stack unit is removed, its associated SPX port configuration and PE ID configuration are removed.

Users are allowed to change the PE ID configuration of live PE units as long as the new configuration does not alter the topology of the live units.
**Examples**

The following example assigns the PE ID 20 to the first PE that attaches to SPX port 2/1/15. The next PE unit that links to PE unit 20 is assigned PE ID 22.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx cb-configure
device(config-spx-cb)# spx-port 2/1/15 pe-group bld1-f13-stk2
device(config-spx-cb)# pe-id bld1-f13-stk2 20 22
```

The PE group name or any port in a LAG can be used to reserve the PE ID. The following three examples configure the same PE ID, assuming both ports 1/1/10 and 1/1/11 are in the same SPX LAG and have the PE group name shown.

```
device(config)# pe-id 1/1/10 20
device(config)# pe-id 1/1/11 20
device(config)# pe-id bld1-f13-stk7 20
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**pe-name**

Assigns a name to the PE unit.

**Syntax**

```
pe-name string
do pe-name
```

**Command Default**

By default, no name is assigned to the PE unit.

**Parameters**

*string*

Character string that specifies the name for this PE unit.

**Modes**

PE configuration mode

Provisional-PE configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command removes the name assigned to the PE (no string match is required).

The PE name must be unique within the SPX domain.

The PE name is an identifier only; it cannot be used as a replacement, for example, for a port number, to change other configuration.

**Examples**

In the following example, a CB gives a name to PE unit 18.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx unit 18
device(config-spx-unit-18)# pe-name bldg2-floor2-stk 18
device(config-spx-unit-18)# exit
device(config)# exit
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
peer

Configures the software clock to synchronize a peer or to be synchronized by a peer.

Syntax

peer { ipv4-address | ipv6-address } [ key key-id ] [ maxpoll interval ] [ minpoll interval ] [ version version-number ] [ burst ]
no peer { ipv4-address | ipv6-address } [ key key-id ] [ maxpoll interval ] [ minpoll interval ] [ version version-number ] [ burst ]

Command Default

A peer is not configured.

Parameters

ipv4-address
Specifies the IPv4 address of the peer providing the clock synchronization.

ipv6-address
Specifies the IPv6 address of the peer providing the clock synchronization.

key key-id
Specifies the authentication key. The value can range from 1 through 65535. By default, no authentication key is configured.

maxpoll interval
Specifies the longest polling interval. The range is from 4 through 17. The default is 10. The interval argument is a power of 2 (4=16, 5=32, 6=64, 7=128, 8=256, 9=512, and so on).

minpoll interval
Specifies the shortest polling interval. The range is from 4 through 17. The default is 6. The interval argument is a power of 2 (4=16, 5=32, 6=64, 7=128, 8=256, 9=512, and so on).

version version-number
Specifies the Network Time Protocol (NTP) version number. Valid values are 3 and 4. The default value is 4.

burst
Sends a burst of packets to the server at each polling interval.

Modes

NTP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

NTP peer mode is intended for configurations where a group of devices operate as mutual backups for each other. If one of the devices loses a reference source, the time values flow from the surviving peers to all the others.

A maximum of eight NTP peers can be configured.
The peer command is not effective if NTP is enabled in client-only mode.

If the peer is a member of a symmetric passive association, configuring the peer command will fail.

The no form of the command disables the software clock to synchronize a peer.

Examples

The following example configures the software clock.

```
device(config)# ntp
device(config-ntp)# peer 10.2.2.2 key 23 maxpoll 15 minpoll 7 version 4 burst
```
**peer disable-fast-failover**

Disables the MCT fast-failover mode.

**Syntax**

```
peer peer-ip disable-fast-failover
no peer peer-ip disable-fast-failover
```

**Command Default**

Fast-failover is configured on the device.

**Parameters**

`peer-ip`

Specifies the IP address of the peer device.

**Modes**

Cluster configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The following failover modes can be configured with MCT:

- Fast-failover (default) - As soon as the ICL interface goes down, the MCT control path between the two peer devices goes down. All the remote MAC addresses are flushed.
- Slow-failover - Even if the ICL interface goes down, the CCP waits for the hold-time before taking the MCT control path between the two peer devices down. Remote MAC addresses are flushed only when the MCT control path between the two peer devices is down.

The `no` form of the command re-enables fast-failover.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to disable fast-failover.

```
device(config)# cluster SX
device(config-cluster-SX)# peer 10.1.1.3 disable-fast-failover
```
peer timers

Configures the keep-alive and hold-time timers for peer devices.

Syntax

peer peer-ip timers keep-alive keep-alive-timer hold-time hold-timer

no peer peer-ip timers keep-alive keep-alive-timer hold-time hold-timer

Command Default

The default value for the keep-alive timer is 10 seconds.
The default value for the hold-time timer is 90 seconds.

Parameters

peer-ip
Specifies the IP address of the cluster peer.

keep-alive keep-alive-timer
Specifies the keep-alive interval in seconds. The value can range from 0 through 21845 seconds.

hold-time hold-timer
Specifies the hold-time interval in seconds. The value can range from 3 through 65535 seconds (or 0 if the keep-
alive timer is set to 0).

Modes

Cluster configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The peer-ip parameter should be in the same subnet as the cluster management interface. The hold-time must be at least three times the keep-alive time.

NOTE
The keep-alive VLAN and keep-alive timers are not related. The keep-alive timer is used by CCP.

The no form of the command sets the timers to the default values.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the peer timers.

device(config)# cluster SX 400
device(config-cluster-SX)# peer 10.1.1.3 timers keep-alive 40 hold-time 120
peer-info

Configures the peer system ID and system key for a single dynamic Link Aggregation Group (LAG).

Syntax

```
peer-info sys-mac mac-address sys-pri number key key number
no peer-info sys-mac mac-address sys-pri number key key number
```

Command Default

The peer information of any one of the ports of a dynamic LAG that forms the first LACP trunk within that dynamic LAG, is considered as the peer information.

Parameters

- **sys-mac mac-address**
  Specifies the system's peer Ethernet MAC address.

- **sys-pri number**
  Specifies the LACP system priority for the system's peer. Valid numbers range from 0 through 65535.

- **key key number**
  Specifies the LACP key value. Valid key numbers range from 1 through 65535.

Modes

LAG configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the peer information configuration for the dynamic LAG.

Examples

The following example configures the peer system with a system priority of 10 and an LACP key value of 10000.

```
device(config)# lag R4-dyn2
device(config-lag-R4-dyn2)# peer-info sys-mac 0000.0000.0003 sys-pri 10 key 10000
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30d</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**phy cable diagnostics tdr**

 Runs the VCT TDR test on the specified port.

**Syntax**

`phy cable-diagnostic tdr stackid/slot/port`

**Parameters**

`stackid/slot/port`

Specifies the interface (port), by device, slot, and port number.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to clear TDR test registers before every TDR cable diagnostic test.

Before executing this command, use the **clear cable-diagnostics tdr** command to clear any previous TDR test results.

Display diagnostic test results using the **show cable-diagnostics tdr stackid/slot/port** command.

**Examples**

The following example clears test registers for the interface and then runs the TDR diagnostic test for port 3 on slot 2 of the first device in the stack.

```
device# clear cable-diagnostics tdr 1/2/3
device# phy cable-diag tdr 1/2/3
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced for ICX 6610, ICX 6430, ICX 6430-C, ICX 6450, and ICX6450-C devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**phy-fifo-depth**

Configures the depth of the transmit and receive FIFOs.

**Syntax**

```
phy-fifo-depth value
no phy-fifo-depth value
```

**Command Default**

The default value is 0.

**Parameters**

`value`

Specifies the setting value. There are 4 settings 0 through 3 with 0 as the default.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

PHY devices on Ruckus devices contain transmit and receive synchronizing FIFOs to adjust for frequency differences between clocks. The `phy-fifo-depth` command allows you to configure the depth of the transmit and receive FIFOs. A higher setting indicates a deeper FIFO.

The default setting works for most connections. However, if the clock differences are greater than the default can handle, CRCs and errors will begin to appear on the ports. Raising the FIFO depth setting adjusts for clock differences.

It is recommend that you disable the port before applying this command, and then re-enable the port. Applying the command while traffic is flowing through the port can cause CRC and other errors for any packets that are passing through the PHY while the command is being applied.

This command can be issued for a single port from interface configuration mode or for multiple ports from MIF configuration mode.

The `no` form of the command removes the depth of the transmit.

**Examples**

The following example configures the FIFO depth for a single port.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/21
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/21)# phy-fifo-depth 2
```

The following example configures the FIFO depth for multiple ports.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/5
device(config-mif-1/1/1-1/1/5)# phy-fifo-depth 1
```
ping

Verifies whether a device can reach another device through the network.

Syntax

```
ping { ip-addr | host-name | vrf vrf-name | ipv6 [ ipv6-addr | host-name | vrf vrf-name ] [ outgoing-interface type number ] } [ source ip-addr ] [ count num ] [ timeout msec ] [ ttl num ] [ size num ] [ quiet ] [ numeric ] [ no-fragment ] [ verify ] [ data 1-to-4-byte-hex ] [ brief [ max-print-per-sec number ] ]
```

Parameters

- `ip-addr` Specifies the IP address of the device to be pinged.
- `host-name` Specifies the host name of the device to be pinged.
- `vrf vrf-name` Specifies the Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance of the device to be pinged.
- `ipv6 ipv6-addr` Specifies the IPv6 address, host name or VRF instance of the device to be pinged.
- `outgoing-interface type number` Specifies an interface over which to verify connectivity.
- `source ip-addr` Specifies an IP address to be used as the origin of the ping packets.
- `count num` Specifies the number of ping packets that the device sends. The value can range from 1 to 4294967296. The default is 1.
- `timeout msec` Specifies the time, in milliseconds for which the device waits for a reply from the pinged device. The value can range from 1 to 4294967296. The default is 5000 (5 seconds).
- `ttl num` Specifies the time to live as a maximum number of hops. The value can range from 1 to 255. The default is 64.
- `size num` Specifies the size of the ICMP data portion of the packet, in bytes. This is the payload and does not include the header. The value can range from 0 to 10000. The default is 16.
- `no-fragment` Turns on the "don't fragment" bit in the IP header of the ping packet. This option is disabled by default.
- `quiet` Hides informational messages such as a summary of the ping parameters sent to the device and instead only displays messages indicating the success or failure of the ping. This option is disabled by default.
- `verify` Verifies that the data in the echo packet (the reply packet) is the same as the data in the echo request (the ping). By default the device does not verify the data.
**data1-to-4-byte-hex**
Specifies a data pattern for the payload instead of the default data pattern, "abcd", in the packet data payload. The pattern repeats itself throughout the ICMP message (payload) portion of the packet.

**brief**
Specifies that the ping test characters are to be displayed. For more information, refer to the Usage Guidelines section.

**max-print-per-sec number**
Specifies the maximum number of target responses that the device can display per second while in brief mode. The value can range from 0 to 2047. The default is 511.

**Modes**
All configuration modes

**Usage Guidelines**
The following ping test characters are supported:

- !—Indicates that a reply was received.
- .—Indicates that the network server timed out while waiting for a reply.
- U—Indicates that a destination unreachable error PDU was received.
- I—Indicates that the user interrupted the ping.

For numeric parameter values, the command does not check that the value you enter is within the allowed range. Instead, if you do exceed the range for a numeric value, the software rounds the value to the nearest valid value.

**NOTE**
If the device is a Layer 2 switch or Layer 3 switch, you can use the host name only if you have already enabled the Domain Name Server (DNS) resolver feature on the device from which you are sending the ping.

**Examples**
The following example checks the connectivity to the device at IP address 10.31.248.12.

```
device> ping 10.31.248.12
Sending 1, 16-byte ICMP Echo to 10.31.248.12, timeout 5000 msec, TTL 64
Type Control-c to abort
Reply from 10.31.248.12 : bytes=16 time=33ms TTL=63
Success rate is 100 percent (1/1), round-trip min/avg/max=33/33/33 ms.
```
poison-local-routes

Configures the device to avoid routing loops by advertising local RIP or RIPng routes with a cost of 16 (infinite or unreachable) when these routes go down.

Syntax

poison-local-routes

no poison-local-routes

Command Default

By default, RIP or RIPng routers add a cost of 1 to RIP or RIPng routes advertised to neighbors.

Modes

RIP router configuration mode or RIPng router configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use the no form of the poison-local-routes command to disable these poison route updates for local routes that go down.

Examples

The following example configures the RIP router to trigger an update to advertise local RIP routes as unreachable when they go down.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)# poison-local-routes

The following example configures the RIPng router to trigger an update when local routes go down to advertise them as unreachable.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router rip
device(config-ripng-router)# poison-local-routes
poison-reverse

Enables poison reverse loop prevention, either globally or on an individual interface, by assigning an "unreachable" cost to a route before advertising it on the interface where the route was learned. The global command can be used for RIP or RIPng routes.

Syntax

- poison-reverse
- ip rip poison-reverse
- no poison-reverse
- no ip rip poison-reverse

Command Default

By default, split horizon loop prevention is in effect. Split horizon does not advertise a route on the same interface as the one on which the device learned the route.

Modes

RIP router configuration mode, RIPng router configuration mode, or interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables poison reverse loop prevention.

Either poison reverse or split horizon loop prevention is always in effect on an interface enabled for RIP. When poison reverse is disabled, split horizon loop prevention is applied.

Examples

The following command enables poison reverse loop prevention for RIP on a device.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)# poison-reverse

The following example disables poison reverse and re-asserts split horizon loop prevention for RIP on the device.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)# no poison-reverse

The following example enables poison reverse for RIP routes on Ethernet interface 1/2/3.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/3
device(config-if-e10000-1/2/3)# ip rip poison-reverse
The following example enables poison reverse for RIPng on a device.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router rip
device(config-ripng-router)# poison-reverse
port security

Enters port security configuration mode.

Syntax

    port security

Modes

    Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

    Use the enable command to enable port security.

Examples

    The following example shows how to enter port security configuration mode.

        device(config)# port security
        device(config-port-security)#
port-down-authenticated-mac-cleanup

Enables forced reauthentication of the hosts if all the ports on the device go down.

Syntax

port-down-authenticated-mac-cleanup
no port-down-authenticated-mac-cleanup

Command Default

Forced reauthentication of hosts is enabled.

Modes

Web Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When the command is enabled, the device checks the link state of all ports that are members of the Web Authentication VLAN. If the state of all the ports is down, then the device forces all authenticated hosts to reauthenticate. However, hosts that were authenticated using the add mac command will remain authenticated; they are not affected by the port-down-authenticated-mac-cleanup command.

The no form of the command removes forced reauthentication of the hosts.

Examples

The following example enables forced reauthentication of all hosts when all the ports are down.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# port-down-authenticated-mac-cleanup
**port-name**

Configures the names of individual ports or a group of ports.

**Syntax**

```
port-name text
no port-name text
```

**Command Default**

A port name is not configured.

**Parameters**

- `text`
  
  Configures the name of the port or the name of a range of ports. The name is an alphanumeric string and can be up to 255 characters long.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can assign a port name to physical ports, virtual interfaces, and loopback interfaces. The port name can contain blank spaces. The port name can also contain special characters, but the percentage character (%) is dropped if it is the last character in the port name.

The `no` form of the command removes the assigned port name.

**Examples**

The following example assigns a name to a port.

```bash
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# port-name Marsha
```

The following example assigns a name to a range of ports.

```bash
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/10
device(config-mif-1/1/1-1/1/10)# port-name connected-to-the-nearest-device
```

The following example assigns a name to multiple ports.

```bash
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/1/5 ethernet 1/1/7
device(config-mif-1/1/1,1/1/5,1/1/7)# port-name connected-to-the-nearest-device
```
**port-name (LAG)**

Assigns a port name to an individual port in a LAG.

**Syntax**

```
port-name name ethernet stackid/slot/port
no port-name name ethernet stackid/slot/port
```

**Command Default**

A port name is not assigned to an individual port within a LAG.

**Parameters**

- `name` Specifies the name of an individual port in a LAG. The name can be up to 255 characters in length.
- `ethernet stackid/slot/port` Specifies the Ethernet port to which the name must be assigned.

**Modes**

LAG configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When creating a port name in a LAG, you can use all uppercase or lowercase characters, as well as digits. Special characters (such as $, %, -, @, _, I, (, }, ^, and &) are valid. You can use spaces in the port name as long as you enclose the name in double quotation marks. For example, to specify a port name that contains spaces, enter a string similar to the following example: "a long and lengthy port name".

**NOTE**

A port name with spaces must be enclosed within double quotation marks.

The no form of the command removes the name assigned to the individual port.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to assign a name to a port in a LAG.

```
device(config)# lag "test" dynamic id 1
device(config-lag-test)# ports ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/3
device(config-lag-test)# port-name "lag1" ethernet 1/1/1
```
port-statistics-reset-timestamp enable

Enables the display of the elapsed timestamp information in the output of the `show statistics` command.

Syntax

```
port-statistics-reset-timestamp enable
no port-statistics-reset-timestamp enable
```

Command Default

The elapsed time after the recent reset of the port statistics counters is not displayed in the `show statistics` command output.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The elapsed time is calculated as the time between the most recent reset of the port statistics counters and the time when the `show statistics` command is executed.

The `port-statistics-reset-timestamp enable` command enables the display of the elapsed timestamp information for all the ports in the output of the `show statistics` command.

The `no` form of the command removes the display of the elapsed time after the most recent reset of the port statistics counters in the `show statistics` command output.

Examples

The following example enables the display of the elapsed time between the most recent reset of the port statistics counters and the time when the `show statistics` command is executed.

```
device (config)# port-statistics-reset-timestamp enable
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ports

Adds ports in a LAG.

Syntax

```
ports ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port]
no ports ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port]
```

Command Default

No ports are added to the LAG.

Parameters

- **ethernet stackid/slot/port**
  Adds an Ethernet interface to a LAG.
- **to stackid/slot/port**
  Adds a range of Ethernet interfaces to the LAG.

Modes

LAG configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

A static or dynamic LAG can have 1 to 8 or 1 to 16 ports (depending on the device you are using) of the same type and speed that are on any interface module within the Ruckus chassis. A keep-alive LAG consists of only one port. Ports can be added to an undeployed LAG or to a currently deployed LAG. If removal of a port will result in the trunk threshold value becoming greater than the number of ports in the LAG, the port deletion will be rejected. When you remove a port from a deployed LAG, the port is disabled automatically.

The **no** form of the command removes the ports from a LAG.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a static LAG with two ports.

```
device(config)# lag blue static id 1
device(config-lag-blue)# ports ethernet 1/3/1 ethernet 1/3/2
```

The following example adds a range of ports to the LAG.

```
device(config)# lag blue static
device(config-lag-blue)# ports ethernet 1/3/1 to 1/3/4
```
The following example adds a range of ports from one interface module and an individual port from another interface module to the LAG.

device(config)# lag blue static
device(config-lag-blue)# ports ethernet 1/3/1 to 1/3/4 ethernet 1/2/2
**pre-shared-key**

Configures the pre-shared MACsec key on the interface.

**Syntax**

```
pre-shared-key key-id key-name hex-string
no pre-shared-key key-id key-name hex-string
```

**Command Default**

No pre-shared MACsec key is configured on the interface.

**Parameters**

- **key-id**
  
  Specifies the 32 hexadecimal value used as the Connectivity Association Key (CAK).

- **key-name** *hex-string*
  
  Specifies the name for the CAK key. Use from 2 through 64 hexadecimal characters to define the key name.

**Modes**

- `dot1x-mka` interface mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command removes the pre-shared key from the interface.

MACsec commands are supported only on the ICX 7450.

The pre-shared key is required for communications between MACsec peers.

**Examples**

The following example configures MKA group test1 and assigns the MACsec pre-shared key with a name beginning with 96437a93 and with the value shown, to port 2, slot 3 on the first device in the stack.

```bash
device(config)#dot1x-mka-enable
device(config-dot1x-mka)# mka-cfg-group test1
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# key-server-priority 5
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# macsec cipher-suite gcm-aes-128
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# macsec confidentiality-offset 30
device(config-dot1x-mka-group-test1)# exit
device(config-dot1x-mka)# enable-mka ethernet 1/3/2
device(config-dot1x-mka-1/3/2)# mka-group test1
device(config-dot1x-mka-1/3/2)# pre-shared-key 135bd758b0ee5c11c55ff6ab19fdbc199 key-name 96437a93ccf10d9dfe347846c6be52c7d
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added on the ICX 7450 device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**prefix-list**

Associates an IPv6 prefix list with a Router Advertisement (RA) guard policy.

**Syntax**

```
prefix-list name
```

```
no prefix-list name
```

**Parameters**

`name`

Specifies the name of the IPv6 prefix list to associate with the RA guard policy.

**Modes**

RA guard policy configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command associates an IPv6 prefix list with an RA guard policy so that only the RAs that have the given prefix are forwarded. You must provide the name of an IPv6 prefix list already configured using the `ipv6 prefix-list` command. For more information on configuring an IPv6 prefix list using the `ipv6 prefix-list` command, see the *FastIron Ethernet Switch Layer 3 Routing Configuration Guide*.

Only one prefix list can be associated with an RA guard policy. If the command is configured twice with different prefix lists, the latest configured prefix list is associated with the RA guard policy.

**Examples**

The following example associates an IPv6 prefix list with an RA guard policy:

```
device(config)# ipv6 prefix-list raguard-prefix1
device(config)# ipv6 raguard policy p1
device(config-ipv6-RAG-policy p1)# prefix-list raguard-prefix1
```

**Related Commands**

`neighbor prefix-list`

`neighbor prefix-list`

`neighbor prefix-list`
prefix-list (RIP)

Applies a pre-configured prefix list to permit or deny RIP routes globally.

Syntax

```
prefix-list name { in | out }
no prefix-list name { in | out }
ip rip prefix-list name { in | out }
no ip rip prefix-list name { in | out }
```

Parameters

- **name**
  
  Specifies the pre-configured prefix list to be applied.

- **in**
  
  Applies the specified prefix list to routes the device learns from its neighbors.

- **out**
  
  Applies the specified prefix list to routes the device advertises to its neighbors.

Modes

RIP router configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the prefix filter.

Prefix lists must be configured with the **ip prefix-list** command before they are applied.

The **ip rip prefix-list** command can be used to apply a prefix list at the interface level.

Examples

The following command globally applies the prefix list named list1 to routes that the RIP router learns from its neighbors.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)# prefix-list list1 in
```

The following command applies the prefix list named test1 to RIP routes advertised on Ethernet interface 1/1/2.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/2
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/2)# ip rip prefix-list test1 out
```
preforwarding-time

Configures the preforwarding time interval, the time a port will remain in the preforwarding state before changing to the forwarding state.

Syntax

```
preforwarding-time  milliseconds
no preforwarding-time  milliseconds
```

Command Default

The default preforwarding time interval is 300 milliseconds.

Parameters

```
milliseconds
```

The preforwarding time interval in milliseconds. The range is from 200 through 30000 milliseconds.

Modes

MRP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The preforwarding time interval must be at least twice the value of the hello time or a multiple of the hello time.

When MRP is enabled, all ports begin in the preforwarding state.

An interface changes from the preforwarding state to the forwarding state when the port preforwarding time expires. This occurs if the port does not receive a Ring Health Packet (RHP) from the master, or if the forwarding bit in the RHPs received by the port is off (indicating a break in the ring). The port heals the ring by changing its state to forwarding. If a member port in the preforwarding state does not receive an RHP within the preforwarding time, the port assumes that a topology change has occurred and changes to the forwarding state.

The secondary port on the master node changes to the blocking state if it receives an RHP, but changes to the forwarding state if the port does not receive an RHP before the preforwarding time expires. A member node preforwarding interface also changes from preforwarding to forwarding if it receives an RHP whose forwarding bit is on.

If Unidirectional Link Detection (UDLD) is also enabled on the device, Ruckus recommends that you set the MRP preforwarding time slightly higher than the default of 300 ms; for example, to 400 or 500 ms.

The no form of the command sets the preforwarding time interval to the default.
Examples

The following example shows how to configure the preforwarding time to 400 milliseconds.

device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# metro-ring 1
device(config-vlan-2-mrp-1)# preforwarding-time 400
**prf**

Configures a pseudorandom function (PRF) for an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) proposal.

**Syntax**

```
prf { sha256 | sha384 }
no prf { sha256 | sha384 }
```

**Command Default**

The default algorithm is SHA-384.

**Parameters**

- **sha256**
  
  Specifies SHA-2 family 256-bit (HMAC variant) as the hash algorithm.

- **sha384**
  
  Specifies SHA-2 family 384-bit (HMAC variant) as the hash algorithm.

**Modes**

IKEv2 proposal configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This hash algorithm is used to generate key material during IKEv2 SA negotiations.

Both algorithms may be configured for an IKEv2 proposal.

When only one PRF algorithm is configured for an IKEv2 proposal, removing it restores the default configuration.

The **no** form of the command removes the specified PRF algorithm configuration.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure SHA-256 as the hash algorithm for an IKEv2 proposal named ikev2_prop.

```
device(config)# ikev2 proposal ikev2_prop
device(config-ikev2-proposal-ikev2_prop)# prf sha256
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
priority

Configures a priority value for the device. This value is used along with other factors to determine controller election if a stack failover or merge occurs.

Syntax

priority num

no priority

Command Default

The priority value for the active controller and standby device is 128.

Parameters

num

Possible values are 0 to 255. Lower values assign a lower priority to the device, and higher values assign a higher priority to the device.

Modes

Stack unit configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command restores the default priority value to the device (128). You do not have to specify the default value when using the no form.

A unit that has a relatively high priority value is more likely to be elected to be the active controller.

When you change the priority value assigned to a stack unit, the value takes effect immediately but does not affect the active controller until the next reset.

When the active and standby controller have the same priority value, other factors affect controller election, such as uptime and number of members controlled.

Examples

The following example assigns a priority value of 130 to stack unit 1.

device(Config)# stack unit 1
device(Config-unit-1)# priority 130

History

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.01</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**priority-flow-control**

Enables priority flow control (PFC) on a priority group.

**Syntax**

```
priority-flow-control priority-group-number
no priority-flow-control priority-group-number
```

**Command Default**

PFC is globally disabled

**Parameters**

- `priority-group-number`
  Specifies a priority group. The range is 0-3.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command is supported only on Ruckus ICX 7250, ICX 7450, and ICX 7750 devices. This command is not supported on the Ruckus ICX 7150.

- The `no` form of this command restores the default flow-control settings.
- To enable global PFC, symmetrical-flow-control must be disabled.
- You must enable PFC globally before you configure it for priority groups.
- Enabling PFC on a priority group enables PFC on all the ports.
- PFC and 802.3x flow control are mutually exclusive. Configuring the `priority-flow-control` command disables 802.3x in both transmit and receive directions.
- PFC is not supported for ports across stack units on ICX 7750 devices.
- PFC is not supported on ICX 7450 devices.

**Examples**

The following example enables PFC for a priority group:

```
Device(config)# priority-flow-control enable
Device(config)# priority-flow-control 2
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20</td>
<td>This command was modified. Specifying a priority group no longer enables PFC on all ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.60</td>
<td>Added a usage guideline concerning the support of this command and that this command is not supported on the Ruckus ICX 7150.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
priority-flow-control enable

Enables priority flow control (PFC) globally or on an individual port.

Syntax

    priority-flow-control enable
    no priority-flow-control enable

Command Default

PFC is disabled (globally and on all ports).

Modes

Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only on Ruckus ICX 7250, ICX 7450, and ICX 7750 devices. This command is not supported on the Ruckus ICX 7150.

In global configuration mode, the no form of this command restores the default flow-control settings. In interface configuration mode, the no form of the command disables PFC on the interface.

To enable global PFC, symmetrical-flow-control must be disabled.

You must enable PFC globally before you configure it for priority groups.

In global configuration mode, configuring the priority-flow-control enable command enables PFC globally; in interface configuration mode, configuring it enables PFC on a port. You can configure the priority-flow-control enable command in interface configuration mode to enable both PFC transmit and receive, that means PFC is both honored and generated. PFC must be enabled on at least one priority group before you can configure the priority-flow-control enable command on an interface.

Priority flow control and 802.3x flow control are mutually exclusive; therefore, configuring the priority-flow-control enable command disables 802.3x in both transmit and receive directions.

Examples

The following example enables PFC globally.

Device(config)# priority-flow-control enable

The following example enables PFC on an interface.

Device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# priority-flow-control enable
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20</td>
<td>This command was modified to add enabling PFC on a port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.60</td>
<td>Added a usage guideline concerning the support of this command and that this command is not supported on the Ruckus ICX 7150.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**privilege**

Configures the management privilege access level of a command.

**Syntax**

```
privilege command-mode level privilege-level command-string
no privilege command-mode level privilege-level command-string
```

**Parameters**

- **command-mode**
  - Specifies the command mode of the command for which you are enhancing the privilege access level. Enter `?` to see which interface subtypes are available.

- **level privilege-level**
  - Specifies the number of the management privilege level you are augmenting. Valid values are 0 for Super User level (full read-write access), 4 for Port Configuration level, and 5 for Read Only level.

- **command-string**
  - Specifies the command you want to allow with the specified privilege level to enter. Enter `?` at the command prompt of a CLI level to display the list of commands at that level.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

Each management privilege level provides access to specific areas of the CLI by default. You can grant additional access to a privilege level on an individual command basis. To grant the additional access, you specify the privilege level you are enhancing, the CLI level that contains the command, and the individual command.

Super User management privilege level provides access to all commands and displays. Port Configuration management privilege level gives access to the User EXEC level, Privileged EXEC level, the port-specific parts of the CONFIG level, and all interface configuration levels. Read Only management privilege level gives access to the User EXEC and Privileged EXEC levels.

**NOTE**

This command applies only to management privilege levels on the CLI.

The `no` form of the command removes the configurations and resets to default.
Examples

The following example shows how to enhance the Port Configuration privilege level so users also can enter IP commands at the global CONFIG level.

All users with Port Configuration privileges will have the enhanced access. Executing this command will enable users who log in with valid Port Configuration level user names and passwords to execute commands that start with "ip" at the global configuration level.

device(config)# privilege configure 4 ip
profile-config

Configures the port buffer, queue buffer, port descriptor, and queue descriptor for a port.

Syntax

```
profile-config { port-buffers buffer-number | port-descriptors descriptor-number | port-type { 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 } | queue-buffers egress-queue-number buffer-number | queue-descriptors egress-queue-number descriptor-number }

no profile-config { port-buffers buffer-number | port-descriptors descriptor-number | port-type { 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 } | queue-buffers egress-queue-number buffer-number | queue-descriptors egress-queue-number descriptor-number }
```

Command Default

The default port type is set to 1 Gbps.
The default buffers and descriptors are set according to the port type.

Parameters

- **port-buffers buffer-number**
  
  Configures the maximum buffer limit for the port.

- **port-descriptors descriptor-number**
  
  Configures the maximum descriptor limit for the port.

- **port-type**
  
  The port type for the user-configurable buffer profile.

  - 0
    
    Specifies the port type as 1 Gbps, 10 Gbps, or 40 Gbps.

  - 1
    
    Specifies the port type as 1 Gbps.

  - 2
    
    Specifies the port type as 10 Gbps.

  - 3
    
    Specifies the port type as 40 Gbps.

- **queue-buffers**
  
  Configures the maximum buffer limit for the queues.

  - **egress-queue-number**
    
    Specifies the egress queue number (0 through 7).

  
  - **buffer-number**
    
    Specifies the buffer number.

- **queue-descriptors**
  
  Configures the maximum descriptor limit for the queues.

  - **descriptor-number**
    
    Specifies the descriptor number.
**Modes**

Buffer profile configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

To configure a user-configurable profile for 10 Gbps ports, the 10 Gbps port type must be explicitly provided by the `port-type` option. Modifications to buffers and descriptors of a port and its queues take effect dynamically.

When the profile type is configured as all 1 Gbps, 10 Gbps, and 40 Gbps ports, the default buffers and descriptors will be set according to the port type; that is, all 1 Gbps ports use 1 Gbps defaults and 10 Gbps ports use 10 Gbps defaults. If you configure a port and its queue with egress buffer and descriptor limits, then the configured limits are used for both 1 Gbps and 10 Gbps ports.

Port type modification resets the profile to its default value. All the port and queue buffers and descriptors will be set to either 1 Gbps or 10 Gbps defaults as per the configuration, which means all the user configurations for the port and its queues will be lost.

**NOTE**

Port type modifications on an active profile are not allowed.

The `no` form of the command with the `port-type` option sets the profile port type to 1 Gbps.

**Examples**

The following example sets the port type to 10 Gbps.

```
device(config)# qd-buffer-profile 1
device(qd-profile-1)# profile-config port-type 3
```

The following example configures the port buffers.

```
device(config)# qd-buffer-profile 1
device(qd-profile-profile1)# profile-config port-buffers 8000
```

The following example configures the port descriptors.

```
device(config)# qd-buffer-profile 1
device(qd-profile-profile1)# profile-config port-descriptors 8000
```

The following example configures the queue buffer.

```
device(config)# qd-buffer-profile 1
device(qd-profile-profile1)# profile-config queue-buffers 2 600
```

The following example configures the queue descriptors.

```
device(config)# qd-buffer-profile 1
device(qd-profile-profile1)# profile-config queue-descriptors 2 600
```
proposal (IKEv2)

Configures an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) proposal for an IKEv2 policy.

Syntax

    proposal name
    no proposal name

Command Default

The default IKEv2 proposal (def-ike-prop) is configured for an IKEv2 policy.

Parameters

    name

    Specifies the name of an IKEv2 proposal.

Modes

IKEv2 policy configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

At least one IKEv2 proposal must be configured for an IKEv2 policy.
Multiple IKEv2 proposals may be configured for an IKEv2 policy.
When only one IKEv2 proposal is configured for an IKEv2 policy, removing it restores the default configuration.
The no form of the command removes the specified IKEv2 proposal from the IKEv2 policy configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an IKEv2 proposal named ikev2_proposal1 for an IKEv2 policy named ikev2_policy1.

    device# configure terminal
device(config)# ikev2 policy ikev2_policy1
device(config-ike-policy-ikev2_policy1)# proposal ikev2_proposal1

History

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
proposal (IPsec)

Configures an IP security (IPsec) proposal for an IPsec profile.

Syntax

```
proposal name
no proposal name
```

Command Default

The default IPsec proposal (def-ipsec-prop) is configured for an IPsec profile.

Parameters

```
name
```

Specifies the name of an IPsec proposal.

Modes

IPsec profile configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Multiple IPsec proposals may be configured for an IPsec profile.

When only one IPsec proposal is configured for an IPsec profile, removing it restores the default configuration.

The no form of the command removes the specified IPsec proposal from the IPsec profile configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an IPsec proposal named ipsec_proposal1 for an IPsec profile named ipsec_profile1.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipsec profile ipsec_profile1
device(config-ipsec-profile-ipsec_profile1)# proposal ipsec_proposal1
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
protected

Configures VRF traffic protection for an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) profile.

Syntax

protected vrf

no protected vrf

Parameters

vrf

Specifies the name of the VRF to be protected.

Modes

IKEv2 profile configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When the tunnel VRF and the protected VRF do not match, an IKEv2 session is not initiated.

The no form of the command removes the specified VRF traffic protection configuration for the IKEv2 profile.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an IKEv2 profile named test to protect traffic for a VRF named red.

device(config)# ikev2 profile test
device(config-ikev2-profile-test)# protected red

History

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**protected-port**

Configures a port as protected, restricting communication among such ports at the system level, providing isolation to end hosts.

**Syntax**

```
protected-port
no protected-port
```

**Command Default**

Protected port is not enabled.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of this command to disable the protected port feature.

The following configurations are supported with the protected port feature:

- Port MAC security
- 802.1x security
- DHCP snooping
- Control protocols
- Aggregated ports (LAGs)

The following should not be configured as protected ports:

- Uplink ports
- DHCP server ports
- ARP inspection trusted ports
- DHCP snooping trusted ports
- Ports on an active xSTP path in a device
- IGMP/MLD snooping router ports
- IGMP/MLD source ports

In addition, it is recommended that multiple ports (MIF) mode be configured.

The following features are not supported on protected ports:

- Layer 3 interfaces (IP addresses are not supported)
- Mirror or monitor ports
- Private VLAN (PVLAN)
- PVLAN extension to protected-port switches
Virtual Ethernet (VE) and group VE interfaces
- Loopback interfaces
- Management interfaces
- OpenFlow ports
- SPX provider edge (PE) ports
- SPX ZTP-enabled ports
- Multi-Chassis Trunk (MCT)

Examples

The following example enables protected port on a single interface.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# protected-port

The following example enables protected port on multiple ports in MIF mode.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 2/1/1 ethernet 3/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-2/1/1,3/1/1)# protected-port

The following example disables protected port for the previous example.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 2/1/1 ethernet 3/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-2/1/1,3/1/1)# no protected-port

History

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
prune-timer

Configures the time a PIM device maintains a prune state for a forwarding entry.

Syntax

```
prune-timer seconds
no prune-timer seconds
```

Command Default

The prune time is 180 seconds.

Parameters

```
seconds
```

Specifies the interval in seconds. The range is 60 through 3600 seconds. The default is 180 seconds.

Modes

PIM router configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default prune time, 180 seconds.

The first received multicast interface is forwarded to all other PIM interfaces on the device. If there is no presence of groups on that interface, the leaf node sends a prune message upstream and stores a prune state. This prune state travels up the tree and installs a prune state. A prune state is maintained until the prune timer expires or a graft message is received for the forwarding entry.

Examples

This example configures a PIM prune timer to 90 seconds.

```
Device(config)# router pim
Device(config-pim-router)# prune-timer 90
```
prune-wait

Configures the time a PIM device waits before stopping traffic to neighbor devices that do not want the traffic.

Syntax

```
prune-wait seconds
no prune-wait
```

Command Default

The prune wait time is 3 seconds.

Parameters

```
seconds
```

Specifies the wait time in seconds. The range is 0 through 30 seconds. The default is 3 seconds.

Modes

PIM router configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

A smaller prune wait value reduces flooding of unwanted traffic. A prune wait value of 0 causes the PIM device to stop traffic immediately upon receiving a prune message.

If there are two or more neighbors on the physical port, you should not configure the `prune-wait` command because one neighbor may send a prune message while the other sends a join message at the same time, or within less than 3 seconds.

The `no` form of this command restores the default prune wait time of 3 seconds.

Examples

This example configures the prune wait time to 0 seconds.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# prune-wait 0
```
pvlan mapping

Identifies the other PVLANs for which the VLAN is the primary.

Syntax

```
pvlan mapping vlan-id [ ethernet stackid/slot/port | lag decimal ]
no pvlan mapping vlan-id [ ethernet stackid/slot/port | lag decimal ]
```

Command Default

PVLAN mapping is not configured.

Parameters

- **vlan-id**
  Specifies the other configured PVLAN.

- **ethernet stackid/slot/port**
  Specifies the primary VLAN Ethernet interface to which you are mapping all the ports in the other PVLAN (the one specified by `vlan-id`).

- **lag decimal**
  Specifies the primary VLAN LAG virtual interface to which you are mapping all the ports in the other PVLAN (the one specified by `vlan-id`).

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The command also specifies the primary VLAN ports to which you are mapping the other secondary VLANs. A primary VLAN can have multiple ports. All these ports are active, but the ports that will be used depends on the PVLAN mappings. Also, secondary VLANs (isolated and community VLANs) can be mapped to one primary VLAN port.

The no form of the command disables the PVLAN mapping.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure PVLAN mapping on an Ethernet interface.

```
device(config)# vlan 7
device(config-vlan-7)# untagged ethernet 1/3/2
device(config-vlan-7)# pvlan type primary
device(config-vlan-7)# pvlan mapping 901 ethernet 1/3/2
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to support LAG ID options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**pvlan pvlan-trunk**

Identifies the inter-switch link (ISL) for the PVLAN.

**Syntax**

```
pvlan pvlan-trunk num ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port | ethernet unit/slot/port ]...
```

```
no pvlan pvlan-trunk num ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port | ethernet unit/slot/port ]
```

```
pvlan pvlan-trunk num lag decimal [ to decimal | lag decimal to decimal | lag decimal ]...
```

```
no pvlan pvlan-trunk num lag decimal [ to decimal | lag decimal to decimal | lag decimal ]...
```

**Command Default**

The inter-switch link for the primary VLAN is not configured.

**Parameters**

- **num**
  - Specifies the VLAN ID.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Configures an Ethernet interface as the ISL.

- **to unit/slot/port**
  - Configures a range of Ethernet interfaces as the ISLs.

- **lag decimal**
  - Configures a LAG virtual interface as the ISL.

- **to decimal**
  - Configures a set of LAG virtual interfaces as the ISLs.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

As with regular VLANs, PVLANs can span multiple switches. The PVLAN is treated like any other VLAN by the PVLAN-trunk ports. The PVLAN-trunk port is added to both the primary and the secondary VLANs as a tagged member through the `pvlan-trunk` command.

The `no` command deletes the ISL for the primary VLAN.
**Examples**

The following example shows on Ethernet interfaces how to identify the ISL in the PVLAN.

```plaintext
device(config)# vlan 100
device(config-vlan-100)# tagged ethernet 1/1/10 to 1/1/11
device(config-vlan-100)# untagged ethernet 1/1/4
device(config-vlan-100)# pvlan type primary
device(config-vlan-100)# pvlan mapping 101 ethernet 1/1/4
device(config-vlan-100)# pvlan mapping 102 ethernet 1/1/4
device(config-vlan-100)# pvlan pvlan-trunk 101 ethernet 1/1/10 to 1/1/11
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to support the LAG ID option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pvlan type

Configures the PVLAN as a primary, isolated, or community PVLAN.

Syntax

```
pvlan type { community | isolated | primary }
no pvlan type { community | isolated | primary }
```

Command Default

The PVLAN type is not configured.

Parameters

- **community**
  - Creates a community PVLAN.
- **isolated**
  - Creates an isolated PVLAN.
- **primary**
  - Creates a primary PVLAN.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The command configures the following PVLAN types:

- Community - Broadcasts and unknown unicasts received on community ports are sent to the primary port and also are flooded to the other ports in the community VLAN.
- Isolated - Broadcasts and unknown unicasts received on isolated ports are sent only to the primary port. They are not flooded to other ports in the isolated VLAN
- Primary - The primary PVLAN ports are "promiscuous". They can communicate with all the isolated PVLAN ports and community PVLAN ports in the isolated and community VLANs that are mapped to the promiscuous port.

For the primary VLAN, map the other PVLANs to the ports in the primary VLAN. VLAN identifiers configured as part of a PVLAN (primary, isolated, or community) should be consistent across the switched network. The same VLAN identifiers cannot be configured as a normal VLAN or a part of any other PVLAN.

LAG ports are not allowed as member ports of an isolated VLAN or community VLAN.

The no form of the command disables the PVLAN type.
Examples

The following example shows how to configure the community PVLAN.

device(config)# vlan 901
device(config-vlan-901)# untagged ethernet 1/3/5 to 1/3/6
device(config-vlan-901)# pvlan type community

The following example shows how to configure a primary PVLAN.

device(config)# vlan 7
device(config-vlan-7)# untagged ethernet 1/3/2
device(config-vlan-7)# pvlan type primary

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was modified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**pvst-mode**

Enables Per-VLAN Spanning Tree Plus (PVST+) support on a port immediately.

**Syntax**

```text
pvst-mode
no pvst-mode
```

**Command Default**

PVST+ support is automatically enabled when the port receives a PVST BPDU.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command cannot be executed concurrently with the `pvstplus-protect` command.

If you disable PVST+ support, the software still automatically enables PVST+ support if the port receives a BPDU with the PVST+ format.

The `no` form of the command disables the PVST+ support.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to enable the PVST+ mode.

```text
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# pvst-mode
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30mb</td>
<td>The <code>pvstplus-protect</code> command restriction was added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pvstplus-protect

Prevents flooding and resulting port blocking on an interface when a Per-VLAN Spanning Tree Plus (PVST+) packet is received on a port configured for Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP), blocking the PVST+ Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) and marking the port as ERR-DISABLED.

Syntax

```
pvstplus-protect
no pvstplus-protect
```

Command Default

PVST+ Protect is disabled.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command cannot be executed concurrently with the `pvst-mode` command.

When you use the `pvstplus-protect` command, you must also use the global `errdisable recovery pvstplus-protect` command to enable ports to recovery from the error-disabled state.

The `no` form of the command disables PVST+ Protect.

Examples

The following example enables PVST+ Protect on a single port.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-1/1/1)# pvstplus-protect
```

The following example enables PVST+ Protect on a range of ports.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/4
device(config-mif-1/1/1-1/1/4)# pvstplus-protect
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30mb</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
qd-buffer

Configures the port buffers.

Syntax

qd-buffer device-num buffer-profile queue-depth [ priority-queue ]
no qd-buffer device-num buffer-profile queue-depth [ priority-queue ]

Command Default

Port buffers are not configured.

Parameters

device-num
Specifications the device in the stacking unit. The device number starts from 1.

buffer-profile
Specifications the buffer profile: 1 for 1-Gbps ports, 2 for 10-Gbps ports, and 3 for VoIP ports.

queue-depth
Specifications the number of buffers to allocate.

priority-queue
Specifications the queue of the port. The range is from 0 through 7.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The minimum limit for port buffers is 16. The maximum limit for the port buffer depends on the hardware device.
The no form of the command deletes the port buffers.

Examples

The following example configures the port buffers.

device(config)# qd-buffer 1 2 76

The following example configures the queue buffers.

device(config)# qd-buffer 1 2 76 2
**qd-descriptor**

Configures the allowable port descriptors.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
qd-descriptor device-num buffer-profile num-of-descriptors [priority-queue]
no qd-descriptor device-num buffer-profile num-of-descriptors [priority-queue]
```

**Command Default**

Port descriptors are not configured.

**Parameters**

- `device-num`:
  Specifies the device in the stacking unit. The device number starts from 0.
- `buffer-profile`:
  Specifies the buffer profile. 1 for 1-Gbps ports and 2 for 10-Gbps ports.
- `num-of-descriptors`:
  Specifies the number of descriptors to allocate.
- `priority-queue`:
  Specifies the queue of the port. The range is from 0 through 7.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Port descriptors set the limit for the ports. The minimum limit for port descriptors is 16. The maximum limit of the port descriptors depends on the hardware device. The minimum limit for queue descriptors is 16. The system default queue descriptors are different for different platforms.

The **no** form of the command deletes the port descriptors.

**Examples**

The following example configures the port descriptors.

```plaintext
device(config)# qd-descriptor 1 2 76
```

The following example configures the queue descriptors.

```plaintext
device(config)# qd-descriptor 1 2 76 2
```
qos egress-buffer-profile port-share-level

Configures an egress buffer profile for the share port level.

Syntax

qos egress-buffer-profile user-profile-name port-share-level level

no qos egress-buffer-profile user-profile-name port-share-level level

Command Default

The default egress buffer profile level is level4-1/9 for 1/9 of the buffers in buffer memory.

Parameters

user-profile-name

Specifies the name of the egress buffer profile to be configured.

level

Specifies the number of buffers that can be used in the buffer memory. The following levels are supported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Sharing-pool buffers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
<td>1/16 of the buffers in buffer memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level4-1/9</td>
<td>1/9 of the buffers in buffer memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level5-1/5</td>
<td>1/5 of the buffers in buffer memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level6-1/3</td>
<td>1/3 of the buffers in buffer memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level7-1/2</td>
<td>1/2 of the buffers in buffer memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level8-2/3</td>
<td>2/3 of the buffers in buffer memory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only on the Ruckus ICX 7150.

After creating the profile, you can attach it to one or more ports.

The no form of this command resets the egress buffer profile level to its default value of level4-1/9 for 1/9 of the buffers in the buffer memory.

You must use the no egress-buffer-profile command to detach a profile from any ports that are using it before you can configure the no qos egress-buffer-profile command to delete it.
Examples

The following example creates an egress buffer profile named egress2 with a maximum of 1/16 of the buffers in buffer memory.

device(config)# qos egress-buffer-profile egress2 port-share-level level3-1/16

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.60</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**qos egress-buffer-profile queue-share-level**

Configures an egress buffer profile for the share queue level.

**Syntax**

```
qos egress-buffer-profile user-profile-name queue-share-level level queue-number
no qos egress-buffer-profile user-profile-name queue-share-level level queue-number
```

**Command Default**

The default share level for an egress buffer profile is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue</th>
<th>Share level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>level4-1/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The level4-1/9 share level for queue 0 uses 1/9 of the buffers in the sharing pool. The level3-1/16 share level for queue 1 through 7 uses 1/16 of the buffers in the sharing pool for each queue.

**Parameters**

- **user-profile-name**
  Specifies the name of the egress buffer profile to be configured.

- **queue-share-level level**
  Specifies the number of buffers that can be used in a sharing pool. Eight levels are supported.

- **queue-number**
  Specifies the queue to apply the buffer limit to. There are eight hardware queues per port.

**Modes**

- **Global configuration mode**

**Usage Guidelines**

This command is supported only on Ruckus ICX 7250, ICX 7450, and ICX 7750 devices. This command is not supported on the Ruckus ICX 7150.

The **no** form of this command deletes the egress buffer profile.
You can attach an egress buffer profile to a port.

You must configure the `no egress-buffer-profile` command to detach a profile from any ports that are using it before you can configure the `no qos egress-buffer-profile` command to delete it.

The higher the sharing level, the better the port absorb micro-burst. However, higher-sharing levels of 7 and 8 may compromise QoS functions and create uneven distribution of traffic during periods of congestion.

The following eight queue-share levels are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Sharing-pool buffers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>level1-1/64</td>
<td>1/64 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level2-1/32</td>
<td>1/32 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
<td>1/16 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level4-1/9</td>
<td>1/9 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level5-1/5</td>
<td>1/5 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level6-1/3</td>
<td>1/3 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level7-1/2</td>
<td>1/2 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level8-2/3</td>
<td>2/3 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example creates an egress buffer profile named port-40G.

```
Device(config)# qos egress-buffer-profile port-40G queue-share-level
  level1-1/64  1/64 of buffers in the sharing pool
  level2-1/32  1/32 of buffers in the sharing pool
  level3-1/16  1/16 of buffers in the sharing pool
  level4-1/9   1/9 of buffers in the sharing pool
  level5-1/5   1/5 of buffers in the sharing pool
  level6-1/3   1/3 of buffers in the sharing pool
  level7-1/2   1/2 of buffers in the sharing pool
  level8-2/3   2/3 buffers in the sharing pool
```

The following example configures queue 0 on the egress buffer profile named port-40G to use 1/5 of sharing pool.

```
Device(config)# qos egress-buffer-profile port-40G port-40G queue-share-level level5-1/5 0
```

The following example configures queue 1 on the egress buffer profile named port-40G to use 1/64 of the sharing pool.

```
Device(config)# qos egress-buffer-profile port-40G port-40G queue-share-level level1-1/64 1
```

The following example attaches the egress buffer profile named port-40G to ports 1/2/1 to 1/2/6.

```
Device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/1 to 1/2/6
Device(config-mif-1/2/1-1/2/6)#egress-buffer-profile port-40G
Device(config-mif-1/2/1-1/2/6)#end
```

The following example shows the error if you try to delete a profile that is attached to a port.

```
Device(config)# no qos egress-buffer-profile port-40G
Error - Egress Profile port-40G is active on Port 1/2/1. It must be deactivated from port before deleting.
```

The following example detaches the egress buffer profile named port-40G from ports 1/2/1 to 1/2/6 and then delete the profile.

```
Device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/1 to 1/2/6
Device(config-mif-1/2/1-1/2/6)# no egress-buffer-profile port-40G
Device(config-mif-1/2/1-1/2/6)#exit
Device(config)# no qos egress-buffer-profile port-40G
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.60</td>
<td>Added a usage guideline concerning the support of this command and that this command is not supported on the Ruckus ICX 7150.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**qos ingress-buffer-profile**

Configures an ingress buffer profile.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
qos ingress-buffer-profile user-profile-name priority-group priority-group-number xoff shared-level
no qos ingress-buffer-profile user-profile-name priority-group priority-group-number xoff shared-level
```

**Command Default**

An ingress buffer profile is not configured.

**Parameters**

- `user-profile-name`
  
  Specifies the name of the ingress buffer profile to be configured.

- `priority-group priority-group-number`
  
  Specifies the priority group (PG) number whose XOFF threshold level has to be configured.

- `xoff shared-level`
  
  Specifies the per-PG buffer threshold to trigger sending of priority flow control (PFC).

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command is supported only on Ruckus ICX 7250, ICX 7450, and ICX 7750 devices. This command is not supported on the Ruckus ICX 7150.

The `no` form of this command deletes the ingress buffer profile.

You can attach an ingress buffer profile to a port.

You must configure the `no ingress-buffer-profile` command to detach a profile from any ports that are using it before you can configure the `no qos ingress-buffer-profile` command to delete it.

The higher the sharing level, the better the port absorbs micro-bursts, before reaching the XOFF threshold limit.

If PFC is enabled on PG and per-port with a user-defined ingress buffer profile attached to a port, port max XOFF is 50% of service pool 1. Port max is used as a cap to prevent a port from using too many buffers. Under normal conditions, the PG XOFF limit is reached first.

If a PG is not enabled to send globally, any XOFF value configured has no effect.

The default ingress buffer profiles are as follows:

- For PFC disabled ports, the default PG XOFF limit is level7-1/2
- For PFC enabled ports, the default PG XOFF limit is level2-1/32
The following six PG XOFF limits are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Sharing-pool buffers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>level1-1/64</td>
<td>1/64 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level2-1/32</td>
<td>1/32 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
<td>1/16 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level4-1/9</td>
<td>1/9 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level5-1/5</td>
<td>1/5 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level6-1/3</td>
<td>1/3 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example creates an ingress buffer profile for PG 0 with a PG XOFF limit of 1/3 of buffers in the sharing pool.

Device(config)#qos ingress-buffer-profile ing1 priority-group 0 xoff level6-1/3

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.60</td>
<td>Added a usage guideline concerning the support of this command and that this command is not supported on the Ruckus ICX 7150.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
qos mechanism

Configures the Quality of Service (QoS) queuing method.

Syntax

```
qos mechanism { strict | weighted | mixed-sp-wrr }
no qos mechanism { strict | weighted | mixed-sp-wrr }
```

Command Default

By default, devices use the Weighted Round Robin (WRR) method of packet prioritization. WRR ensures that all queues are serviced during each cycle.

Parameters

- **strict**
  - Changes the method to strict order scheduling (Strict Priority (SP)).
- **weighted**
  - Changes the method to weighted scheduling (WRR).
- **mixed-sp-wrr**
  - Changes the method to both strict scheduling and weighted scheduling.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

By default, when you select the combined Strict Priority (SP) and WRR queueing method, the device assigns strict priority to traffic in qosp6 and qosp7 and weighted round robin priority to traffic in qosp0 through qosp5.

The `no` form of the command configures the device to use the WRR method of packet prioritization.

Examples

The following example shows changes the method to strict priority scheduling.

```
device(config)# qos mechanism strict
```
**qos monitor-queue-drop-counters**

Configures the port that the Ruckus ICX 7150 device monitors for the incrementing of the egress queue drop counters.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
qos monitor-queue-drop-counters port-id
no qos monitor-queue-drop-counters
```

**Command Default**

By default, the egress queue drop counters is associated with the local CPU port that the device monitors for control packet drops.

**Parameters**

- `port-id`
  Specifies the port ID to associate with the egress queue drop counters.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command is supported only on the Ruckus ICX 7150.

The device has one set of queue drop counters that must be associated to a port. Only one port in a device can be monitored.

Use this command when traffic loss occurs on a port and you want to verify if the queue drop counters increment.

The **no** form of the command reset the monitoring to the internal local CPU port.

**Examples**

The following example configures port 1/1/12 for monitoring on the egress queue drop counters.

```plaintext
device(config)# qos monitor-queue-drop-counters 1/1/12
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.60</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
qos name

Renames the queue.

Syntax

qos name old-name new-name

Command Default

The default queue names are qosp7, qosp6, qosp5, qosp4, qosp3, qosp2, qosp1, and qosp0.

Parameters

old-name

Specifies the name of the queue before the change.

new-name

Specifies the new name of the queue. The name can be an alphanumeric string up to 32 characters long.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Examples

The following example renames the queue qosp3 to 92-octane.

device(config)# qos name qosp3 92-octane
qos priority-to-pg

Configures priority-to-priority-group (PG) mapping for priority flow control (PFC).

Syntax

```
qos priority-to-pg qosp0 priority-PG-map qosp1 priority-PG-map qosp2 priority-PG-map qosp3 priority-PG-map qosp4 priority-PG-map qosp5 priority-PG-map qosp6 priority-PG-map qosp7 priority-PG-map

no qos priority-to-pg
```

Command Default

Priority-to-PG mapping is not configured.

Parameters

- `qosp0-7`
  - Configures the internal priority based on classification in the range 0 through 7.
- `priority-PG-map`
  - Specifies the internal priority-to-PG mapping. The range is 0 through 3.

Modes

- Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported only on Ruckus ICX 7250, ICX 7450, and ICX 7750 devices. This command is not supported on the Ruckus ICX 7150.

The `no` form of this command restores the default priority-to-PG map.

You must configure the `priority-flow-control enable` command to enable PFC globally before you configure priority-to-PG mapping.

**NOTE**
Default mapping, mapping priorities, and mapping restrictions changed in Ruckus FastIron Release 8.0.20. The following restrictions apply:

- Priority 7, and only Priority 7, is always mapped to PG4.
- PG4 is always lossy.
- PFC cannot be enabled on PG4.
- Priorities 0 to 5 can be mapped to PG0, PG1, and PG2. They cannot be mapped to PG3 or PG4.

The default value of priority-to-PG maps is:

- QoS internal priority 0 is mapped to PG 0
- QoS internal priority 1 is mapped to PG 0
The default value of priority-to-PG maps in releases prior to Release 8.0.20 is:

- QoS internal priority 0 is mapped to PG 0
- QoS internal priority 1 is mapped to PG 0
- QoS internal priority 2 is mapped to PG 1
- QoS internal priority 3 is mapped to PG 1
- QoS internal priority 4 is mapped to PG 1
- QoS internal priority 5 is mapped to PG 2
- QoS internal priority 6 is mapped to PG 2
- QoS internal priority 7 is mapped to PG 2

In releases prior to Release 8.0.20, you can map QoS internal priority 7 to PG 3. You can also map any other priority to PG 3 if it meets these requirements:

- Lower priorities mapped to lower PGs.
- PGs are configured in ascending order.
- Multiple priorities in a single PG must be consecutive.

Priority-to-PG mapping is not configurable in other modes. Symmetrical and asymmetrical 802.3x flow control modes have their own default priority-to-PG mapping.

You must configure PGs in ascending order, 0 to 3. You can configure a higher-order PG only if all the lower-order PGs have some mapped priorities.

### Examples

The following example configures a priority-to-PG map.

```
Device(config)# priority-flow-control enable
Device(config)# qos priority-to-pg qosp0 0 qosp1 1 qosp2 1 qosp3 1 qosp4 2 qosp5 2 qosp6 2 qosp7 4
```

The following example restores the default priority-to-PG map.

```
Device(config)# no qos priority-to-pg qosp0 0 qosp1 1 qosp2 1 qosp3 1 qosp4 2 qosp5 2 qosp6 2 qosp7 4
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20</td>
<td>This command was modified to change priority 7-to-PG4 mapping and mapping restrictions for priorities 0 through 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.60</td>
<td>Added a usage guideline concerning the support of this command and that this command is not supported on the Ruckus ICX 7150.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**qos profile**

Changes the minimum bandwidth percentages of the eight Weighted Round Robin (WRR) queues.

**Syntax**

```
qos profile { name7 { sp | percentage } ... name0 { sp | percentage } }
no qos profile { name7 { sp | percentage } ... name0 { sp | percentage } }
```

**Command Default**

The eight QoS queues on FastIron devices receive the minimum guaranteed percentages of a port's total bandwidth, as shown in the following table. Note that the defaults differ when jumbo frames are enabled.

**Parameters**

- **name**
  Specifies the name of a queue. You can specify the queues in any order on the command line, but you must specify each queue.

- **sp**
  Changes the method to strict priority scheduling.

- **percentage**
  Specifies the percentage of the device outbound bandwidth that is allocated to the queue. QoS queues require a minimum bandwidth percentage of 3 percent for each priority. When jumbo frames are enabled, the minimum bandwidth requirement is 8 percent. If these minimum values are not met, QoS may not be accurate.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When the queuing method is WRR, the software internally translates the percentages into weights. The weight associated with each queue controls how many packets are processed at a given stage through the weighted round robin algorithm.

**TABLE 8 Default minimum bandwidth percentages**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue</th>
<th>Default minimum percentage of bandwidth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Without jumbo frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qosp7</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qosp6</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qosp5</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qosp4</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qosp3</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qosp2</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 8 Default minimum bandwidth percentages (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue</th>
<th>Default minimum percentage of bandwidth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qosp1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qosp0</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The no form of the command restores the default bandwidth percentages.

**Examples**

The following example changes the bandwidth percentages for the queues.

```
device(config)# qos profile qosp7 25 qosp6 15 qosp5 12 qosp4 12 qosp3 10 qosp2 10 qosp1 10 qosp0 6
```

Profile qosp7 : Priority7 bandwidth requested 25% calculated 25%
Profile qosp6 : Priority6 bandwidth requested 15% calculated 15%
Profile qosp5 : Priority5 bandwidth requested 12% calculated 12%
Profile qosp4 : Priority4 bandwidth requested 12% calculated 12%
Profile qosp3 : Priority3 bandwidth requested 10% calculated 10%
Profile qosp2 : Priority2 bandwidth requested 10% calculated 10%
Profile qosp1 : Priority1 bandwidth requested 10% calculated 10%
Profile qosp0 : Priority0 bandwidth requested 6% calculated 6%
qos scheduler-profile

Configures a user-defined Quality of Service (QoS) scheduler profile.

Syntax

```
qos scheduler-profile user-profile-name { mechanism scheduling-mechanism | profile [ qosp0 wt0 | qosp1 wt1 | qosp2 wt2 | qosp3 wt3 | qosp4 wt4 | qosp5 wt5 | qosp6 wt6 | qosp7 wt7 ] }
```

```
no qos scheduler-profile user-profile-name
```

Command Default

A user-defined QoS scheduler profile is not configured.

Parameters

- **user-profile-name**
  Specifies the name of the scheduler profile to be configured.

- **mechanism scheduling-mechanism**
  Configures the queue assignment with the specified scheduling mechanism. The following scheduling mechanisms are supported:
  - **mixed-sp-wrr**
    Specifies mixed strict-priority (SP) and weighted scheduling.
  - **strict**
    Specifies SP scheduling.
  - **weighted**
    Specifies weighted scheduling.

- **profile qosp0-7**
  Configures the profile based on classification in the range 0 through 7.

- **wt0-7**
  Specifies the bandwidth percentage for the corresponding QoS profile. The range is from 0 through 7.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of this command removes the scheduler profile configuration.

You can use the **scheduler-profile** command to attach a user scheduler profile to a port. If you want to remove a scheduler-profile you must ensure that it is not attached to any port.

On ICX 7750 and ICX 7450 devices, changing the global scheduler and port scheduler on running traffic may cause traffic loss.
The default QoS-profile weights for each queue using a weighted QoS mechanism are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Weighted bandwidth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profile qosp7</td>
<td>Priority7 (Highest)</td>
<td>Bandwidth requested 44% calculated 44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile qosp6</td>
<td>Priority6</td>
<td>Bandwidth requested 8% calculated 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile qosp5</td>
<td>Priority5</td>
<td>Bandwidth requested 8% calculated 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile qosp4</td>
<td>Priority4</td>
<td>Bandwidth requested 8% calculated 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile qosp3</td>
<td>Priority3</td>
<td>Bandwidth requested 8% calculated 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile qosp2</td>
<td>Priority2</td>
<td>Bandwidth requested 8% calculated 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile qosp1</td>
<td>Priority1</td>
<td>Bandwidth requested 8% calculated 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile qosp0</td>
<td>Priority0 (Lowest)</td>
<td>Bandwidth requested 8% calculated 8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Per-queue details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Bandwidth percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class 0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 7</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The default QoS-profile weights for each queue using a mixed QoS mechanism are as follows:

Per-queue details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Bandwidth percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class 0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 5</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 6</td>
<td>sp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 7</td>
<td>sp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total weight (wt0-wt7) in both weighted and mixed mechanism must be 100 percent.
The minimum value for any weight is 1.
A maximum of eight scheduler profiles are supported.
Examples

The following example configures a QoS scheduler profile named user1, with weighted scheduling, and specify the bandwidth percentage for each QoS class:

```
Device(config)# qos scheduler-profile user1 mechanism weighted
Device(config)# qos scheduler-profile user1 profile qosp0 1 qosp1 1 qosp2 10 qosp3 10 qosp4 10 qosp5 10 qosp6 20 qosp7 38
```

The following example configures a QoS scheduler profile named user2, with SP scheduling.

```
Device(config)# qos scheduler-profile user2 mechanism strict
```

The following example configures a QoS scheduler profile named user3, with mixed SP and weighted scheduling.

```
Device(config)# qos scheduler-profile user3 mechanism mixed-sp-wrr
```

The following example removes a QoS scheduler profile named user3.

```
Device(config)# no qos scheduler-profile user3
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
qos sflow-set-cpu-rate-limit

Sets the CPU rate limit for sFlow.

Syntax

```
qos sflow-set-cpu-rate-limit packet-rate burst-size
no qos sflow-set-cpu-rate-limit packet-rate burst-size
```

Command Default

A CPU rate limit for sFlow is configured with the default values of 100 sFlow sampled packets per second (PPS) and a burst size of 5000 B.

Parameters

- **packet-rate**
  Specifies the number of sFlow sampled PPS into the CPU. The value is measured in PPS and ranges from 1 to 1000.
- **burst-size**
  Specifies the burst size. The value is measured in bytes and ranges from 1 to 99999.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If the burst size is set low more packets are subject to rate limiting. If the burst size is set too high fewer packets are subject to rate limiting.

You should not set the burst size less than 10 times the maximum transmission unit of the traffic.

The recommended settings are 1000 PPS with a maximum burst size of 5000 B.

The **no** form of this command returns the device to the default CPU rate limit for sFlow.

Examples

The following example uses the recommended settings to configure the CPU rate limit for sFlow.

```
device(config)# qos sflow-set-cpu-rate-limit 1000 5000
```

To view the CPU rate limit for sFlow use the following command.

```
device(config)# show qos sflow-rate-limit
Queue-Num    Rate-Limit    Burst-Size
Queue13      1000          5000
device(config)#
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**qos tagged-priority**

Changes the VLAN priority of 802.1p to hardware forwarding queue mappings.

**Syntax**

```
qos tagged-priority num queue
no qos tagged-priority num queue
```

**Parameters**

- `num` Specifies the VLAN priority. The value can range from 0 to 7.
- `queue` Specifies the hardware forwarding queue on which you are reassigning the priority. The default queue names are as follows: qos0, qos6, qos5, qos4, qos3, qos2, qos1, qos0.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command sets the VLAN priority to 802.1p.

**Examples**

The following example maps VLAN priority 2 to hardware forwarding queue qos0.

```
device(config)# qos tagged-priority 2 qos0
```
qos-internal-trunk-queue

Modifies the dynamic buffer-share level of inter-packet-processor (inter-pp) HiGig links egress queues on ICX 7450 devices.

Syntax

```
qos-internal-trunk-queue level queue
no qos-internal-trunk-queue level queue
```

Command Default

The buffer share level defaults are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue</th>
<th>Share level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>level4-1/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameters

- `level`
  Specifies the number of buffers that can be used in a sharing pool. ICX 7450 devices support eight levels.

- `queue`
  Specifies the queue to apply the buffer limit to. Each port has eight hardware queues.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of this command restores the default queue share level on the specified queue.

**NOTE**

This command is supported only on ICX 7450 devices or across stack units or for ports across master and slave packet-processor (pp) devices in ICX7450-48 units.
The following eight queue-share levels are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Sharing-pool buffers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>level1-1/64</td>
<td>1/64 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level2-1/32</td>
<td>1/32 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level3-1/16</td>
<td>1/16 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level4-1/9</td>
<td>1/9 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level5-1/5</td>
<td>1/5 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level6-1/3</td>
<td>1/3 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level7-1/2</td>
<td>1/2 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level8-2/3</td>
<td>2/3 of buffers in the sharing pool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example configures the buffer share level of inter-packet-processor (inter-pp) HiGig links egress queues.

ICX7450-48P Router(config)#qos-internal-trunk-queue
level1-1/64   1/64 of buffers in the sharing pool
level2-1/32   1/32 of buffers in the sharing pool
level3-1/16   1/16 of buffers in the sharing pool
level4-1/9    1/9 of buffers in the sharing pool
level5-1/5    1/5 of buffers in the sharing pool
level6-1/3    1/3 of buffers in the sharing pool
level7-1/2    1/2 of buffers in the sharing pool
level8-2/3    2/3 of buffers in the sharing pool

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**qos-tos map dscp-priority**

Changes the differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP)-to-internal-forwarding-priority mappings.

**Syntax**

```
qos-tos map dscp-priority dscp-value1 [ ...dscp-value8 ] to priority

no qos-tos map dscp-priority dscp-value1 [ ...dscp-value8 ] to priority
```

**Command Default**

Refer the Usage Guidelines.

**Parameters**

- **dscp-value**
  
  Specifies the DSCP value ranges that you are remapping. You can map up to eight DSCP values to the same forwarding priority in the same command.

- **to**
  
  Configures the DSCP value to the new internal forwarding priority.

- **priority**
  
  Specifies the internal forwarding priority.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of the command restores the default value.

**TABLE 9 Default DSCP-to-internal-forwarding-priority mappings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal forwarding priority</th>
<th>DSCP value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 [lowest priority queue]</td>
<td>0–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>16–23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>24–31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>32–39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>40–47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>48–55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 [highest priority queue]</td>
<td>56–63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DSCP values range from 0 through 63, whereas the internal forwarding priority values range from 0 through 7. Any DSCP value within a given range is mapped to the same internal forwarding priority value. For example, any DSCP value from 8 through 15 maps to priority 1.

Examples

The following example changes the DSCP-to-internal-forwarding-priority mappings.

```bash
device(config)# qos-tos map dscp-priority 0 2 3 4 to 1
```
radius-client coa host

Configures the key to be used between the Change of Authorization (CoA) client and FastIron device.

Syntax

radius-client coa host { addr | name } [ key key-string ]
no radius-client coa host { addr | name } [ key key-string ]

Command Default

No key is configured between the CoA client and device.

Parameters

addr
Address of the CoA host.

name
Name of the CoA host.

key key-string
The key required to be used between the CoA client and FastIron device.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

no
RADIUS Change of Authorization (CoA) messages from clients configured through this command will be processed. CoA messages from unconfigured clients will be discarded.

Examples

The following example displays the configuration between CoA host and the device.

device(config)# radius-client coa host 10.21.240.46 key 0 Foundry1#

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
radius-client coa port

Changes the default CoA (Change of Authorization) port number.

**Syntax**

```
radius-client coa port udp-port-number
no radius-client coa port udp-port-number
```

**Command Default**

The CoA port number is 3799.

**Parameters**

`udp-port-number`

The number of the UDP port.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command restores the default port number (3799).

**Examples**

The following example changes the CoA port number to 3000.

```
device(config)# radius-client coa port 3000
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**radius-server accounting**

Configures to send interim updates of accounting messages to the RADIUS server at regular intervals.

**Syntax**

```
radius-server accounting { interim-updates | interim-interval value}
noradus-server accounting { interim-updates | interim-interval value}
```

**Command Default**

Accounting updates are disabled. The default interim interval is zero.

**Parameters**

- **interim-updates**
  Enables the interim accounting updates.

- **interim-interval value**
  Sets the interval between each interim update. Default value is 0. The range of valid values is from 5 through 1440 minutes.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The RADIUS accounting for 802.1X authentication and MAC authentication accepts either the interim update interval value configured using the RADIUS attribute or the interval time value set on the device, whichever is higher.

The `no` form of the command resets the feature to the default values.

**Examples**

The following example enables interim updates and set accounting update intervals for 802.1X authentication accounting and MAC authentication accounting as 10 minutes.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# radius-server accounting interim-updates
device(config)# radius-server accounting interim-interval 10
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
radius-server dead-time

Configures the interval at which the test user message is sent to the server to check the status of non-responding servers that are marked as dead.

Syntax

radius-server dead-time time
no radius-server dead-time time

Command Default

RADIUS dead time is not enabled.

Parameters

 time
The time interval between successive server requests to check the availability of the RADIUS server in minutes. The valid values are from 1 through 5 minutes.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the dead time interval.

Examples

The following example configures the RADIUS server dead time as four minutes.

device(config)# radius-server deadtime 4
radius-server enable

Configures the device to allow RADIUS server management access only to clients connected to ports within the port-based VLAN.

Syntax

radius-server enable vlan vlan-number
no radius-server enable vlan vlan-number

Command Default

By default, access is allowed on all ports.

Parameters

vlan vlan-number

Configures access only to clients connected to ports within the VLAN.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the restriction.

You can restrict management access to a Ruckus device to ports within a specific port-based VLAN. VLAN-based access control works in conjunction with other access control methods. Clients connected to ports that are not in the VLAN are denied management access.

Examples

The following example shows how to allow RADIUS server access only to clients in a specific VLAN.

device(config)# radius-server enable vlan 10
radius-server host

Configures the Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server.

Syntax

radius-server host { ipv4-address | host-name | ipv6-address} [ auth-port port-num [ acct-port port-num [ { accounting-only | authentication-only | default } [ ssl-auth-port port-num [ accounting-only | authentication-only | default ] [ key key-string [ dot1x | mac-auth | web-auth ] [ port-only ] ] ] ] ] ]

no radius-server host { ipv4-address | host-name | ipv6-address} [ auth-port port-num [ acct-port port-num [ { accounting-only | authentication-only | default } [ ssl-auth-port port-num [ accounting-only | authentication-only | default ] [ key key-string [ dot1x | mac-auth | web-auth ] [ port-only ] ] ] ] ] ]

Command Default

The RADIUS server host is not configured.

Parameters

ipv4-address
Configures the IPv4 address of the RADIUS server.

host-name
Configures the host name of the RADIUS server.

ipv6-address
Configures the IPv6 address of the RADIUS server.

auth-port port-num
Configures the authentication UDP port. The default value is 1812.

acct-port port-num
Configures the accounting UDP port. The default value is 1813.

accounting-only
Configures the server to be used only for accounting.

authentication-only
Configures the server to be used only for authentication.

default
Configures the server to be used for any AAA operation.

key key-string
Configures the RADIUS key for the server.

dot1x
Configures support for EAP for 802.1X authentication.

mac-auth
Configures the server to be used only for MAC authentication.

web-auth
Configures the server to be used only for Web authentication.
**ssl-auth-port port-num**

Specifies that the server is a RADIUS server running over a TLS-encrypted TCP session. Only one of auth-port or ssl-auth-port can be specified. If neither is specified, it defaults to the existing default behavior, which uses the default auth-port of 1812 and 1813 for accounting with no TLS encryption. The default destination port number for RADIUS over TLS is TCP/2083. There are no separate ports for authentication, accounting, and dynamic authorization changes. The source port is arbitrary. TLS-encrypted sessions support both IPv4 and IPv6.

- **accounting-only**
  Configures the server to be used only for accounting.

- **authentication-only**
  Configures the server to be used only for authentication.

- **default**
  Configures the server to be used for any AAA operation.

- **port-only**
  The **port-only** parameter is optional and specifies that the server will be used only to authenticate users on ports to which it is mapped.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `radius-server host` command to identify a RADIUS server to authenticate access to a Ruckus device. You can specify up to eight servers. If you add multiple RADIUS authentication servers to the Ruckus device, the device tries to reach them in the order you add them. To use a RADIUS server to authenticate access to a Ruckus device, you must identify the server to the Ruckus device. In a RADIUS configuration, you can designate a server to handle a specific AAA task. For example, you can designate one RADIUS server to handle authorization and another RADIUS server to handle accounting. You can specify individual servers for authentication and accounting, but not for authorization. You can set the RADIUS key for each server.

TLS-encrypted TCP sessions are not supported by management VRF.

The **no** form of the command removes the configuration.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure a RADIUS server to authenticate access to a Ruckus device.

```
device(config)# radius-server host 192.168.10.1
```
The following example configures non-default UDP ports for authorization and accounting.

```
device(config)#radius-server host 1.2.3.4 auth-port 100 acct-port 200
device(config)#sh aaa
***** TACACS server not configured
Radius default key: ...
Radius retries: 3
Radius timeout: 3 seconds
Radius Server:         IP=172.26.67.12 SSL Port=2083 Usage=any
                        Key=...  opens=0 closes=0 timeouts=0 errors=0
                        packets in=0 packets out=0
                        IPv4 Radius Source address: IP=0.0.0.0 IPv6 Radius Source
Address:              IP=::
Radius Server:         IP=1.2.3.4 Auth Port=100 Acct Port=200 Usage=any
                        Key=...  opens=0 closes=0 timeouts=0 errors=0
                        packets in=0 packets out=0
                        IPv4 Radius Source address: IP=0.0.0.0 IPv6 Radius Source
Address:              IP=::
```

The following example shows how to specify different RADIUS servers for authentication and accounting.

```
device(config)# radius-server host 10.2.3.4 auth-port 1800 acct-port 1850 default key abc
device(config)# radius-server host 10.2.3.5 auth-port 1800 acct-port 1850 authentication-only key def
device(config)# radius-server host 10.2.3.6 auth-port 1800 acct-port 1850 accounting-only key ghi
```

The following example shows how to map the 802.1X port to a RADIUS server.

```
device(config)# radius-server host 10.2.3.4 auth-port 1800 acct-port 1850 default key abc dot1x
```

The following example shows how to configure RADIUS server for TLS support.

```
device(config)# radius-server host 172.26.67.12 ssl-auth-port 2083 default key whatever
device(config)#sh aaa
***** TACACS server not configured
Radius default key: ...
Radius retries: 3
Radius timeout: 3 seconds
Radius Server:         IP=172.26.67.12 SSL Port=2083 Usage=any
                        Key=...  opens=0 closes=0 timeouts=0 errors=0
                        packets in=0 packets out=0
                        IPv4 Radius Source address: IP=0.0.0.0 IPv6 Radius Source
Address:              IP=::
```

---

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was updated with mac-auth and web-auth options</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
radius-server key

Configures the value that the device sends to the RADIUS server when trying to authenticate user access.

Syntax

radius-server key key-string

no radius-server key key-string

Command Default

The RADIUS server key is not configured.

Parameters

key-string

Specifies the key as an ASCII string. The value for the key parameter on the device should match the one configured on the RADIUS server. The key can be from 1 through 64 characters in length and cannot include any space characters.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The radius-server key command is used to encrypt RADIUS packets before they are sent over the network.

The no form of the command removes the RADIUS server key configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a RADIUS server key.

device(config)# radius-server key abc
radius-server retransmit

Configures the maximum number of retransmission attempts for a request when a RADIUS authentication request times out.

Syntax

```plaintext
radius-server retransmit number
no radius-server retransmit number
```

Command Default

The default retransmit number is three retries.

Parameters

- `number`
  The maximum number of retries the Ruckus software retransmits the request. The valid values are from 1 through 5. The default is 3.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When an authentication request times out, the Ruckus software retransmits the request up to the maximum number of retransmission tries configured.

The `no` form of the command removes the configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the retransmission number to 4.

```plaintext
device(config)# radius-server retransmission 4
```
radius-server test

Sets the user name to be used in the RADIUS request packets for RADIUS dead server detection.

Syntax

radius-server test user-name

no radius-server test

Command Default

There is no user name configured.

Parameters

user-name

The false user name used in the server test.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The username should not be configured on the server, so that the server responds with Access-Reject message if the server is available.

If the device does not receive a response from a RADIUS server within a specified time limit and number of retries, the RADIUS server is marked as dead. The time limit and number of retries can be manually configured using the radius-server timeout and radius-server retransmit commands respectively.

The no form of the command disables the configuration to send RADIUS request packets with false usernames for RADIUS dead server detection.

Examples

The following example configures the user name as 'test-user' to test the availability of the server.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# radius-server test test-user

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
radius-server timeout

Configures the number of seconds the device waits for a response from a RADIUS server before either retrying the authentication request, or determining that the RADIUS servers are unavailable and moving on to the next authentication method in the authentication method list.

Syntax

```
radius-server timeout time
no radius-server timeout time
```  

Command Default

The default timeout value is 3 seconds.

Parameters

`time`

The timeout value in seconds. Valid values are from 1 through 15 seconds. The default is 3 seconds.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command sets the timeout value to the default.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the RADIUS server timeout value to 10 seconds.

```
device(config)# radius-server timeout 10
```
raguard

Configures the current interface as a trusted, untrusted, or host Router Advertisement (RA) guard port.

Syntax

```
raguard { trust | untrust | host }
no raguard { trust | untrust | host }
```

Parameters

- **trust**: Configures an interface as a trusted RA guard port.
- **untrust**: Configures an interface as an untrusted RA guard port.
- **host**: Configures an interface as a host RA guard port.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command removes the current trusted or untrusted configuration.

A trusted RA guard port forwards all the receive RA packets without inspecting. An untrusted port inspects the received RAs against the RA guard policy’s whitelist, prefix list and preference maximum settings before forwarding the RA packets. If an RA guard policy is not configured on an untrusted or host port, all the RA packets are forwarded.

Examples

The following example configures an interface as a trusted RA guard port:

```
device(config)# interface ethernet1/1/1
device(config-int-e1000-1/1/1)# raguard trust
```

The following example configures an interface as an untrusted RA guard port:

```
device(config)# interface ethernet1/2/1
device(config-int-e1000-1/2/1)# raguard untrust
```

The following example configures an interface as a host RA guard port:

```
device(config)# interface ethernet3/2/1
device(config-int-e1000-3/2/1)# raguard host
```
The `rarp` command is used to assign a static IP RARP entry for static routes.

**Syntax**

```
rarp index mac-address ip-address
no rarp index mac-address ip-address
```

**Command Default**

RARP entry is not configured.

**Parameters**

- `index`
  Specifies the static IP RARP entry's index. You can specify an unused number from 1 to the maximum number of RARP entries supported on the device.

- `mac-address`
  Specifies the static IP RARP entry's MAC address.

- `ip-address`
  Specifies the static IP RARP entry's IP address.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You must configure the RARP entries for the RARP table. The Layer 3 switch can send an IP address in reply to a client RARP request only if you create a RARP entry for that client.

The `no` form of the command removes the static IP RARP entry.

**Examples**

The following example creates a RARP entry for a client with MAC address 0000.0054.2348. When the Layer 3 switch receives a RARP request from this client, the Layer 3 switch replies to the request by sending IP address 192.53.4.2 to the client.

```
device(config)# rarp 1 0000.0054.2348 192.53.4.2
```
rate-limit-arp

Limits the number of ARP packets the Ruckus device accepts during each second.

Syntax

rate-limit-arp number
no rate-limit-arp number

Command Default

ARP rate limiting is not enabled.

Parameters

number

Specifies the number of ARP packets and can be from 0 through 100. If you specify 0, the device will not accept any ARP packets.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To prevent the CPU from becoming flooded by ARP packets in a busy network, you can restrict the number of ARP packets the device will accept each second. When you configure an ARP rate limit, the device accepts up to the maximum number of packets you specify, but drops additional ARP packets received during the one-second interval. When a new one-second interval starts, the counter restarts at zero, so the device again accepts up to the maximum number of ARP packets you specified, but drops additional packets received within the interval.

NOTE
If you want to change a previously configured the ARP rate limiting policy, you must remove the previously configured policy using the no rate-limit-arp command before entering the new policy.

The no form of the command disables ARP rate limiting.

Examples

The following example configures the device to accept up to 100 ARP packets each second.

device(config)# rate-limit-arp 100
rate-limit input

Configures a port-based rate-limiting policy.

Syntax

rate-limit input fixed average-rate [ burst burst-size ]
no rate-limit input fixed average-rate [ burst burst-size ]
rate-limit input fixed ethe stack/slot/port average-rate
no rate-limit input fixed ethe stack/slot/port average-rate

Parameters

fixed
Configures fixed rate-limiting policy.

average-rate
Specifies the maximum number of kilobits per second (kbps).

burst burst-size
Specifies the burst size in kilobits.

Modes

Interface configuration mode
LAG configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes rate limiting.

Examples

The following example configures rate limiting on a port.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/2)# rate-limit input fixed 500
rate-limit output

Configures the maximum rate at which outbound traffic is sent on a port priority queue or on a LAG port.

Syntax

rate-limit output shaping value [ priority priority-queue ]
no rate-limit output shaping value [ priority priority-queue ]
rate-limit output shaping ethe stack/slot/port value [ priority priority-queue ]
no rate-limit output shaping ethe stack/slot/port value [ priority priority-queue ]

Parameters

shaping value
  Specifies the rate-shaping limit.

ethernet stack/slot/port
  Specifies the Ethernet port.

priority priority-queue
  Specifies a rate-shaping priority. The value can range from 0 to 7.

Modes

Interface configuration mode
LAG configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the output rate shaping.

Examples

The following example configures the maximum rate at which outbound traffic is sent on a port priority queue

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/1)# rate-limit output shaping 500 priority 7
```

The following example configures the maximum rate at which outbound traffic is sent on a LAG port.

```
device(config)# lag lag1 static
device(config-lag-lag1)# rate-limit output shaping ethe 1/1/15 651
```
rate-limit-log

Configures the global level BUM suppression logging interval.

Syntax

```
rate-limit-log [ minutes ]
[no] rate-limit-log [ minutes ]
```

**Command Default**

The default logging interval 5 minutes.

**Parameters**

```
minutes
```

Specifies the interval, in whole minutes, between Syslog notifications. The value can be any integer from 1 to 10.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the **no** form of the command to return to the default value (5 minutes).

**Examples**

The following example shows how to set the BUM suppression notification Syslog logging interval to 3 minutes.

```
device(config)# rate-limit-log 3
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30h</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rconsole

Use the **rconsole command** to establish a remote console session with a stack member.

**Syntax**

```
rconsole stack-unit
```

**Command Default**

N/A

**Parameters**

- **stack-unit**
  
  Stack-unit ID of the remote device

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

You can terminate a session in any of these ways:

- by entering the **exit** command from the User EXEC level
- by entering the **logout** command at any level.

**Examples**

To establish an rconsole session, enter the **rconsole** command as shown:

```
device# rconsole 1
```

In the following example, a remote console session is established with stack unit 2.

```
device# rconsole 2
Connecting to unit 2... (Press Ctrl-O X to exit)
rconsole-2@device# show stack
ID   Type        Role      Mac Address      Prio State    Comment
2  S ICX7450-24P standby   0000.00e2.ba40            0    local    Ready
rconsole-2@device# exit
Disconnected. Returning to local session...
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.00a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**rconsole (SPX)**

Establishes a remote connection to a control bridge or port extender unit.

**Syntax**

```
rcosnole { id | controller-bridge }
```

**Command Default**

By default, a stack member can use the `rconsole` command to connect to the console of the stack's active controller.

**Parameters**

- **id**
  Designates an SPX port extender (PE) unit or CB (core) stack member.

- **controller-bridge**
  Designates the active controller (master unit) for the CB (core) stack.

**Modes**

- CB device mode
- Stack member device mode
- Provisional-PE mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The command is available in the same modes as the `show running-config` command.

Use the `rconsole id` command on a CB unit to access the local console of the designated PE or CB unit. Use `exit` to terminate the connection.

A stack member or a PE member in an 802.1br CB can access the console of the stack's active controller using the `rconsole controller-bridge` command. Terminate the connection from a stack member to the active controller by pressing Control+Shift+x.

Terminate an `rconsole` connection between a CB unit and a PE by entering Control+o x.

**Examples**

The following example creates a remote connection from the local PE to the active controller of the CB.

```
[PE]local-id@device# rconsole
   controller-bridge   Connect to the active controller bridge
[PE]local-id@device# rconsole controller-bridge
Connecting to control-bridge 3 console... (Press Ctrl-o x to exit)
controller-device>
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rd

Distinguishes a route for Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instances.

Syntax

```
rd {ASN : nn | IP-address : nn}
```

Parameters

- **ASN:nn**
  Configures the RD as autonomous system number followed by a colon (:) and a unique arbitrary number.

- **IP-address:nn**
  Configures the RD as IP address followed by a colon (:) and a unique arbitrary number.

Modes

VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Each VRF instance is identified by a unique route distinguisher (RD). The RD is prepended to the address being advertised. Because the RD provides overlapping client address space with a unique identifier, the same IP address can be used in different VRFs without conflict. The RD can be an autonomous system number, followed by a colon (:) and a unique arbitrary number as in "10:11". Alternatively, it can be a local IP address followed by a colon (:) and a unique arbitrary number, as in "1.1.1.1:100".

Once the Route Distinguisher is configured for a VRF it cannot be changed or deleted. To remove the route distinguisher, you must delete the VRF.

Examples

The following example configures a Route Distinguisher.

```
device(config)# vrf red
device(config-vrf-red)# rd 101:101
```
re-authentication (Flexible authentication)

Periodically re-authenticates clients connected to MAC authentication-enabled interfaces and 802.1X-enabled interfaces.

Syntax

re-authentication

no re-authentication

Command Default

Re-authentication is not enabled.

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command disables re-authentication.

When periodic reauthentication is enabled, the device reauthenticates the clients every 3,600 seconds by default. The reauthentication interval configured using the reauth-period command takes precedence.

Examples

The following example configures periodic re-authentication using the default interval of 3,600 seconds.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# re-authentication
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40a</td>
<td>Reauthorization support was added to MAC authentication-enabled ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**reauth-period**

Configure the interval at which clients connected to MAC authentication-enabled ports and 802.1X authentication-enabled ports are periodically reauthenticated.

**Syntax**

```
reauth-period seconds
no reauth-period seconds
```

**Command Default**

The re-authentication period is 3600 seconds.

**Parameters**

`seconds`

Sets the re-authentication period. The range is 1 through 4294967295 seconds.

**Modes**

Authentication configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

While the `re-authentication` command configures periodic re-authentication using the default interval of 3600 seconds, the `reauth-period` command allows you to specify a value in seconds.

The reauthentication interval configured using the `reauth-period` command can be overwritten for each client by the RADIUS server through the Session-Tmeout and Termination-Action attributes.

The no form of this command reverts the re-authentication period to the default interval of 3600 seconds.

**Examples**

The following example configures periodic re-authentication with an interval of 2,000 seconds.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# re-authentication
device(config-authen)# reauth-period 2000
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40a</td>
<td>Reauthentication support was added to MAC authentication-enabled ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30j</td>
<td>Reauthentication support was added to MAC authentication-enabled ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
reauth-time

Configures the number of seconds an authenticated user remains authenticated.

Syntax

reauth-time seconds

no reauth-time seconds

Command Default

The default is 28,800 seconds.

Parameters

seconds

The number of seconds an authenticated user remains authenticated. The valid values are from 0 through 128,000 seconds. The default is 28,800.

Modes

Web Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

After a successful authentication, a user remains authenticated for a duration of time. At the end of this duration, the host is automatically logged off. The user must be reauthenticated again.

Setting a value of 0 means the user is always authenticated and will never have to reauthenticate, except if an inactive period less than the reauthentication period is configured on the Web Authentication VLAN. If this is the case, the user becomes deauthenticated if there is no activity and the timer for the inactive period expires.

The no form of the command sets the value to the default.

Examples

The following example configures the reauthentication time as 300 seconds.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# reauth-time 300
**redistribute**

Configures the device to redistribute IPv4 and IPv6 routes from one routing domain to another.

**Syntax**

```
redistribute { ospf } [ match [ external1 | external2 | internal ] | metric num | route-map string ]
redistribute { source-protocol } [ metric num | metric-type { type1 | type2 } | route-map string ]
no redistribute { ospf } [ match [ external1 | external2 | internal ] ] [ metric num ] [ route-map string ]
no redistribute { source-protocol } [ metric num ] [ metric-type { type1 | type2 } ] [ route-map string ]
```

**Command Default**

The device does not redistribute routing information.

**Parameters**

- **match**
  - Specifies the type of route.
    - **external1**
      - Specifies OSPF Type 1 external routes.
    - **external2**
      - Specifies OSPF Type 2 external routes.
    - **internal**
      - Specifies OSPF internal routes.

- **source-protocol**
  - Specifies the source protocol from which routes are being redistributed. It can be one of the following keywords: bgp, connected, ospf, rip, or static.

- **metric num**
  - Specifies a metric for redistributed routes. Range is from 0 through 65535. No value is assigned by default.

- **route-map string**
  - Specifies a route map to be consulted before a route is added to the routing table.

- **metric-type**
  - Specifies the external link type associated with the default route advertised into the OSPF routing domain.
    - **type1**
      - Specifies a type 1 external route.
    - **type2**
      - Specifies a type 2 external route.

- **level-1**
  - Specifies level-1 routes.

- **level-1-2**
  - Specifies both level-1 and level-2 routes.
level-2
  Specifies level-2 routes.

Modes

BGP configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode
OSPF router configuration mode
OSPFv3 router configuration mode
OSPF router VRF configuration mode
OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Routes can be filtered by means of an associated route map before they are distributed.

The **metric-type** ( **type1** | **type2** ) option is only available in OSPFv3 router configuration mode and OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode.

[ **match** metricmetric-type ]

**NOTE**

The **default-metric** command does not apply to the redistribution of directly connected routes. Use a route map to change the default metric for directly connected routes.

The **no** form of the command restores the defaults.

Examples

The following example redistributes OSPF external type 1 routes.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp)# redistribute ospf match external1
```

The following example redistributes OSPF routes with a metric of 200.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp)# redistribute ospf metric 200
```

The following example redistributes OSPFv3 external type 2 routes in VRF instance "red".

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp)# address-family ipv6 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv6u-vrf)# redistribute ospf match external2
```
The following example redistributes static routes into BGP4+ and specifies a metric of 200.

```bash
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# redistribute static metric 200
```

The following example redistributes RIP routes and specifies that route-map "rm2" be consulted in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode.

```bash
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# redistribute rip route-map rm2
```

The following example redistributes BGP routes and specifies that route-map "rm7" be consulted in OSPF router configuration mode.

```bash
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# redistribute bgp route-map rm7
```

The following example redistributes OSPF routes and specifies a type1 external route in OSPFv3 VRF configuration mode.

```bash
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# redistribute ospf metric-type type1
```
redistribute (BGP)

Configures the device to redistribute RIP routes, directly connected routes, or static routes into BGP4 and BGP4+.

Syntax

redistribute (connected | rip | static) [metric num] [route-map string]

no redistribute (connected | rip | static) [metric num] [route-map string]

Command Default

The device does not redistribute routing information between BGP4 or BGP4+ and the IP interior gateway protocol OSPF.

Parameters

connected
Redistributes connected routes.

rip
Redistributes Routing Information Protocol (RIP) routes.

static
Redistributes static routes.

metric
Metric for redistributed routes.

num
Specifies a metric number. The range is from 0 through 4294967297. No value is assigned by default.

route-map
Specifies that a route map be consulted before a route is added to the routing table.

string
Specifies a route map to be consulted before a route is added to the routing table.

Modes

BGP configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the no form of the command to restore the defaults. When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.
Use this command to configure the device to redistribute RIP, directly connected routes, or static routes into BGP4 or BGP4+. The routes can be filtered by means of an associated route map before they are distributed.

**NOTE**
The default-metric command does not apply to the redistribution of directly connected routes into BGP4 or BGP4+. Use a route map to change the default metric for directly connected routes.

**Examples**

This example redistributes static routes into BGP4 and specifies a metric of 200.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# redistribute static metric 200
```

This example redistributes static routes into BGP4+ and specifies that route-map "rm5" be consulted.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# redistribute route-map rm5
```

This example redistributes directly connected routes into BGP4 in VRF instance "red".

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast vrf red
device(config-bgp-ipv4u-vrf)# redistribute connected
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
redistribute (RIP)

Configures the device to redistribute connected routes, learned static routes, OSPF routes, or BGP4 routes through RIP. The RIP router can then advertise these routes to RIP neighbors.

Syntax

redistribute { connected | bgp | ospf | static [ metric value | route-map name ] }

no redistribute { connected | bgp | ospf | static [ metric value | route-map name ] }

Command Default

By default, redistribution of other routes is disabled. Once redistribution of a particular type of route is enabled, the default action is to permit redistribution, even with redistribution filters applied to the virtual routing interface.

Parameters

- **connected**
  Redistributes connected routes.

- **bgp**
  Redistributes BGP routes.

- **ospf**
  Redistributes OSPF routes.

- **static**
  Redistributes IP static routes.

- **metric**
  Sets a RIP route metric to the value specified.

- **value**
  Specifies the RIP route metric as a value from 1 through 15.

- **route-map**
  Applies the specified route map to routes designated for redistribution.

- **name**
  Specifies the route-map to be applied.

Modes

RIP router configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes redistribution actions specified in the command.

To control redistribution tightly, apply a filter to deny all routes and give it the highest ID. Then apply filters to allow specific routes.
RIP redistribution filters apply to all interfaces. Use route maps to define where to deny or permit redistribution. Refer to the route-map command for information on configuring route maps for RIP.

**Examples**

The following example redistributes connected routes and adds 10 to the metric for each route.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)# redistribute connected metric 10
```

The following example discontinues redistribution and the added metric applied in the previous example.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)# no redistribute connected metric 10
```

The following example redistributes all connected route types based on the specifics of the route map named routemap1.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)# redistribute connected route-map routemap1
```
redistribute (RIPng)

Configures RIPng to advertise routes from the specified protocol or connections.

Syntax

```
redistribute { bgp | connected | ospf | static [ metric value ] }
no redistribute { bgp | connected | ospf | static [ metric value ] }
```

Command Default

By default, routes from these protocols are not shared between RIPng neighbors.

Parameters

- **connected**
  Redistributes directly connected IPv6 network routes.

- **bgp**
  Redistributes BGP4+ routes.

- **ospf**
  Redistributes OSPFv3 routes.

- **static**
  Redistributes IPv6 static routes.

- **metric**
  Sets a RIPng route metric to the value specified. When no metric is set, the default metric of one is used.

  - **value**
    Specifies RIPng route metric as a value from 1 through 15.

Modes

RIPng router configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes redistribution actions specified in the command.

Examples

The following example configures the RIPng router to redistribute OSPF routes.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router rip
device(config-ripng-router)# redistribute ospf
```
regenerate-seq-num

For a specified access control list (ACL), changes the sequence numbers of the rules within the ACL to give you flexibility in inserting new rules between existing rules.

Syntax

```
regenerate-seq-num [ start-sequence-value [ increment-value ]]
```

Parameters

- `start-sequence-value`:
  Specifies the sequence number assigned to the first rule. Values range from 1 through 65000. The default is 10.
- `increment-value`:
  Specifies the increment between the regenerated sequence numbers. Values range from 1 through 100. The default is 10.

Modes

ACL configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is effective for all IPv4 ACL types: named or numbered; standard or extended.
This command is also effective for IPv6 ACLs.
After resequencing, you do not need to rebind the ACL.
From FastIron 08.0.61, sequence regeneration settings (first sequence number and sequence interval number) are persistent, even following reload of the active unit.

Examples

The following example regenerates sequence numbers for a standard numbered IPv4 ACL.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip access-list standard 18
device(config-std-nacl)# regenerate-seq-number
```

The following example regenerates sequence numbers for an extended named IPv4 ACL, specifying that the first rule be numbered 100, with an increment of 15 between each sequence number.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip access-list extended extACLtest_01
device(config-ext-nacl)# regenerate-seq-number 100 15
```

The following example regenerates sequence numbers for an IPv6 ACL.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 access-list ACL6_01
device(config-ipv6-acces-list ACL6_01)# regenerate-seq-number
```
The following example demonstrates that non-default sequence regeneration is persistent following reload of the active unit.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip access-list extended testACL
device(config-ext-nacl)# permit ip host 1.1.1.111 host 2.2.2.111
device(config-ext-nacl)# permit ospf any any
device(config-ext-nacl)# permit pim any any

device(config-ext-nacl)# show ip access-lists testACL
Extended IP access list testACL: 3 entries
10: permit ip host 1.1.1.111 host 2.2.2.111
20: permit ospf any any
30: permit pim any any

device(config-ext-nacl)# regenerate-seq-number 100 100

device(config-ext-nacl)# show ip access-lists testACL
Extended IP access list testACL: 3 entries
100: permit ip host 1.1.1.111 host 2.2.2.111
200: permit ospf any any
300: permit pim any any

device(config-ext-nacl)# sequence 150 deny ip 20.20.20.96 0.0.0.15 any

device(config-ext-nacl)# show ip access-lists testACL
Extended IP access list testACL: 4 entries
100: permit ip host 1.1.1.111 host 2.2.2.111
150: deny ip 20.20.20.96 0.0.0.15 any
200: permit ospf any any
300: permit pim any any

<Reload of active unit>

device(config-ext-nacl)# show ip access-lists testACL
Extended IP access list testACL: 4 entries
100: permit ip host 1.1.1.111 host 2.2.2.111
150: deny ip 20.20.20.96 0.0.0.15 any
200: permit ospf any any
300: permit pim any any

| History |
|---|---|
| **Release version** | **Command history** |
| 08.0.50 | This command was introduced. |
| 08.0.61 | The command has been modified so that a non-default run of the command is persistent following device reload. |
register-probe-time

Configures the time the PIM router waits for a register-stop from a rendezvous point (RP) before it generates another NULL register to the PIM RP.

Syntax

register-probe-time seconds
no register-probe-time seconds

Command Default

The wait time is 10 seconds.

Parameters

seconds

Specifies the time, in seconds, between queries. The range is 10 through 50 seconds. The default is 10 seconds.

Modes

PIM router configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the wait time to 10 seconds.

The register-probe time configuration applies only to the first-hop PIM router.

**NOTE**

When a PIM first-hop router has successfully registered with a PIM RP, the PIM first-hop router will not default back to the data registration. All subsequent registers will be in the form of the NULL registration.

Examples

This example configures the register-probe time to 20 seconds.

Device(config)#router pim
Device(config-pim-router)#register-probe-time 20
**register-suppress-time**

Configures the interval at which the PIM router triggers the NULL register message.

**Syntax**

```
register-suppress-time seconds
no register-suppress-time seconds
```

**Command Default**

The interval at which PIM router triggers the NULL register message is 60 seconds.

**Parameters**

`seconds`

Specifies the interval, in seconds, between queries. The range is 60 through 120 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.

**Modes**

PIM router configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of this command restores the register-suppress interval to 60 seconds.

The register-suppress interval configuration applies only to the first-hop PIM router.

**Examples**

The following example configures the interval at which PIM router triggers the NULL register message to 90 seconds.

```
Device(config)#router pim
Device(config-pim-router)#register-suppress-time 90
```
**relative-utilization**

Configures uplink utilization lists that display the percentage of a given uplink port's bandwidth that is used by a specific list of downlink ports.

**Syntax**

```
relative-utilization number uplink ethernet stack-id/slot/port [ to stack-id/slot/port | [ ethernet stack-id/slot/port to stack-id/slot/port | [ ethernet stack-id/slot/port to stack-id/slot/port | [ ethernet stack-id/slot/port to stack-id/slot/port | ethernet stack-id/slot/port ] ... ] downlink ethernet stack-id/slot/port [ to stack-id/slot/port | [ ethernet stack-id/slot/port to stack-id/slot/port | [ ethernet stack-id/slot/port to stack-id/slot/port | [ ethernet stack-id/slot/port to stack-id/slot/port | ethernet stack-id/slot/port ] ... ]
```

**no relative-utilization number uplink ethernet stack-id/slot/port [ to stack-id/slot/port | [ ethernet stack-id/slot/port to stack-id/slot/port | [ ethernet stack-id/slot/port to stack-id/slot/port | [ ethernet stack-id/slot/port to stack-id/slot/port | ethernet stack-id/slot/port ] ... ] downlink ethernet stack-id/slot/port [ to stack-id/slot/port | [ ethernet stack-id/slot/port to stack-id/slot/port | [ ethernet stack-id/slot/port to stack-id/slot/port | [ ethernet stack-id/slot/port to stack-id/slot/port | ethernet stack-id/slot/port ] ... ]
```

**Command Default**

Relative utilization is not configured.

**Parameters**

- `number` Specifies the list number. The value can range from 1 to 4. You can specify up to four lists.

- `uplink ethernet stack-id/slot/port` Specifies the uplink Ethernet port.

- `to stack-id/slot/port` Specifies a range of Ethernet ports.

- `downlink ethernet stack-id/slot/port` Specifies the downlink Ethernet port.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Each uplink utilization list consists of the following:

- Utilization list number (1, 2, 3, or 4).
- One or more uplink ports.
- One or more downlink ports.

Each list displays the uplink port and the percentage of that port's bandwidth that was utilized by the downlink ports over the most recent 30-second interval.

You can configure up to four bandwidth utilization lists.

You can specify a list or range of ports as uplink or downlink ports.
The **no** form of the command removes the uplink utilization list.

**Examples**

The following example configures an uplink utilization list.

```
device(config)# relative-utilization 1 uplink ethernet 1/1/1 downlink ethernet 1/2/2 to 1/3/2
```
reload

Reloads a stand-alone device, a stack, or specified stack units other than the active controller.

Syntax

reload [ after duration | at time date [ primary | secondary ] ]
reload cancel
reload [ unit-id unit-list ]

Parameters

after duration
Schedules reload after the specified duration, entered in the format dd:hh:mm, where dd is the number of days; hh represents the number of hours, from 00 to 23; and mm represents minutes, from 00 to 59.

at time date
Schedules reload for a specific time and date. Time is entered in this format: hh:mm:ss, where hh represents hours, from 00 to 24; mm represents minutes, from 00 to 59; and ss represents seconds, from 00 to 59. The date is entered in this format: mm-dd-yy, where mm is the month (for example, 01 for January); dd is the day in the month (for example, 09); and yy is the year (for example, 17).

cancel
Cancels the scheduled stack reload.

primary
Reloads from primary image flash.

secondary
Reloads from secondary image flash.

unit-id unit-list
Specifies stack units to reload. When the unit-id is not present, the stand-alone device or the stack on which the reload command is issued is reloaded. The unit-list may contain a single ID (2), a series of IDs (2,3), a range of IDs (4-6), or a combination (2,3,4-6,8). Do not use spaces between entries.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Stack units can be reloaded only if they are not the active controller.

The active controller automatically reloads on stack failover to the standby controller. If you need to reload the active controller manually, use the stack switch-over command. When switchover occurs, you will be able to load the former active controller with the reload unit-id command.
Examples

When the `reload` command is entered on the active controller without the `unit-id` parameter as shown in the following example, the entire stack reloads. When the `reload` command is entered on a stand-alone device without a unit ID, the device reloads.

```
device# reload
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FastIron release 08.0.00a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
remark

Adds a comment to describe entries in an IPv4 or IPv6 ACL.

Syntax

remark comment-text

no remark comment-text

Command Default

No comments are added to describe entries in an IPv4 or IPv6 ACL.

Parameters

comment-text

Specifies the comment for the ACL entry, up to 256 alphanumeric characters.

Modes

IPv4 access list configuration mode
IPv6 access list configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can add a comment by entering the remark command immediately preceding an ACL entry. The comment appears in the output of show commands that display ACL information.

The no form of the command deletes the comment text added for an ACL entry.

Examples

The following example configures remarks for an IPv4 ACL.

device(config)# ip access-list extended TCP/UDP
device(config-ext-nacl)# remark The following line permits TCP packets
device(config-ext-nacl)# permit tcp 192.168.4.40/24 2.2.2.2/24
device(config-ext-nacl)# remark The following permits UDP packets
device(config-ext-nacl)# permit udp 192.168.2.52/24 2.2.2.2/24
device(config-ext-nacl)# deny ip any any

The following example configures remarks for an IPv6 ACL.

device(config)# ipv6 access-list rtr
device(config-ipv6-access-list rtr)# remark This entry permits ipv6 packets from 2001:DB8::2 to any destination
device(config-ipv6-access-list rtr)# permit ipv6 host 2001:DB8::2 any
device(config-ipv6-access-list rtr)# remark This entry denies udp packets from any source to any destination
device(config-ipv6-access-list rtr)# deny udp any any
device(config-ipv6-access-list rtr)# remark This entry denies IPv6 packets from any source to any destination
device(config-ipv6-access-list rtr)# deny ipv6 any
The following example shows the comment text for the ACL named "rtr" in a show running-config display.

device# show running-config
ipv6 access-list rtr
remark This entry permits ipv6 packets from 2001:DB8::2 to any destination permit ipv6 host 2001:DB8::2 any
remark This entry denies udp packets from any source to any destination deny udp any any
remark This entry denies IPv6 packets from any source to any destination deny ipv6 any any

The following example shows how to delete a comment from an IPv6 ACL entry.

device(config)# ipv6 access-list rtr
device(config-ipv6-access-list rtr)# no remark This entry permits ipv6 packets from 2001:DB8::2 to any destination
remote-identifier

Configures a remote identifier for an Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) profile.

Syntax

remote-identifier { address ip-address | email email-address | fqdn fqdn-name | key-id key-id }
no remote-identifier { address ip-address | email email-address | fqdn fqdn-name | key-id key-id }

Command Default

A remote identifier is not configured for an IKEv2 profile.

Parameters

address ip-address
Specifies an IPv4 address as the remote identifier.

email email-address
Specifies an email address as the remote identifier.

fqdn fqdn-name
Specifies a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) as the remote identifier.

key-id key-id
Specifies a key ID as the remote identifier.

Modes

IKEv2 profile configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the remote identifier configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure IPv4 address 10.2.2.1 as the remote identifier for an IKEv2 profile named prof_mktg.

device(config)# ikev2 profile prof-mktg
device(config-ike-profile-prof-mktg)# remote-identifier address 10.2.2.1

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
remote-loopback

Starts or stops the remote loopback procedure on a remote device.

Syntax

remote-loopback ethernet stackid/slot/port { start | stop }

Command Default

Remote loopback is not initiated on a remote device.

Parameters

ethernet stackid/slot/port

Specifies the Ethernet interface on which loopback is to be enabled.

start

Starts the remote loopback procedure on a remote device.

stop

Stops the remote loopback procedure on a remote device.

Modes

EFM-OAM protocol configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The remote-loopback ethernet stackid/slot/port { start | stop } command is valid only on the Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) operating in the active mode.

When the remote loopback mode is enabled, all the non-OAMPDUs are looped back at the remote end.

A port ceases to be in the remote loopback mode if any event triggers a change in the port status (up or down).

If EEE is enabled globally, port ceases to be in the remote loopback mode.

Ethernet loopback and EFM-OAM remote loopback cannot be configured on the same interface.

NOTE

Ruckus recommends you ensure that any higher layer protocol running over the local and remote loopback ports does not block the interfaces in the VLAN on which loopback traffic testing is being performed.

Examples

The following example initiates the remote loopback procedure on a remote DTE.

device(config)# link-oam
device(config-link-oam)# remote-loopback ethernet 3/1/1 start
The following example stops the remote loopback procedure on a remote DTE.

device(config)# link-oam
device(config-link-oam)# remote-loopback ethernet 3/1/1 stop

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**remove-tagged-ports**

Removes all tagged member ports from a VLAN or from multiple VLANs.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
remove-tagged-ports
```

**Modes**

- VLAN configuration mode
- Multiple VLAN configuration mode

**Examples**

The following example removes all tagged member ports from VLAN 2.

```plaintext
device(config)# show run vlan 2
vlan 2 by port
tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/3
untagged ethernet 1/1/4 to 1/1/16
!
!
device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# remove-tagged-ports
device(config-vlan-2)# show run vlan 2
vlan 2 by port
untagged ethernet 1/1/4 to 1/1/6
!
!
```

The following example removes all tagged member ports from a range of VLANs.

```plaintext
device(config)# show run vlan
vlan 1 name DEFAULT-VLAN by port
!
vlan 2 by port
tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/5
untagged ethernet 1/1/6 to 1/1/7
!
vlan 3 by port
tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/5
untagged ethernet 1/1/8 to 1/1/9
!
!
device(config)# vlan 2 3
device(config-mvlan-2-3)# remove-tagged-ports
device(config-mvlan-2-3)# show run vlan
vlan 2 by port
untagged ethernet 1/1/6 to 1/1/7
!
vlan 3 by port
untagged ethernet 1/1/8 to 1/1/9
!
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
remove-untagged-ports

Removes all untagged member ports from a VLAN or from multiple VLANs.

Syntax

remove-untagged-ports

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Multiple VLAN configuration mode

Examples

The following example removes all untagged member ports from VLAN 2.

device(config)# show run vlan 2
vlan 2 by port
tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/3
untagged ethernet 1/1/4 to 1/1/16
!
!
device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# remove-untagged-ports
device(config-vlan-2)# show run vlan 2
vlan 2 by port
tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/3
!
!
The following example removes all untagged member ports from a range of VLANs.

device(config)# show run vlan
vlan 2 by port
tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/3
untagged ethernet 1/1/4 to 1/1/16
!
!
vlan 3 by port
tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/3
untagged ethernet 1/1/4 to 1/1/16
!
!
device(config)# vlan 2 3
device(config-mvlan-2-3)# remove-untagged-ports
device(config-vlan-2-3)# show run vlan
vlan 2 by port
tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/3
!
!
vlan 3 by port
tagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/3
!
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
remove-vlan(VLAN group)

Removes individual VLANs or a range of VLANs from a VLAN group.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
remove-vlan vlan-id [ to vlan-id ]
```

**Parameters**

- **vlan-id**
  - Specifies the VLAN number to remove from a VLAN group.
- **to vlan-id**
  - Specifies the range of VLAN numbers to remove from a VLAN group.

**Modes**

VLAN group configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `vlan-group` command to create a range of VLANs. To remove one or more VLANs from a VLAN group, use the `remove-vlan` command.

**Examples**

The following example removes the specified VLANs from vlan-group 1.

```plaintext
device(config)# vlan-group 1 vlan 10 to 15
device(config-vlan-group-1)# remove-vlan 10
device(config-vlan-group-1)# remove-vlan 11 to 12
device(config-vlan-group-1)# show vlan-group
  vlan group 1 vlan 13 to 15
  !
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command is no longer supported in Interface Configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**reserved-vlan-map**

Assigns a different VLAN ID to the reserved VLAN.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
reserved-vlan-map vlan vlan-id new-vlan vlan-id
no reserved-vlan-map vlan vlan-id new-vlan vlan-id
```

**Command Default**

The reserved VLAN ID are 4091 and 4092.

**Parameters**

- `vlan vlan-id`
  Specifies the default reserved VLAN ID.

- `new-vlan vlan-id`
  Specifies the new VLAN ID that you want to assign to the reserved VLAN.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

For `vlan-id`, enter a valid VLAN ID that is not already in use. Valid VLAN IDs are numbers from 1 through 4090, 4093, and 4095. VLAN ID 4094 is reserved for use by Single STP.

**NOTE**

You must save the configuration (`write memory`) and reload the software to place the change into effect.

The `no` form of the command resets the values back to the default reserved VLAN IDs.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to assign a new VLAN ID to the reserved VLAN IDs.

```plaintext
device(config)# reserved-vlan-map vlan 4091 new-vlan 10
Reload required. Please write memory and then reload or power cycle.
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# exit
device# reload
```

Commands O, P, Q, R, and Sa through Si
**responder-only**

Configures responder-only mode for an IKEv2 profile.

**Syntax**

```
responder-only
no responder-only
```

**Command Default**

The responder-only mode is disabled.

**Modes**

IKEv2 profile configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

By default responder-only mode is disabled and the device behaves as both initiator and responder so that IKEv2 negotiations start when the IKEv2 peer is reachable.

In responder-only mode, the device is passive and does not initiate negotiation or re-keying to establish an IKEv2 security association (SA).

The `no` form of the command disables responder-only mode.

**Examples**

The following example enables responder-only mode for an IKEv2 profile named `ikev2_profile1`.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ikev2 profile ikev2_profile1
device(config-ike-profile-ikev2_profile1)# responder-only
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**restart-ports**

Configures a VSRP-configured device to shut down its ports when a failover occurs and restart after a period of time.

### Syntax

```
restart-ports [ seconds ]
no restart-ports seconds
```

### Command Default

The default is 1 second.

### Parameters

- **seconds**
  
  Specifies the time the VSRP master shuts down its port before it restarts. The range is from 1 through 120 seconds.

### Modes

- VSRP VRID configuration mode

### Usage Guidelines

The VSRP fast start feature can be enabled on a VSRP-configured Ruckus device, either on the VLAN to which the VRID of the VSRP-configured device belongs (globally) or on a port that belongs to the VRID. This command shuts down all the ports that belong to the VLAN when a failover occurs. All the ports will have the specified VRID.

The **no** form of the command resets the time to the default.

### Examples

The following example configures the ports to restart in 5 seconds.

```
device(config)# vlan 100
device(config-vlan-100)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-100-vrid-1)# restart-ports 5
```
restart-vsrp-port

Configures a single port on a VSRP-configured device to shut down when a failover occurs and restart after a period of time.

**Syntax**

restart-vsrp-port seconds
no restart-vsrp-port seconds

**Command Default**

The default is 1 second.

**Parameters**

*seconds*

Configures the VSRP master to shut down its port for the specified number of seconds before it restarts. The range is from 1 through 120 seconds.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of the command resets the time to the default.

**Examples**

The following example configures the VSRP port to restart in 5 seconds.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e-10000)# restart-vsrp-port 5
**restricted-vlan**

Configures a specific VLAN as the restricted VLAN for all ports on the device to place the client port when the authentication fails.

**Syntax**

```
restricted-vlan vlan-id
no restricted-vlan vlan-id
```

**Command Default**

The restricted VLAN is not configured.

**Parameters**

`vlan-id`

Specifies the identification number of the restricted VLAN.

**Modes**

Authentication configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When an authentication fails, the port can be moved into a configured restricted VLAN instead of blocking the client completely. The port is moved to the configured restricted VLAN only if the authentication failure action is set to place the port in a restricted VLAN using the `auth-fail-action` command at the global level or using the `authentication fail-action` command at the interface level. Else, when the authentication fails, the client's MAC address is blocked in the hardware (default action).

The **no** form of the command disables the restricted VLAN.

**Examples**

The following example creates a restricted VLAN with VLAN 4.

```
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# restricted-vlan 4
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
reverse-path-check

Enables uRPF for all Layer 3 routes.

Syntax

reverse-path-check
no reverse-path-check

Command Default

Reverse path check is not enabled on the device.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

On ICX devices, this command enables the uRPF command line interface and hardware settings.

You must reload the device for the reverse path check setting changes to take effect. Enabling reverse path check on ICX devices reduces the following system-max values by half:

- ip-route
- ip6-route
- ip-route-default-vrf
- ip6-route-default-vrf
- ip-route-vrf
- ip6-route-vrf

You should configure these values after reloading. You should adjust or remove the max-route configuration in VRFs before reload.

The no form of the command disables the reverse path check functionality.

NOTE
Disabling reverse path check doubles the system-max values on ICX devices.

Examples

The following example enables unicast Reverse Path Forwarding globally.

device(config)# reverse-path-check
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>Removed reference to ICX 6610 devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>Removed reference to ICX 7750 devices, because uRPF is supported on all ICX devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rfc1583-compatibility (OSPF)

Configures compatibility with RFC 1583.

Syntax

rfc1583-compatibility
no rfc1583-compatibility

Command Default

OSPF is compatible with RFC 1583 (OSPFv2).

Modes

OSPF router configuration mode
OSPF router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

OSPF is compatible with RFC 1583 (OSPFv2) and maintains a single best route to an autonomous system (AS) boundary router in the OSPF routing table. Disabling this compatibility causes the OSPF routing table to maintain multiple intra-AS paths, which helps prevent routing loops.

Enter no rfc1583-compatibility to disable compatibility with RFC 1583.

Examples

The following example disables compatibility with RFC 1583.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config OSPF-router)# no rfc1583-compatibility
ring-interfaces

Configures the primary and secondary interfaces for the ring to control outward traffic flow.

Syntax

```
ring-interfaces { ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id } { ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id }
no ring-interfaces { ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id } { ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id }
```

Command Default

The primary and secondary interfaces are not configured.

Parameters

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  Configures the primary and secondary interfaces.

- **lag lag-id**
  Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

Modes

MRP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

On the master node, the primary interface is the one that originates Ring Health Packets (RHPs). Ring control traffic and Layer 2 data traffic will flow in the outward direction from this interface by default. On member nodes, the direction of traffic flow depends on the traffic direction selected by the master node. Therefore, on a member node, the order in which you enter the interfaces does not matter.

The no form of the command clears the primary and secondary interfaces.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the primary and secondary interfaces on a ring.

```
device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# metro-ring 1
device(config-vlan-2-mrp-2)# ring-interface ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/1/2
```

The following example shows how to configure the LAG virtual interfaces on a ring.

```
device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# metro-ring 1
device(config-vlan-2-mrp-2)# ring-interface lag 1 lag 2
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <code>lag lag-id</code> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rmon alarm
Configures an Remote Monitoring (RMON) alarm.

Syntax
rmon alarm alarm-num mib-object sample-interval (absolute | delta) falling-threshold falling-threshold-value event rising-threshold rising-threshold-value event owner alarm-owner
no rmon alarm alarm-num mib-object sample-interval (absolute | delta) falling-threshold falling-threshold-value event rising-threshold rising-threshold-value event owner alarm-owner

Command Default
An RMON alarm is not configured.

Parameters
alarm-num
Specifies the alarm number. The value can range from 1 to 65535.
mib-object
Specifies the MIB object to monitor.
sample-interval
Specifies the sample interval.
absolute
Configures testing each sample directly.
delta
Configures testing the delta between the samples.
falling-threshold
Configures the falling threshold.
falling-threshold-value
Specifies the failing threshold value. The value can range from 0 to 2147483647.
event
Specifies the action (event) to take to fire when the falling threshold crosses the configured value. The value can range from 1 through 65535.
rising-threshold
Configures the rising threshold.
rising-threshold-value
Specifies the threshold value. The value can range from 0 to 2147483647.
event
Specifies the event to fire when the rising threshold crosses the configured value. The value can range from 1 through 65535.
owner alarm-owner
Specifies the alarm owner.
**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

An Alarm is designed to monitor configured thresholds for any SNMP integer, time tick, gauge, or counter MIB object. Using the CLI, you can define what MIB objects are monitored, the type of thresholds that are monitored (falling, rising, or both), the value of those thresholds, and the sample type (absolute or delta).

An alarm event is reported each time that a threshold is exceeded. The alarm entry also indicates the action (event) to be taken if the threshold be exceeded.

You can configure both the falling threshold and the rising threshold and in any order.

The **no** form of the command removes the configured RMON alarm.

**Examples**

The following example configures an alarm.

```
device(config)# rmon alarm 1 ifInOctets.6 10 delta rising-threshold 100 1 falling-threshold 50 1 owner nyc02
```
**rmon event**

Defines the action to be taken when an alarm is reported and collects and stores reported events for retrieval by an Remote Monitoring (RMON) application.

**Syntax**

```
```

```
```

**Command Default**

An RMON event is not configured.

**Parameters**

- **event-entry**
  Specifies the event number.

- **description event-description**
  Configures the event description.

- **execute**
  Executes a batch command when the event fires.

- **log-and-execute**
  Generates an RMON log and execute batch command when the event fires.

- **log-trap-and-execute**
  Generates an RMON log and SNMP trap and executes a batch command when the event fires.

- **trap-and-execute**
  Generates an SNMP trap and executes a batch command when the event fires.

- **argument string**
  Specifies the batch command argument.

- **log**
  Generates an RMON log when the event fires.

- **trap**
  Generates an SNMP trap when the event fires.

- **log-and-trap**
  Generates an RMON log and SNMP trap when the event fires.

- **owner event-owner**
  Specifies the batch command owner.
**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

There are two elements to the Event Group: the event control table and the event log table. The event control table defines the action to be taken when an alarm is reported. Defined events can be found by entering the CLI command `show event`. The event log table collects and stores reported events for retrieval by an RMON application.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured RMON event.

**Examples**

The following example configures an RMON event.

```
device(config)# rmon event 1 description 'testing a longer string' trap owner nyc02
```
rmon history

Configures an RMON history control.

Syntax

```
rmon history entry-number interface { ethernet stack-id/slot/port | management number } buckets number interval sampling-interval owner owner-name
```

```
o rmon history entry-number interface { ethernet stack-id/slot/port | management number } buckets number interval sampling-interval owner owner-name
```

Command Default

All active ports will generate two history control data entries per active Layer 2 switch port or Layer 3 switch interface.

Parameters

- **entry-number**
  Specifies the history number. The value can range from 1 to 65535.

- **interface ethernet stack-id/slot/port**
  Specifies the Ethernet interface to monitor.

- **interface management number**
  Specifies the management interface to monitor.

- **buckets number**
  Specifies the number of buckets. The value can range from 1 to 65535.

- **interval sampling-interval**
  Specifies the sample interval. The value can range from 1 to 3600.

- **owner owner-name**
  Specifies the history owner.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

An active port is defined as one with a link up. If the link goes down, the two entries are automatically deleted.

Two history entries are generated for each device:

- A sampling of statistics every 30 seconds
- A sampling of statistics every 30 minutes

The history data can be accessed and displayed using any of the popular RMON applications.

The **no** form of the command removes the configured RMON history control.
Examples

The following example configures the RMON history.

device(config)# rmon history 1 interface ethernet 1/1/1 buckets 10 interval 10 owner nyc02
route-only

Enables Layer 3 switches to support Layer 2 switching.

Syntax

route-only
no route-only

Command Default

By default, Layer 3 switches support Layer 2 switching.

Modes

Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

By default, Layer 3 switches support Layer 2 switching. These devices modify the routing protocols that are not supported on the devices. If you want to disable Layer 2 switching, you can do so globally or on individual ports, depending on the version of software your device is running.

Enabling or disabling Layer 2 switching is supported in Layer 3 software images only. Enabling or disabling Layer 2 switching is not supported on virtual interfaces.

Ruckus FCX 6430, FCX 6450, FCX 6430-C12, ICX 6450, and ICX 6610 devices support both the ingress and egress L2 traffic suppression on a route-only port.

Ruckus ICX 7750, ICX 7450, ICX 7250, and ICX 7150 devices support only ingress L2 traffic suppression on a route-only port.

The no form of the command enables Layer 2 switching on a Layer 3 switch.

To disable Layer 2 switching only on a specific interface, go to the interface configuration level for that interface, and then configure the command.

Examples

The following example globally disables Layer 2 switching on a Layer 3 switch.

device(config)# route-only
device(config)# exit
device# write memory
device# reload

The following example enables Layer 2 switching on a Layer 3 switch.

device(config)# no route-only
device(config)# exit
device# write memory
device# reload
The following example disables Layer 2 switching on Ethernet interface 1/1/1.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# route-only
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# end
device# write memory
device# reload
route-precedence

Configures a table that defines the order (precedence) in which multicast routes are selected from the multicast routing table (mRTM) and unicast routing (uRTM) table.

Syntax

```
route-precedence { [ mc-non-default | none ] | [ mc-default | none ] | [ uc-non-default | none ] | [ uc-default | none ] }
no route-precedence
```

Command Default

The default route precedence used to select routes is:
1. A non-default multicast route from the mRTM (mc-non-default).
2. A default multicast route from the mRTM (mc-default).
3. A non-default unicast route from the uRTM (uc-non-default).
4. A default unicast route from the uRTM (uc-non-default).

Parameters

- **mc-non-default**
  Specifies the precedence for the non-default multicast route table (mRTM).
- **none**
  Specifies that this type of route is to be ignored. You can specify this option for any of the multicast or unicast route types.
- **mc-default**
  Specifies the precedence for the multicast routing table (mRTM).
- **uc-non-default**
  Specifies the precedence for the non-default unicast route table (uRTM).
- **uc-default**
  Specifies the precedence for the default unicast route table (uRTM).

Modes

Router PIM configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The order in which you place the keywords determines the route precedence. The no form of this command restores the default route precedence settings.
You must configure four parameters indicating the four different route types. If you want to specify that a particular route type is not used, configure the `none` keyword to fill the precedence table.

**Examples**

The following example configures a route precedence in which a non-default multicast route has the highest precedence, and a default unicast route has the lowest precedence. The order used to select routes is:
1. A non-default multicast route from the mRTM.
2. A non-default unicast route from the uRTM.
3. A default multicast route from the mRTM.
4. A default unicast route from the uRTM.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# route-precedence mc-non-default uc-non-default mc-default uc-default
```

The following example configures a route precedence in which the unicast default route is ignored. The order used to select routes is:
1. A non-default multicast route from the mRTM.
2. A default multicast route from the mRTM.
3. A non-default unicast route from the uRTM.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# route-precedence mc-non-default mc-default uc-non-default none
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
route-precedence admin-distance

Configures route precedence so that multicast routes are selected from the best route in the multicast routing table (mRTM) and unicast routing (uRTM) table.

Syntax

route-precedence admin-distance
no route-precedence admin-distance

Command Default

Multicast routes are not selected from the best route in the mRTM and uRTM. Routes are selected based on:

- The route precedence configured using the route-precedence command.
- The system route precedence default (if route precedence has not been configured using the route-precedence command).

the default route precedence settings.

Modes

PIM configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the previous route precedence settings.

If the mRTM and the uRTM have routes of equal cost, the route from the mRTM is preferred.

Examples

The following example configures route precedence so that the best multicast route from the mRTM and uRTM tables is selected.

Device(config)#router pim
Device(config-pim-router)#route-precedence admin-distance

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**router bgp**

Enables BGP routing.

**Syntax**

```
router bgp
no router bgp
```

**Command Default**

BGP routing is not enabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

ICX 7150 devices do not support BGP.

The `no` form of the command disables BGP routing.

**Examples**

The following example enables BGP routing.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)#
```
**router msdp**

Enables multicast source discovery protocol (MSDP) on a router.

**Syntax**

```
router msdp [ vrf vrf-name ]
```

**Command Default**

MSDP is not enabled.

**Parameters**

- `vrf vrf-name`
  
  Specifies a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When you configure the `no router msdp vrf vrf-name` command, the MSDP configuration is removed only from the specified VRF.

The PIM Sparse Rendezvous Point (RP) is also an MSDP peer.

Devices that run MSDP usually also run BGP. The source address used by the MSDP device is normally configured to be the same source address used by BGP.

All MSDP parameters available for the default router instance are configurable for a VRF-based MSDP instance.

**Examples**

The following example enables MSDP.

```
Device(config)# router msdp
```

The following example enables MSDP on a VRF named blue.

```
Device(config)# router msdp vrf blue
```

The following example removes the MSDP configuration only from the VRF named blue.

```
Device(config-msdp-router-vrf-blue)# no router msdp vrf blue
```
**router ospf**

Enables and configures the Open Shortest Path First version 2 (OSPFv2) routing protocol.

**Syntax**

```
router ospf [vrf name ]
no router ospf
```

**Parameters**

- `vrf name`
  
  Specifies a nondefault VRF.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to enable the OSPFv2 routing protocol and enter OSPF router or OSPF router VRF configuration mode. OSPFv2 maintains multiple instances of the routing protocol to exchange route information among various VRF instances.

The `no` form of the command deletes all current OSPF configuration and blocks any further OSPFv2 configuration.

**Examples**

The following example enables OSPFv2 on a default VRF and enters OSPF VRF router configuration mode.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)#
```
**router pim**

Configures basic global protocol-independent multicast (PIM) Sparse parameters on a device within the PIM Sparse domain and enters PIM-router configuration mode.

**Syntax**

```
router pim [ vrf vrf-name ]
no router pim [ vrf vrf-name ]
```

**Command Default**

PIM Sparse is not configured.

**Parameters**

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Specifies a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of this command disables PIM and removes all configuration for PIM multicast on the device (router pim level) only.

Configuring the no router pim vrf vrf-name command removes all configuration for PIM multicast on the specified VRF.

You do not need to globally enable IP multicast routing when configuring PIM Sparse.

After you enable IP multicast routing and PIM Sparse at the global level, you must enable it on the individual interfaces connected to the PIM Sparse network.

If you configure PIM Sparse on an interface that is on the border of the PIM Sparse domain, you also must also configure the ip pim border command on the interface.

You must configure the bsr-candidate ethernet command to identify an interface on at least one device as a candidate PIM Sparse Bootstrap router (BSR) and candidate PIM Sparse Rendezvous Point (RP).

You can configure the rp-address command to explicitly identify an RP, including an ACL-based RP, by its IP address instead of having it identified by the RP election process.

Entering the router pim vrf command to enable PIM does not require a software reload.

All PIM parameters available for the default router instance are configurable for a VRF-based PIM instance.
Examples

This example configures basic global PIM Sparse parameters.

device(config)# router pim

This example configures PIM Sparse on a VRF named blue.

device(config)# router pim blue
**router rip**

Enables Routing Information Protocol (RIP) globally on the device. Does not enable RIP at the interface level.

**Syntax**

```shell
router rip
no router rip
```

**Command Default**

By default, RIP is not enabled on the device.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command disables RIP on the device.

Once you have enabled RIP on the device, you must also configure RIP on each RIP interface. Refer to the **ip rip** command for more information.

**Examples**

The following example enables RIP on a device.

```shell
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)#
```
router vrrp

Globally enables Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP).

Syntax

```
router vrrp
no router vrrp
```

Command Default

VRRP is not globally enabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

After globally enabling VRRP, the command prompt does not change. Nearly all subsequent VRRP configuration is performed at the interface level, but VRRP must be enabled globally before configuring VRRP instances.

The `no router vrrp` command disables VRRP globally.

**NOTE**

Only 16 VRRP instances are configurable on the ICX 7150 device.

Examples

The following example globally enables VRRP and enters interface configuration mode.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
```
**router vrrp-extended**

Globally enables Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol Extended (VRRP-E) and enters VRRP-E router configuration mode.

**Syntax**

```
router vrrp-extended
no router vrrp-extended
```

**Command Default**

VRRP-E is not globally enabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

After globally enabling VRRP-E, nearly all subsequent VRRP-E configuration is performed at the interface level. VRRP-E must be enabled globally before configuring VRRP-E instances.

The `no router vrrp-extended` command globally disables VRRP-E.

**NOTE**

Only 16 VRRP instances are configurable on the ICX 7150 device.

**Examples**

The following example globally enables VRRP-E and enters interface configuration mode.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp-extended
device(config-vrrpe-router)# interface ethernet 1/1/5
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip address 10.53.5.3/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5)# ip vrrp-extended vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-1)# backup priority 110
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-1)# version 2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-1)# ip-address 10.53.5.254
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/5-vrid-1)# activate
VRRP-E router 1 for this interface is activating
```
**router vsrp**

Enables the Virtual Switch Redundancy Protocol (VSRP) on Layer 2 or Layer 3 switches.

**Syntax**

```
router vsrp
no router vsrp
```

**Command Default**

By default, VSRP is enabled on Layer 2 and Layer 3 switches.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

On a Layer 3 switch, if you want to use VRRP or VRRP-E for Layer 3 redundancy instead of VSRP, you must disable VSRP first. Because VRRP and VRRP-E do not apply to Layer 2 switches, there is no need to disable VSRP and there is no command to do so. VSRP is always enabled on Layer 2 switches.

The **no** form of the command disables VSRP.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to disable VSRP and then enable it.

```
device(config)# no router vsrp
device(config)# router vsrp
```
router-interface

Attaches a router interface to a Layer 2 VLAN.

Syntax

```
router-interface ve num
no router-interface ve num
```

Command Default

A router interface is not configured.

Parameters

```
ve num
```

Specifies a virtual router interface number.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command removes the router interface from the VLAN.

Examples

The following example shows how to attach the router interface to a Layer 2 VLAN.

```
device(config)# vlan 1 by port
device(config-vlan-1)# untagged ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-vlan-1)# tagged ethernet 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-1)# router-interface ve 1
```
**rpf-mode**

Enables strict or loose unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (uRPF) mode on FastIron ICX devices.

**Syntax**

```
```

**Command Default**

uRPF mode is not enabled.

**Parameters**

- **strict**
  
  Specifies uRPF strict mode.

- **loose**
  
  Specifies uRPF loose mode. This mode allows all packets to pass the uRPF check.

- **urpf-exclude-default**
  
  Excludes the default route for uRPF source IP lookup.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You must enable uRPF at the global level before enabling the mode (strict or loose). This command is applicable only to the Layer 3 physical interface and Layer 3 VE interfaces.

The **loose** option allows all packets to pass through. Choose the **loose** option along with the **urp-exclude-default** option to subject the packets to uRPF check.

The **no** form of the command disables uRPF mode.

**Examples**

The following example sets the Reverse Path Forwarding mode to strict mode.

```
 device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/3
 device(config-if-e1/1/3)# rpf-mode strict
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rp-address

Configures a device interface as a rendezvous point (RP).

Syntax

```
rp-address { ip-address | ipv6-address } acl_name_or_id
no rp-address { ip-address | ipv6-address }
```

Command Default

The RP is selected by the PIM Sparse protocol's RP election process.

Parameters

- **ip-address**
  - Specifies the IP address of the RP.

- **ipv6-address**
  - Specifies the IPv6 address of the RP.

- **acl_name_or_id**
  - Specifies the name or ID of the ACL that specifies which multicast groups use the RP.

Modes

- Router PIM configuration mode
- VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default and the RP is selected by the RP election process.

Devices in the PIM Sparse domain use the specified RP and ignore group-to-RP mappings received from the bootstrap router (BSR).

The RP is the meeting point for PIM Sparse sources and receivers. A PIM Sparse domain can have multiple RPs, but each PIM Sparse multicast group address can have only one active RP. PIM Sparse routers learn the addresses of RPs and the groups for which they are responsible from messages that the BSR sends to each of the PIM Sparse routers.

**NOTE**

Specify the same IP or IPv6 address as the RP on all PIM Sparse devices within the PIM Sparse domain. Make sure the device is on the backbone or is otherwise well connected to the rest of the network.
Examples

This example configures the device interface at IP address 207.95.7.1 as the RP for the PIM Sparse domain.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# rp-address 207.95.7.1
```

This example configures an ACL named acl1 to specify which multicast groups use the RP.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# rp-address 130.1.1.1 acl1
```

This example configures an RP for a VRF named blue.

```
device(config)# ipv6 router pim vrf blue
device(config-ipv6-pim-router-vrf-blue)# rp-address 31::207
```
rp-adv-interval

Configures the interval at which the candidate rendezvous point (RP) configured on the device sends candidate-RP advertisement messages to the bootstrap router (BSR).

Syntax

```
rp-adv-interval seconds
no rp-adv-interval seconds
```

Command Default

The device sends candidate-RP advertisement messages every 60 seconds.

Parameters

`seconds`

Specifies the interval, in seconds, between advertisement messages. The range is 10 through 65535 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.

Modes

- PIM router configuration mode
- PIM router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command restores the candidate-RP advertisement-message interval to 60 seconds.

Examples

The following example configures the candidate-RP advertisement-message interval to 90 seconds.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# rp-adv-interval 90
```

The following example configures, on a VRF named blue, the candidate-RP advertisement-message interval to 90 seconds.

```
device(config)# ipv6 router pim vrf blue
device(config-ipv6-pim-router-vrf-blue)# rp-adv-interval 90
```
**rp-candidate**

Configures a device as a candidate rendezvous point (RP) for all multicast groups with the prefix 224.0.0.0/4, by default, and explicitly adds or deletes groups with other prefixes.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
rp-candidate { ethernet stackid / slot / portnum | loopback num | ve num | tunnel num }
rp-candidate { add | delete } group-addr mask-bits
no rp-candidate { ethernet stackid / slot / portnum | loopback num | ve num | tunnel num }
no rp-candidate { add | delete } group-addr mask-bits
```

**Command Default**

The PIM router is not available for selection as an RP.

**Parameters**

- **ethernet stackid/slot/portnum**
  Specifies a physical interface for the candidate RP. On standalone devices specify the interface ID in the format slot/port-id; on stacked devices you must also specify the stack ID, in the format stack-id/slot/port-id.

- **loopback num**
  Specifies a loopback interface for the candidate RP.

- **ve num**
  Specifies a virtual interface for the candidate RP.

- **tunnel num**
  Specifies a GRE tunnel interface for the candidate RP.

- **add**
  Specifies adding a group address or range of group addresses to the default group configured by the device as the candidate RP for by default, that is, groups with the prefix 224.0.0.0/4.

- **delete**
  Specifies deleting a group address or range of group addresses, that were added using the `add` keyword.

- **group-addr mask-bits**
  Specifies the group address and the number of significant bits in the subnet mask.

**Modes**

Router PIM configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no rp-candidate` command makes the PIM router cease to act as a candidate RP.
The **no rp-candidate add** command deletes a group address or range of group addresses that were added using the **add** keyword.

Configuring the **rp-candidate** command on an Ethernet, loopback, virtual, or tunnel interface, configures the device as a candidate RP for all multicast groups with the prefix 224.0.0.0/4, by default. You can configure the **rp-candidate add** command to add to those a group address or range of group addresses. You can configure the **rp-candidate delete** command to delete a group address or range of group addresses that were added to the default addresses.

**NOTE**
You cannot delete the default group prefix.

The RP is the meeting point for PIM Sparse sources and receivers. A PIM Sparse domain can have multiple RPs, but each PIM Sparse multicast group address can have only one active RP. PIM Sparse routers learn the addresses of RPs and the groups for which they are responsible from messages that the bootstrap router (BSR) sends to each of the PIM Sparse routers.

Although you can configure the device as only a candidate BSR or an RP, it is recommended that you configure the same interface on the same device as both a BSR and an RP.

**NOTE**
Specify the same IPv6 address as the RP on all IPv6 PIM Sparse routers within the IPv6 PIM Sparse domain. Make sure the device is on the backbone or is otherwise well connected to the rest of the network. You can configure the **rp-address** command to specify the RP address.

### Examples

This example configures a physical device as a candidate RP.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# rp-candidate ethernet 1/2/2
```

This example uses a loopback interface to configure a device as a candidate RP.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# rp-candidate loopback 1
```

This example uses a virtual interface to configure a device as a candidate RP.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# rp-candidate ve 120
```

This example configures an address group to the devices for which it is a candidate RP.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# rp-candidate add 224.126.0.0 16
```

This example deletes an address group from the devices for which it is a candidate RP.

```
device(config)# router pim
device(config-pim-router)# rp-candidate delete 224.126.22.0 24
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20</td>
<td>This command was modified to add the <strong>tunnel</strong> keyword.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rp-embedded

Configures embedded-rendezvous point (RP) support on PIM devices.

Syntax

rp-embedded

no rp-embedded

Command Default

Embedded RP support is enabled.

Modes

PIM router configuration mode
PIM router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command disables embedded RP support.

Examples

This example disables embedded RP support.

Device(config)# ipv6 router pim
Device(config-ipv6-pim-router)#no rp-embedded

This example disables embedded RP support on a VRF named blue.

Device(config)#ipv6 router pim vrf blue
Device(config-ipv6-pim-router-vrf-blue)#no rp-embedded
**sa-filter**

Configures filters for incoming and outgoing Source-Active (SA) messages from and to multicast source discovery protocol (MSDP) neighbors.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
sa-filter { in | out } ip-addr [ route-map map-tag [ rp-route-map rp-map-tag ] ]
no sa-filter { in | out } ip-addr [ route-map map-tag [ rp-route-map rp-map-tag ] ]
sa-filter originate [ route-map map-tag ]
no sa-filter originate [ route-map map-tag ]
```

**Command Default**

Source-Active filters are not configured.

**Parameters**

- **in**
  Specifies filtering incoming SA messages.

- **out**
  Specifies filtering self-originated and forwarded outbound SA messages.

- **ip-addr**
  specifies the IP address of the MSDP neighbor that the filtered SA messages are sent to or received from.

- **origin**
  Specifies filtering self-originated outbound SA messages.

- **route-map map-tag**
  Specifies a route map. The device applies the filter to source-group pairs that match the route map.

- **rp-route-map rp-map-tag**
  Specifies a route map to use for filtering based on Rendezvous Point (RP) address. Use this parameter if you want to filter SA messages based on their originating RP.

**Modes**

- MSDP VRF configuration mode
- Router MSDP configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The default filter action is deny. If you want to permit some source-group pairs, use a route map. A permit action in the route map allows the device to advertise the matching source-group pairs. A deny action in the route map drops the source-group pairs from advertisements.

The no form of this command removes the SA filters.
Examples

The following example configures extended access-control lists (ACLs) to be used in the route map definition and use them to configure a route map that denies source-group with source address 10.x.x.x and any group address, while permitting everything else.

```
device(config)# access-list 123 permit ip 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 any
device(config)# access-list 125 permit ip any any
device(config)# route-map msdp_map deny 1
device(config-route-map msdp_map)# match ip address 123
device(config-route-map msdp_map)# exit
device(config)# route-map msdp_map permit 2
device(config-route-map msdp_map)# match ip address 125
device(config-route-map msdp_map)# exit
```

The following example configures a filter that filters self-originated outbound SA messages on a route map.

```
device(config)# router msdp
device(config-msdp-router)# sa-filter originate route-map msdp_map
```

The following example configures an SA filter on a VRF.

```
device(config)# router msdp vrf blue
device(config-msdp-router-vrf blue)# sa-filter in 2.2.2.99
device(config-msdp-router-vrf blue)# sa-filter in 2.2.2.97 route-map msdp_map
device(config-msdp-router-vrf blue)# sa-filter in 2.2.2.96 route-map msdp2_map rproute-map msdp2_rp_map
```
save-current-values

Configures a backup to save the VSRP timer values received from the master instead of the timer values configured on the backup.

Syntax

`save-current-values`
`no save-current-values`

Command Default

By default, the backups always use the value of the timers received from the master.

Modes

VSRP VRID configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Saving the current timer values instead of the configured ones helps ensure consistent timer usage for all the VRID devices.

The `no` form of the command disables saving the timer values from the master.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a backup to save the VSRP timer values received from the master instead of the timer values configured on the backup.

device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# save-current-values
scale-timer

Changes the timer scale, the value used by the software to calculate all VSRP timers.

Syntax

scale-timer number
no scale-timer number

Command Default

By default, the timer scale is set to 1.

Parameters

number

Specifies the multiplier factor for the timer. The range for the timer is from 1 through 10.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Increasing the timer scale value decreases the length of all the VSRP timers equally, without changing the ratio of one timer to another.

To achieve sub-second failover times, you can shorten the duration of all scale timers for VSRP, VRRP, and VRRP-E by adjusting the timer scale. The timer scale is a value used by the software to calculate the timers. If you increase the timer scale, each timer value is divided by the scale value. Using the timer scale to adjust timer values enables you to easily change all the timers while preserving the ratios among their values. For example, if you set the timer scale to 2, all VSRP, VRRP, and VRRP-E timer values will be divided by 2. Here is an example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timer</th>
<th>Timer scale</th>
<th>Timer value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello interval</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead interval</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.5 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup Hello</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interval</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold-down interval</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.5 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The no form of the command sets the multiplier to 1.
**Examples**

The following example shows how to set the scale timer to 2.

```
device(config)# scale-timer 2
```
**scale-timer**

Configures a scale time factor that increases the timing sensitivity across all configured and default Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol Extended (VRRP-E) timers.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
scale-timer vrrp-extended scale-factor
no scale-timer vrrp-extended scale-factor
```

**Command Default**

VRRP timers are not scaled.

**Parameters**

- **vrrp-extended**
  
  A scale time factor can be configured for VRRP-E timers.

- **scale-factor**
  
  A number representing the scale of the division of a VRRP-E configured interval timer or the default interval timer. Valid values are in a range from 1 through 10. The default value is 1.

**Modes**

VRRP-E router configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Configuring the VRRP-E scale timer is supported only in VRRP-E sessions. When a scaling value is configured, the existing timer values are divided by the scaling value. For example: a value of 10 divides the timers by a factor of 10, allowing the default dead interval to be set to 300 ms. Using timer scaling, VRRP-E subsecond convergence is possible if a master VRRP device fails.

**NOTE**

Increased timing sensitivity as a result of this configuration could cause protocol flapping during periods of network congestion.

**Examples**

The following example scales all VRRP-E timers by a factor of 10.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp-extended
device(config-vrrpe-router)# scale-timer vrrp-extended 10
```
scheduler-profile

Attaches a scheduler profile to one or more ports.

Syntax

scheduler-profile profile-name
no scheduler-profile profile-name

Command Default

A scheduler profile is not attached to a port.

Parameters

profile-name

Specifies the name of the scheduler profile to be attached to the port.

Modes

Interface mode
Multiple-interface mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command removes the scheduler profile from the port or ports.
You must configure a user scheduler profile before you can attach it to a port.
Only one scheduler profile at a time can be attached to any port. You can attach a scheduler profile to more than one port.

Examples

The following example attaches a scheduler profile named user1 to a port.
Device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# scheduler-profile user1

The following example attaches a scheduler profile named user2 to multiple ports.
Device(config-mif-1/1/2-1/1/16)# scheduler-profile user2

The following example removes a scheduler profile named user2 from multiple ports.
Device(config-mif-1/1/2-1/1/16)# no scheduler-profile user2
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
scp

Copies a license file from an SCP-enabled client to the license database of the device.

Syntax

scp license_file_on_hostuser@IP_address: license:unit_id

Command Default

By default, the command is not enabled.

Parameters

license_file_on_hostuser@IP_address:
   Specifies the filename of the license file at the specified IP address.
license
   Specifies the keyword license to be used.
unit_id
   Indicates the specific unit you want to copy the software license file to. The unit-id can be from 1 through 12.

Usage Guidelines

The unit_id parameter is used on Ruckus ICX devices when copying a license file from an SCP-enabled client to a specific unit id.

Examples

The following example copies the license file from an SCP-enabled client to the license database of a specific unit on the Ruckus ICX devices. In the example the license is copied to unit 3.

device# scp license.xml terry@10.20.91.39:license:3

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07.2.00</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.0.00</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
secure-login

Configures Web Authentication to use secure (HTTPS) or non-secure (HTTP) login and logout pages.

Syntax

secure-login
no secure-login

Command Default

Web Authentication uses secure (HTTPS) login and logout pages.

Modes

Web Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command changes the setting to non-secure (HTTP) mode.

Examples

The following example configures Web Authentication to use non-secure (HTTP) login.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# no secure-login
**secure-mac-address**

Configures secure MAC addresses on tagged and untagged interfaces.

**Syntax**

```
secure-mac-address mac-address [vlan-id]
no secure-mac-address mac-address [vlan-id]
```

**Command Default**

Secure MAC addresses are not configured.

**Parameters**

- `mac-address`
  - Specifies the MAC address.
- `vlan-id`
  - Specifies the VLAN ID.

**Modes**

Port security interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When specifying a secure MAC address on a tagged interface, you must also specify the VLAN ID.

**NOTE**

If MAC port security is enabled on a port and you change the VLAN membership of the port, make sure that you also change the VLAN ID specified in the `secure-mac-address` configuration statement for the port.

When a secure MAC address is applied to a tagged port, the VLAN ID is generated for both tagged and untagged ports. When you display the configuration, you see an entry for the secure MAC addresses.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured secure MAC address.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to specify a secure MAC address on an untagged interface.

```bash
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/7/11
device(config-if-e1000-1/7/11)# port security
device(config-port-security-e1000-1/7/11)# secure-mac-address 0000.0018.747C
```

The following example shows how to specify a secure MAC address on a tagged interface.

```bash
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/7/11
device(config-if-e1000-1/7/11)# port security
device(config-port-security-e1000-1/7/11)# secure-mac-address 0000.0018.747C 2
```
sequence (permit | deny in extended IPv4 ACLs)

Inserts filtering rules in IPv4 extended named or numbered ACLs.

Syntax

Use the following syntax to define a TCP or UDP rule:

```plaintext
[ sequence seq-num ] { deny | permit } { tcp | udp } { S_IPaddress [ mask ] | host S_IPaddress | any } [ source-comparison-operators ] { D_IPaddress [ mask ] | host D_IPaddress | any } [ established ] [ destination-comparison-operators ] [ precedence { precedence-name | precedence-value } ] [tos {tos-name | tos-value} ] [dscp-matching dscp-value] [dscp-marking dscp-value] [802.1p-priority-matching 802.1p-value] [802.1p-priority-marking 802.1p-value] [internal-priority-marking queuing-priority] [802.1p-and-internal-marking priority-value] [traffic-policy name] [log] [mirror]
```

Use the following syntax to define an ICMP rule:

```plaintext
[ sequence seq-num ] { deny | permit } icmp { S_IPaddress [ mask ] | host S_IPaddress | any } { D_IPaddress [ mask ] | host D_IPaddress | any } [icmp-num | icmp-type] [precedence { precedence-name | precedence-value } ] [tos {tos-name | tos-value} ] [dscp-matching dscp-value] [dscp-marking dscp-value] [802.1p-priority-matching 802.1p-value] [802.1p-priority-marking 802.1p-value] [internal-priority-marking queuing-priority] [802.1p-and-internal-marking priority-value] [traffic-policy name] [log] [mirror]
```

Use the following syntax to define a rule for protocols other than TCP, UDP, or ICMP:

```plaintext
[ sequence seq-num ] { deny | permit } ip-protocol { S_IPaddress [ mask ] | host S_IPaddress | any } { D_IPaddress [ mask ] | host D_IPaddress | any } [precedence { precedence-name | precedence-value } ] [tos {tos-name | tos-value} ] [dscp-matching dscp-value] [dscp-marking dscp-value] [802.1p-priority-matching 802.1p-value] [802.1p-priority-marking 802.1p-value] [internal-priority-marking queuing-priority] [802.1p-and-internal-marking priority-value] [traffic-policy name] [log] [mirror]
```

```plaintext
no sequence seq-num
```

Parameters

- **sequence**
  
  (Optional) Enables you to assign a sequence number to the rule.

  ```plaintext
  seq-num
  ```
  
  Valid values range from 1 through 65000.

- **deny**

  Specifies rules to deny traffic.

- **permit**

  Specifies rules to permit traffic.

- **ip-protocol**

  Specifies the type of IPv4 packet to filter. You can either specify a protocol number (from 0 through 255) or a supported protocol name. For a complete list of protocols, type `?` after `permit` or `deny`. Supported protocols include:

  - **icmp**—Internet Control Message Protocol
  - **igmp**—Internet Group Management Protocol
  - **igrp**—Internet Gateway Routing Protocol
• **ip**—any IPv4 protocol
• **ospf**—Open Shortest Path First
• **tcp**—Transmission Control Protocol
• **udp**—User Datagram Protocol

*S* _IPaddress_

Specifies a source address for which you want to filter the subnet.

*mask_

Defines a mask, whose effect is to specify a subnet that includes the source address that you specified. For options to specify the mask, see the Usage Guidelines.

**host**

Specifies the source as a host.

*S* _IPaddress_

Specifies the source address of the host.

**any**

Specifies all source addresses.

**source-comparison-operators** and **destination-comparison-operators**

If you specified **tcp** or **udp**, the following optional operators are available:

**eq**

Specifies the address is equal to the port name or number you enter after **eq**.

**gt**

Specifies port numbers that are equal to or greater than the port number or that are equal to or greater than the numeric equivalent of the port name you enter after **gt**.

**lt**

Specifies port numbers that are equal to or less than the port number or that are equal to or less than the numeric equivalent of the port name you enter after **lt**.

**neq**

Specifies all port numbers except the port number or port name you enter after **neq**.

**range**

Specifies all port numbers that are between the first port name or number and the second name or number you enter following the **range** keyword. Enter the range as two values separated by a space. The first port number in the range must be less than the last number in the range. For example, to apply the policy to all ports between and including 23 (Telnet) and 53 (DNS), enter the following: **23 53**.

*D* _IPaddress_

Specifies a destination address for which you want to filter the subnet.

*mask_

Defines a subnet mask that includes the destination address that you specified. For mask options, refer to the Usage Guidelines.

**host**

Specifies a host as destination.

*D* _IPaddress_

Specifies the destination address of the host.
any
Specifies all destination addresses.

established
(For TCP rules only) Filter packets that have the Acknowledgment (ACK) or Reset (RST) flag set. This policy applies only to established TCP sessions, not to new sessions.

icmp-num | icmp-type
(For ICMP only) Specifies a named or numbered message type.

precendence { precedence-name | precedence-value }
Specifies a precedence-name or corresponding precedence-value, as follows:

0 or routine
Specifies routine precedence.
1 or **priority**
   Specifies priority precedence.

2 or **immediate**
   Specifies immediate precedence.

3 or **flash**
   Specifies flash precedence.

4 or **flash-override**
   Specifies flash-override precedence.

5 or **critical**
   Specifies critical precedence.

6 or **internet**
   Specifies internetwork control precedence.

7 or **network**
   Specifies network control precedence.

**tos** \{ **tos-name** | **tos-value** \}
   Specifies a type of service (ToS). Enter either a supported **tos-name** or the equivalent **tos-value**.

0 or **normal**
   Specifies normal ToS.

1 or **min-monetary-cost**
   Specifies min monetary cost ToS.

2 or **max-reliability**
   Specifies max reliability ToS.

4 or **max-throughput**
   Specifies max throughput ToS.

8 or **min-delay**
   Specifies min-delay ToS.

**dscp-matching** **dscp-value**
   Filters by DSCP value. Values range from 0 through 63.

**dscp-marking** **dscp-value**
   Assigns the DSCP value that you specify to the packet. Values range from 0 through 63.

**802.1p-priority-matching** **802.1p-value**
   Filters by 802.1p priority, for rate limiting. Values range from 0 through 7.

**802.1p-priority-marking** **802.1p-value**
   Assigns the 802.1p value that you specify to the packet. Values range from 0 through 7.

**internal-priority-marking** **queueing-priority**
   Assigns the internal queuing priority (traffic class) that you specify to the packet. Values range from 0 through 7.

**802.1p-and-internal-marking** **priority-value**
   Assigns the identical 802.1p value and internal queuing priority (traffic class) that you specify to the packet.
   Values range from 0 through 7.
traffic-policy name

Enables the device to limit the rate of inbound traffic and to count the packets and bytes per packet to which ACL permit or deny clauses are applied. For configuration procedures and examples, refer to the chapter "Traffic Policies" in the Ruckus FastIron Traffic Management Configuration Guide.

log

Enables SNMP traps and Syslog messages for the rule. In addition, logging must be enabled using the acl-logging command.

mirror

Mirrors packets matching the rule.

Modes

ACL configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Extended ACLs permit or deny traffic according to source and destination addresses, port protocol, and other IPv4 frame content. You can also enable logging and mirroring.

Although the access-list acl-num [ sequence seq-num ] { deny | permit } command is still supported, Ruckus recommends that you use the ip access-list command instead, following which you insert rules into the ACL using the [ sequence seq-num ] { deny | permit } command.

The order of the rules in an ACL is critical, as the first matching rule stops further processing. When creating rules, specifying sequence values determines the order of rule processing. If you do not specify a sequence value, the rule is added to the end of the list. Such a rule is automatically assigned the next multiple of 10 as a sequence number.

You can specify a mask in either of the following ways:

- Wildcard mask format (for example, 0.0.0.255). The advantage of this format is that it enables you mask any bit, for example by specifying 0.255.0.255.
- Classless Interdomain Routing (CIDR) format, in which you specify the number of bits of the prefix. For example, appending /24 to an IPv4 address is equivalent to specifying 0.0.0.255 in the wildcard mask format.

If you specify icmp and also specify the any-icmp-type option, the following QoS options are not available: dscp-marking, dscp-matching, internal-priority-marking, 802.1p-priority-marking, and 802.1p-priority-matching.

On the Ruckus ICX 7150 and Ruckus ICX 7750, ACL logging is not supported for egress ACLs.

When specifying type of service (ToS), you can indicate multiple tos-value options by entering the sum of the needed ToS options. For example, to specify both max-reliability and min-delay, enter 10. To specify all options, enter 15. Values range from 0 through 15.

In a rule that includes one or more of the following parameters, the log keyword is ignored:

- dscp-matching
- dscp-marking
- 802.1p-priority-matching
- 802.1p-priority-marking
- 802.1p-and-internal-marking
For details on 802.1p priority matching, refer to "Inspecting the 802.1p bit in the ACL for adaptive rate limiting" in the Ruckus FastIron Traffic Management Configuration Guide.

To delete a rule from an ACL, do either of the following:

- Enter `no sequence seq-value`.
- Type `no` followed by the full command syntax without the `sequence seq-value`.

**Examples**

The following ACL, applied to an Ethernet interface, blocks and logs IPv4 TCP packets transmitted by Telnet from a specified host to any destination.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip access-list extended "block Telnet"
device(config-ext-nacl)# sequence 10 deny tcp host 10.157.22.26 any eq telnet log
device(config-ext-nacl)# sequence 20 permit ip any any
device(config-ext-nacl)# exit
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-1/1/1)# ip access-group "block Telnet" in
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was modified to support the <code>sequence</code> keyword and to support logging in permit rules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sequence (permit | deny in IPv6 ACLs)

Inserts filtering rules in IPv6 access control lists (ACLs).

Syntax

Use the following syntax to define a TCP or UDP rule:
```
[ sequence seq-num ] { deny | permit } { tcp | udp } { ipv6-source-prefix/prefix-length | host ipv6-address | any } { source-comparison-operators } { ipv6-destination-prefix/prefix-length | host ipv6-destination-address | any } { established } { destination-comparison-operators } [ dscp-matching dscp-value ] [ dscp-marking dscp-value ] [ 802.1p-priority-matching 802.1p-value ] [ 802.1p-priority-marking 802.1p-value ] [ internal-priority-marking queuing-priority ] [ traffic-policy name ] [ log ] [ mirror ]
```

Use the following syntax to define an ICMP rule:
```
[ sequence seq-num ] { deny | permit } icmp { ipv6-source-prefix/prefix-length | host ipv6-address | any } { ipv6-destination-prefix/prefix-length | host ipv6-destination-address | any } [ icmp-num | icmp-type ] [ dscp-matching dscp-value ] [ dscp-marking dscp-value ] [ traffic-policy name ] [ log ] [ mirror ]
```

Use the following syntax to define an IPv6 rule:
```
[ sequence seq-num ] { deny | permit } IPv6 { ipv6-source-prefix/prefix-length | host ipv6-address | any } { ipv6-destination-prefix/prefix-length | host ipv6-destination-address | any } [ fragments | routing ] [ dscp-matching dscp-value ] [ dscp-marking dscp-value ] [ 802.1p-priority-matching 802.1p-value ] [ 802.1p-priority-marking 802.1p-value ] [ internal-priority-marking queuing-priority ] [ traffic-policy name ] [ log ] [ mirror ]
```

Use the following syntax to define an AHP, ESP, SCTP, protocol-name- or protocol-number rule:
```
[ sequence seq-num ] { deny | permit } { AHP | ESP | SCTP | protocol-name | protocol-number } { ipv6-source-prefix/prefix-length | host ipv6-address | any } { ipv6-destination-prefix/prefix-length | host ipv6-destination-address | any } [ dscp-matching dscp-value ] [ dscp-marking dscp-value ] [ 802.1p-priority-matching 802.1p-value ] [ 802.1p-priority-marking 802.1p-value ] [ internal-priority-marking queuing-priority ] [ traffic-policy name ] [ log ] [ mirror ]
```

no sequence seq-num

Parameters

sequence
(Optional) Enables you to assign a sequence number to the rule.
```
    seq-num
```

Valid values range from 1 through 65000.

deny
Specifies rules to deny traffic.

permit
Specifies rules to permit traffic.

protocol-name | protocol-number
Specifies the type of IPv6 packet you are filtering. You can specify one of the following protocol names or a valid protocol number (from 0 through 255).

- ahp: Authentication Header
- esp: Encapsulating Security Payload
• **icmp**: Internet Control Message Protocol
• **ipv6**: Internet Protocol, version 6
• **sctp**: Stream Control Transmission Protocol
• **tcp**: Transmission Control Protocol
• **udp**: User Datagram Protocol

`ipv6-source-prefix / prefix-length`
Specifies a source prefix and prefix length that a packet must match for the specified action (deny or permit) to occur. You must specify the `ipv6-source-prefix` parameter in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373. Specify the `prefix-length` parameter as a decimal value, preceded by a slash mark (/).

`host source-ipv6_address`
Specifies a host source IPv6 address. When you use this parameter, you do not need to specify the prefix length. A prefix length of 128 is implied.

`any`
Specifies all source addresses.

`source-comparison-operators and destination-comparison-operators`
If you specified `tcp` or `udp`, the following optional operators are available:

`eq`
Specifies the port name or number you enter after `eq`.

`gt`
Specifies port numbers equal to or greater than the port number or equal to or greater than the numeric equivalent of the port name you enter after `gt`.

`lt`
Specifies port numbers that are less than or equal to the port number or less than or equal to the numeric equivalent of the port name you enter after `lt`.

`neq`
Specifies all port numbers except the port number or port name you enter after `neq`.

`range`
Specifies all port numbers that are between the first port name or number and the second one you enter following the `range` keyword. The range includes the port names or numbers you enter. For example, to apply the policy to all ports between and including 23 (Telnet) and 53 (DNS), enter the following: `range 23 53` (two values separated by a space). The first port number in the range must be lower than the last number in the range.

`ipv6-destination-prefix / prefix-length`
Specifies a destination prefix and prefix length that a packet must match for the specified action (deny or permit) to occur. You must specify the `ipv6-destination-prefix` parameter in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373. Specify the `prefix-length` parameter as a decimal value, preceded by a slash mark (/).

`host destination-ipv6_address`
Specifies a destination host IPv6 address. When you use this parameter, you do not need to specify the prefix length. A prefix length of 128 is implied.

`any`
Specifies all destination addresses.
established
(For TCP only) Filter packets that have the Acknowledgment (ACK) or Reset (RST) flag set. This policy applies only to established TCP sessions, not to new sessions.

icmp-num
Specifies a numbered message type.

icmp-type
(For ICMP only) Specifies a named message type, from the following list.

  beyond-scope
    Specifies a beyond scope message.

  destination-unreachable
    Specifies a destination unreachable message.

  echo-reply
    Specifies an echo reply.

  echo-request
    Specifies an echo request (ping).

  header
    Specifies a parameter problem header error message.

  hop-limit
    Specifies an in-transit, time exceeded message.

  mld-query
    Specifies an MLD query message.

  mld-reduction
    Specifies an MLD reduction message.

  mld-report
    Specifies an MLD report message.

  nd-na
    Specifies a neighbor discovery (ND) neighbor advertisement message.

  nd-ns
    Specifies an ND neighbor solicitation message.

  next-header
    Specifies a parameter problem next-header error message.

  no-admin
    Specifies a destination unreachable administratively prohibited message.

  no-route
    Specifies a destination unreachable no route message.

  packet-too-big
    Specifies a packet too big message.

  parameter-option
    Specifies a parameter-option problem message.

  parameter-problem
    Specifies a parameter problem message.
port-unreachable
  Specifies a destination-port unreachable message.
reassembly-timeout
  Specifies a reassembly timeout message.
renum-command
  Specifies a renumber command message.
renum-result
  Specifies a renumber result message.
renum-seq-number
  Specifies a renumber sequence number message.
router-advertisement
  Specifies a router advertisement message.
router-renumbering
  Specifies a router renumbering message.
router-solicitation
  Specifies a router solicitation message.
time-exceeded
  Specifies a time exceeded message.
unreachable
  Specifies a destination-unreachable message.

fragments
  (For IPv6 protocol only) Specifies fragmented packets that contain a non-zero offset.
routing
  (For IPv6 protocol only) Specifies source-routed packets.
dscp-matching dscp-value
  Filters by DSCP value. Values range from 0 through 63.
dscp-marking dscp-value
  Assigns the DSCP value that you specify to the packet. Values range from 0 through 63.

802.1p-priority-matching 802.1p-value
  Filters by 802.1p priority, for rate limiting. Values range from 0 through 7.
802.1p-priority-marking 802.1p-value
  Assigns the 802.1p value that you specify to the packet. Values range from 0 through 7.
internal-priority-marking queuing-priority
  Assigns the internal queuing priority (traffic class) that you specify to the packet. Values range from 0 through 7.
traffic-policy name
  Enables the device to limit the rate of inbound traffic and to count the packets and bytes per packet to which ACL permit or deny clauses are applied.
log
  Enables SNMP traps and syslog messages for the rule.
mirror
  Mirrors packets matching the rule.
**Modes**

ACL configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The order of the rules in an ACL is critical, as the first matching rule stops further processing. When creating rules, specifying sequence values determines the order of rule processing. If you do not specify a sequence value, the rule is added to the end of the list. Such a rule is automatically assigned the next multiple of 10 as a sequence number.

On the Ruckus ICX 7150 and Ruckus ICX 7750, ACL logging is not supported for egress ACLs.

In a rule that includes one or more of the following parameters, the log keyword is ignored:

- `dscp-matching`
- `dscp-marking`
- `802.1p-priority-matching`
- `802.1p-priority-marking`

To enable hop-limit check for the ACL, enter the `enable nd hop-limit` command from IPv6 ACL configuration mode.

For traffic policy configuration procedures and examples, refer to "Traffic Policies" in the *Ruckus FastIron Traffic Management Configuration Guide*.

To delete a rule from an ACL, do either of the following:

- Enter `no sequence seq-value`.
- Type `no` followed by the full command syntax without `sequence seq-value`.

For details on 802.1p rate limiting, refer to "Inspecting the 802.1p bit in the ACL for adaptive rate limiting" in the *Ruckus FastIron Traffic Management Configuration Guide*.

For the log keyword to trigger a log entry, logging must be enabled with the `logging-enable` command.

**Examples**

The following example creates an IPv6 ACL named "netw", with remarks preceding each rule.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 access-list netw

device(config-ipv6-access-list netw)# remark Permits ICMP traffic from 2001:DB8:e0bb::x to 2001:DB8::x.
device(config-ipv6-access-list netw)# sequence 10 permit icmp 2001:DB8:e0bb::/64 2001:DB8::/64

device(config-ipv6-access-list netw)# remark Denies traffic from 2001:DB8:e0ac::2 to 2001:DB8:e0aa:0::24.
device(config-ipv6-access-list netw)# sequence 20 deny ipv6 host 2001:DB8:e0ac::2 host 2001:DB8:e0aa:0::24

device(config-ipv6-access-list netw)# remark Denies all UDP traffic.
device(config-ipv6-access-list netw)# sequence 20 deny udp any any

device(config-ipv6-access-list netw)# remark Permits traffic not explicitly denied by the previous rules.
device(config-ipv6-access-list netw)# sequence 40 permit ipv6 any any
```
The following example applies "netw" to incoming traffic on ports 1/1/2 and 1/4/3.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/2
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/2)# ipv6 enable
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/2)# ipv6 traffic-filter netw in
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/2)# exit

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/4/3
device(config-if-e1000-1/4/3)# ipv6 enable
device(config-if-e1000-1/4/3)# ipv6 traffic-filter netw in
```

The following example creates an IPv6 ACL named "rtr", with remarks preceding each rule.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 access-list rtr
device(config-ipv6-access-list rtr)# remark Denies TCP traffic from 2001:DB8:21::x to 2001:DB8:22::x.
device(config-ipv6-access-list rtr)# deny tcp 2001:DB8:21::/24 2001:DB8:22::/24

device(config-ipv6-access-list rtr)# remark Denies UDP traffic from UDP ports 5 through 6 to 2001:DB8:22::/24.
device(config-ipv6-access-list rtr)# deny udp any range 5 6 2001:DB8:22::/24

device(config-ipv6-access-list rtr)# remark Permits traffic not explicitly denied by the previous rules.
device(config-ipv6-access-list rtr)# permit ipv6 any any
```

The following example applies "rtr" to incoming traffic on ports 1/2/1 and 1/2/2.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/1)# ipv6 enable
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/1)# ipv6 traffic-filter rtr in
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/1)# exit

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/2
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/2)# ipv6 enable
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/2)# ipv6 traffic-filter rtr in
```

The following are examples of show command output for the ACL "rtr". Note that sequence numbers were automatically assigned.

```
device# show running-config
ipv6 access-list rtr
20: deny udp any range rje 6 2001:DB8:22::/24
30: permit ipv6 any any
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was modified to support the <code>sequence</code> keyword and to support logging in permit rules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sequence (permit | deny in standard IPv4 ACLs)

Inserts filtering rules in IPv4 standard named or numbered ACLs. Standard ACLs permit or deny traffic according to source address only.

Syntax

```
sequence seq-num { deny | permit } { S_IPaddress [ mask ] | host S_IPaddress | any } [ log ] [ mirror ]
{ deny | permit } { S_IPaddress [ mask ] | host S_IPaddress | any } [ log ] [ mirror ]
no sequence seq-num
no { deny | permit } { S_IPaddress [ mask ] | host S_IPaddress | any } [ log ] [ mirror ]
```

Parameters

- **sequence**
  (Optional) Enables you to assign a sequence number to the rule.
  - `seq-num`
  Valid values range from 1 through 65000.

- **deny**
  Specifies rules to deny traffic.

- **permit**
  Specifies rules to permit traffic.

- **S_IPaddress**
  Specifies a source address for which you want to filter the subnet.
  - `mask`
  Defines a subnet mask that includes the source address you specified.

- **host**
  Indicates the source IP address is a host address.
  - `S_IPaddress`
  Specifies source address.

- **any**
  Specifies all source addresses.

- **log**
  Enables logging for the rule.

- **mirror**
  Mirrors packets matching the rule.

Modes

- ACL configuration mode
Usage Guidelines

This command configures rules to permit or drop traffic based on source addresses. You can also enable logging and mirroring.

Although the `access-list acl-num [sequence seq-num] {deny | permit}` command is still supported, Ruckus recommends that you use the `ip access-list` command instead, following which you insert rules into the ACL using the `[sequence seq-num] {deny | permit}` command.

The order of the rules in an ACL is critical, as the first matching rule stops further processing. When creating rules, specifying sequence values determines the order of rule processing. If you do not specify a sequence value, the rule is added to the end of the list. Such a rule is automatically assigned the next multiple of 10 as a sequence number.

You can specify a mask in either of the following ways:

- Wildcard mask format. The advantage of this format is that it enables you to mask any bit, for example by specifying 0.255.0.255.
- Classless Interdomain Routing (CIDR) format—in which you specify the number of bits of the prefix. For example, appending /24 to an IPv4 address is equivalent to specifying 0.0.0.255 in the wildcard mask format.

On Ruckus ICX 7150 and Ruckus ICX 7750 devices, ACL logging is not supported for egress ACLs.

For the `log` keyword to trigger a log entry, logging must be enabled with the `acl-logging` command.

To delete a rule from an ACL, do either of the following:

- Enter `no sequence seq-value`.
- Type `no` followed by the full command syntax without `sequence seq-value`.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a standard numbered ACL and apply it to incoming traffic on port 1/1/1.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip access-list standard 1
device(config-std-nacl)# sequence 10 deny host 10.157.22.26 log
device(config-std-nacl)# sequence 20 deny 10.157.29.12 log
device(config-std-nacl)# sequence 30 deny host IPHost1 log
device(config-std-nacl)# sequence 40 permit any
device(config-std-nacl)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# ip access-group 1 in
```

History

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was modified to support the <code>sequence</code> keyword and to support logging in permit rules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
server (NTP)

Configures the device in client mode and specifies the NTP servers to synchronize the system clock.

Syntax

```
server { ipv4-address | ipv6-address } [ maxpoll interval ] [ minpoll interval ] [ version version-number ] [ key key-id ] [ burst ]
no server { ipv4-address | ipv6-address } [ maxpoll interval ] [ minpoll interval ] [ version version-number ] [ key key-id ] [ burst ]
```

Parameters

- **ipv4-address**: Specifies the IPv4 address of the server that provides the clock synchronization.
- **ipv6-address**: Specifies the IPv6 address of the server that provides the clock synchronization.
- **version version-number**: Specifies the Network Time Protocol (NTP) version number. Valid values are 3 and 4. The default value is 4.
- **key key-id**: Specifies the authentication key range. The value can range from 1 to 65535.
- **minpoll interval**: Specifies the shortest polling interval. The range is from 4 through 17. The default is 6. The interval argument is a power of 2 (4=16, 5=32, 6=64, 7=128, 8=256, 9=512, and so on).
- **maxpoll interval**: Specifies the longest polling interval. The range is from 4 through 17. The default is 10. The interval argument is a power of 2 (4=16, 5=32, 6=64, 7=128, 8=256, 9=512, and so on).
- **burst**: Sends a burst of packets to the server at each polling interval.

Modes

NTP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

A maximum of eight NTP servers can be configured.

The `no` form of the command removes the NTP server configuration.

Examples

The following example configures the NTP server.

```
device(config)# ntp
device(config-ntp)# server 10.1.1.1 key 23 maxpoll 15 minpoll 8 version 3 burst
```
**service local-user-protection**

Prevents unauthorized deletion or modification of a user account.

**Syntax**

```
service local-user-protection
no service local-user-protection
```

**Command Default**

The user account can be deleted or modified without any authentication; that is, user account security is disabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command allows for the deletion of user accounts or changing the password or privilege level of the user (using the `username` command) only upon successful validation of the existing user password.

If the command is enabled and you try to delete or modify a user account using the `username`, you will be prompted for confirmation to proceed. Upon confirmation, you will be prompted to provide the existing password. The attempt to modify or delete a user account is successful only if the correct password is entered.

The `no` form of the command disables user account security; the deletion or modification of the user account without any authentication is allowed.

**Examples**

The following example permits the modification of the user account password only after providing the existing password.

```
device(config)# username user1 password xpassx
device(config)# service local-user-protection
device(config)# username user1 password ypasswordy
User already exists. Do you want to modify: (enter 'y' or 'n'): y
To modify or remove user, enter current password: ******
```

The following example prevents unauthorized modification of the user account password.

```
device(config)# username user1 password ypasswordy
device(config)# service local-user-protection
device(config)# username user1 password zpassz
User already exists. Do you want to modify: (enter 'y' or 'n'): y
To modify or remove user, enter current password: ****
Error: Current password doesn't match. Access denied
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**service password-encryption**

Configures the password encryption service to encrypt the passwords using different encryption methods.

**Syntax**

```
service password-encryption { sha1 | sha256 }
no service password-encryption { sha1 | sha256 }
```

**Command Default**

The user account password is encrypted using the MD5 encryption type.

**Parameters**

- **sha1**
  
  Encrypts system passwords using the SHA 1 encryption type.

- **sha256**
  
  Encrypts system passwords using the SHA 256 encryption type.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command reverts the password encryption service type to MD5.

**Examples**

The following example specifies the user account password to be encrypted using SHA 1.

```
device(config)# service password-encryption sha1
Warning: Moving to higher password-encryption type, Do you want to continue(y/n)? (enter 'y' or 'n'): y
```

The following example specifies the user account password to be encrypted using SHA 256.

```
device(config)# service password-encryption sha256
Warning: Moving to higher password-encryption type, Do you want to continue(y/n)? (enter 'y' or 'n'): y
```

The following example reverts the password encryption service type to MD5.

```
device(config)# no service password-encryption sha1
Warning: Moving to lower password-encryption type, Do you want to continue(y/n)? (enter 'y' or 'n'): y
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**set interface null0**

Drops traffic when the null0 statement becomes the active setting as determined by the route-hop selection process.

**Syntax**

```
set interface null0
no set interface null0
```

**Command Default**

The configuration to direct the traffic to the null0 interface is not configured.

**Modes**

Route map configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command sends the traffic to the null0 interface, which is the same as dropping the traffic.

The no form of this command deletes the matching filter from the ACL.

**Examples**

The following example configures the PBR policy to send all traffic from 192.168.1.204/32 to the null interface, thus dropping the traffic instead of forwarding it.

```
device(config)# access-list 56 permit 192.168.1.204 0.0.0.0

device(config)# route-map file-13 permit 56
device(config-routemap file-13)# match ip address 56
device(config-routemap file-13)# set interface null0
device(config-routemap file-13)# exit
```
**set ip next-hop**

Configures the next-hop IP address for the traffic that matches a match statement in the route map.

**Syntax**

```
set ip next-hop { peer-address | ip-address [ no-ttl-decrement | vrf vrf-name ] }
no set ip next-hop { peer-address | ip-address [ no-ttl-decrement | vrf vrf-name ] }
```

**Command Default**

The next-hop IP address is not configured by default.

**Parameters**

- **peer-address**
  Specifies the BGP peer IP address.

- **ip-address**
  Specifies the IP address of the next hop.

- **no-ttl-decrement**
  Disables the TTL value decrement and ensures that the packets are forwarded to the neighbor router without decrementing Time-to-Live (TTL) for the matched traffic.

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Specifies the VRF of the interface.

**Modes**

Route map configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

- **no-ttl-decrement**
  Policy-based routing (PBR) does not support the **peer-address** option while configuring the next-hop IP address using the **set ip next-hop** command.

  For PBR on an interface in a VRF, if the VRF is not specified in the next hop (that is, only the IP address is specified as the next hop), the default VRF of the interface is considered. The next hop in a route map will take effect only if the interface on which the route map is applied and the next hop in the route map are in the same VRF.

  The **no-ttl-decrement** option is supported only on the Ruckus ICX 7750 and Ruckus ICX 7450 devices.

  The **no** form of the command removes the next-hop IP address configured for the traffic.
## Examples

The following example configures a route map without decrementing the Time-to-Live (TTL) value.

```
device(config)# route-map test-route permit 99
device(config-routemap test-route)# match ip address 100
device(config-routemap test-route)# set ip next-hop 192.168.3.1 no-ttl-decrement
device(config-routemap test-route)# exit
```

The following example configures a route map with the default VRF of the interface as the next hop.

```
device(config)# route-map test-route permit 99
device(config-routemap test-route)# match ip address 100
device(config-routemap test-route)# set ip next-hop 192.168.3.1
device(config-routemap test-route)# exit
```

The following example configures a route map which specifies the next hop is a VRF named as vrf_c.

```
device(config)# route-map test-route permit 99
device(config-routemap test-route)# match ip address 100
device(config-routemap test-route)# set ip next-hop 192.168.3.1 vrf vrf_c
device(config-routemap test-route)# exit
```

## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10d</td>
<td>The <strong>no-ttl-decrement</strong> option was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>The support for the <strong>no-ttl-decrement</strong> option was added in 08.0.30 and later releases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>The <strong>vrf</strong> option was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
set next-hop-ip-tunnel

Configures an IPsec or GRE tunnel interface as the next hop of a PBR route map.

Syntax

```bash
set next-hop-ip-tunnel tunnel-id
no set next-hop-ip-tunnel tunnel-id
```

Command Default

The next hop is not set to a tunnel interface.

Parameters

- `tunnel-id`

  Specifies the ID of the tunnel interface.

Modes

Route map configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When PBR is used to map IP traffic into a GRE tunnel or IPsec tunnel, the VRF of the tunnel interface is considered as the egress VRF interface.

The `no` form of the command removes the tunnel interface as the PBR next hop.

Examples

The following example configures tunnel interface 1 as the PBR next hop.

```bash
device# interface tunnel 1
device(config-tnif-1)# vrf forwarding blue
device(config-tnif-1)# tunnel source ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-tnif-1)# tunnel destination 10.2.2.1
device(config-tnif-1)# tunnel mode ipsec ipv4
device(config-tnif-1)# tunnel protection ipsec profile prof-blue
device(config-tnif-1)# ip address 10.4.4.4/24
device(config-tnif-1)# exit
device(config)# access-list 99 permit 10.157.23.0 0.0.0.255
device(config)# route-map test-route permit 99
device(config)# route-map test-route permit 99
device(config)# route-map test-route permit 99
device(config)# route-map test-route permit 99
device(config)# route-map test-route permit 99
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dev...
# History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
sflow agent-ip

Configures an arbitrary IPv4 or IPv6 address as the sFlow agent IP address.

Syntax

```
sflow agent-ip {ipv4-addr | ipv6-addr }

no sflow agent-ip {ipv4-addr | ipv6-addr }
```

Command Default

By default, the device automatically selects the sFlow agent IP address based on the configuration.

Parameters

- `ipv4-addr`
  
  Specifies an IPv4 address as the sFlow agent IP address.

- `ipv6-addr`
  
  Specifies an IPv6 address as the sFlow agent IPv6 address.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The sampled sFlow data that is sent to the collectors includes an agent_address field. This field identifies the device (the sFlow agent) that sent the data. By default, the device automatically selects the sFlow agent IP address based on the configuration. Alternatively, you can configure the device to use an arbitrary IPv4 or IPv6 address as the sFlow agent IP address instead.

The no form of the command removes the configured IPv4 or IPv6 address as the sFlow agent IP address.

Examples

The following example configures an IPv4 address as the sFlow agent IP address.

```
device(config)# sflow agent-ip 10.10.10.1
```

The following example configures an IPv6 address as the sFlow agent IP address.

```
device(config)# sflow agent-ip FE80::240:D0FF:FE48:4672
```
sflow destination

Configures an sFlow collector for the destination address.

Syntax

sflow destination [ ip-address | ipv6 ipv6-address ] [ udp-port-number ] [ vrf vrf-name ]

no sflow destination [ ip-address | ipv6 ipv6-address ] [ udp-port-number ] [ vrf vrf-name ]

Command Default

An sFlow collector is not configured.

Parameters

ip-address
        Specifies the IPv4 destination address.

ipv6 ipv6-address
        Specifies the IPv6 destination address.

udp-port-number
        Specifies the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number. The default value is 6343.

vrf vrf-name
        Specifies the Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) name.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

sFlow exports traffic statistics to an external collector. You can specify up to four collectors. You can specify more than one collector with the same IP address if the UDP port numbers are unique. You can have up to four unique combinations of IP addresses and UDP port numbers.

By default sFlow uses the management VRF to send the samples to the collector. If no management VRF is configured, sFlow uses the default VRF, and this default VRF ID will be assigned to any configured collector that does not have a user-included VRF.

sFlow-forwarding ports can come from ports that belong to any VRF. The port does not have to be in the same VRF as the collector. sFlow collects packets from all sFlow-forwarding ports, even if they do not belong to a VRF, compiles the packets into the sFlow samples, and sends the samples to the particular collector with no filtering for VRF membership.

The no form of the command configures the management VRF to send the samples to the collector.
**Examples**

The following example configures an sFlow collector and specifies a VRF.

```sh
device(config)# sflow destination 10.10.10.10 vrf customer1
```
sflow enable

Enables sFlow forwarding globally.

Syntax

sflow enable
no sflow enable

Command Default

sFlow is not enabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To enable sFlow forwarding, you must first enable it on a global basis and then use the sflow forwarding command to enable it on individual interfaces or LAG ports, or both.

The no form of the command disables sFlow forwarding globally.

Examples

The following example enables sFlow forwarding globally.

device(config)# sflow enable
sflow export

Configures exporting, to the sFlow collector, the CPU usage and memory usage information or exporting CPU-directed data.

Syntax

```
sflow export { cpu-traffic [ traffic-seconds ] | system-info [ info-seconds ] }
```

```
no sflow export { cpu-traffic [ traffic-seconds ] | system-info [ info-seconds ] }
```

Command Default

By default, CPU and memory usage information and CPU-directed data are not exported.

Parameters

- **cpu-traffic**
  
  Specifies the CPU usage.

- **traffic-seconds**
  
  Specifies the average sampling rate of incoming packets on an sFlow-enabled port to the number of flow samples taken from those packets.

- **system-info**
  
  Specifies the system information and the memory usage.

- **info-seconds**
  
  Specifies the polling interval, in seconds. The default polling interval for exporting CPU and memory usage information to the sFlow collector is 20 seconds and the interval for exporting CPU-directed data to the sFlow collector is 16.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The polling interval defines how often sFlow data for a port is sent to the sFlow collector.

The no form of the command removes the configured value and sets the sampling rate or the polling interval to its default value.

Examples

The following example sets the sampling rate to 2048.

```
device(config)# sflow export cpu-traffic 2048
```
The following example enables the export of CPU usage and memory usage information.

```
device(config)# sflow export system-info
```

The following example sets the polling interval for exporting CPU and memory usage information to 30 seconds.

```
device(config)# sflow export system-info 30
```
sflow forwarding

Enables sFlow forwarding on individual interfaces.

Syntax

```
sflow forwarding
no sflow forwarding
```

Command Default

sFlow forwarding is not enabled on individual interfaces.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You must use both the `sflow enable` command and the `sflow forwarding` command to enable the feature. The `no` form of the command disables sFlow forwarding on individual interfaces.

Examples

The following example enables sFlow forwarding on a range of Ethernet interfaces.

```
device(config)# sflow enable
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
device(config-mif-1/1/1-1/1/8)# sflow forwarding
```
sflow forwarding (LAG)

Enables sFlow forwarding on an individual port in a deployed LAG.

Syntax

sflow forwarding { ethernet stackid/slot/port | port-name name }

no sflow forwarding { ethernet stackid/slot/port | port-name name }

Command Default

sFlow is not configured.

Parameters

ethernet stackid/slot/port

Specifies the Ethernet port within the LAG on which you want to enable sFlow forwarding.

port-name name

Specifies a named port within the LAG on which you want to enable sFlow forwarding.

Modes

LAG configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

For a keep-alive LAG, sFlow can be enabled only in interface configuration mode and not in LAG configuration mode. The no form of the command disables sFlow forwarding.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable sFlow forwarding on an individual port.

device(config)# lag blue static id 1
device(config-lag-blue)# sflow forwarding ethernet 1/3/1

The following example shows how to enable sFlow forwarding on a named port.

device(config)# lag test2 static id 2
device(config-lag-test2)# sflow forwarding port-name port1
sflow management-vrf-disable

Disables the management Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) in sFlow.

Syntax

```
sflow management-vrf-disable
no sflow management-vrf-disable
```

Command Default

sFlow uses the management VRF to send samples to the collector.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command enables the management VRF in sFlow.

Examples

The following example disables management VRF in sFlow.

```
device(config)# sflow management-vrf-disable
```
**sflow max-packet-size**

Configures the maximum flow sample size sent to the sFlow collector.

**Syntax**

```
sflow max-packet-size size
no sflow max-packet-size
```

**Command Default**

The default maximum flow sample size is 128 bytes.

**Parameters**

`size`

Specifies the maximum sFlow packet size, in bytes. For sFlow version 5, the maximum flow sample size is 1300 bytes.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

With sFlow version 5, you can specify the maximum size of the flow samples sent to the sFlow collector. If a packet is larger than the specified maximum size, only the contents of the packet up to the specified maximum number of bytes are exported. If the size of the packet is smaller than the specified maximum, the entire packet is exported.

The **no** form of the command removes the configured value and reverts to the default value.

**Examples**

The following example sets the maximum flow sample size to 1024.

```
device(config)# sflow max-packet-size 1024
```
sflow polling-interval

Configures the sflow polling interval.

Syntax

sflow polling-interval secs
no sflow polling-interval

Command Default

The default polling interval is 20 seconds.

Parameters

secs

Specifies the polling interval, in seconds. The value can range from 0 through 429496729. If you specify 0, counter data sampling is disabled. The default polling interval is 20 seconds.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The polling interval defines how often sFlow byte and packet counter data for a port is sent to the sFlow collectors. If multiple ports are enabled for sFlow, the device staggers transmission of the counter data to smooth performance. For example, if sFlow is enabled on two ports and the polling interval is 20 seconds, the device sends counter data every 10 seconds. The counter data for one of the ports is sent after 10 seconds, and the counter data for the other port is sent after an additional 10 seconds. 10 seconds later, new counter data for the first port is sent.

The interval value applies to all interfaces on which sFlow is enabled.

The no form of the command returns the polling interval to the default value.

Examples

The following example sets the polling interval to 30 seconds.

device(config)# sflow polling-interval 30
sflow sample

Changes the default sampling rate.

Syntax

```
sflow sample num
no sflow sample num
```

Command Default

The default sampling rate is 4096 packets.

Parameters

```
num
```

Specifies the average number of packets from which each sample is taken. The software rounds the value that you enter to the next higher odd power of 2. Refer to the Usage Guidelines section for information on the range of supported values.

Modes

- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode
- LAG configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The value range for the sampling rate on Ruckus ICX 7250, ICX 7450, and ICX 7750 is from 256 through 1073741823.

You cannot change a module's sampling rate directly. You can change a module's sampling rate only by changing the sampling rate of a port on that module.

You can configure an individual port to use a different sampling rate than the global default sampling rate. This is useful when ports have different bandwidths.

You can configure individual LAG ports to use a different sampling rate than the global default sampling rate. For a keep-alive LAG, sFlow can be enabled only at the interface level and not at the LAG level.

When configuring the sample rate, if you configure the value as 1000, the software rounds the value to the next higher odd power of 2; so the actual rate is $2^{11}$ (2048), and 1 in 2048 packets are sampled by the hardware.

The `no` form of the command resets the sampling rate to the default value.

Examples

The following example changes the default (global) sampling rate.

```
device(config)# sflow sample 2048
```
The following example changes the sampling rate on an individual port.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# sflow sample 8192

The following example enables an sFlow sample rate in a LAG configuration.

device(config)# lag blue static id 1
device(config-lag-blue)# sflow sample 512
sflow source

Configures the sFlow source interface (IPv4 or IPv6) from which the IP source address is selected for the sFlow datagram.

Syntax

```
sflow source [ ipv6 ] { ethernet stackid/slot/port | ve ve-number | loopback number }

no sflow source [ ipv6 ] { ethernet stackid/slot/port | ve ve-number | loopback number }
```

Command Default

The sFlow source is not configured. The IP address of the outgoing interface is used in the sFlow datagram.

Parameters

- **ipv6**
  - Configures the IPv6 interface as the sFlow source. If **ipv6** is not specified, the IPv4 interface is automatically configured as the sFlow source.

- **ethernet stackid/slot/port**
  - Configures an Ethernet interface as the sFlow source interface.

- **ve ve-number**
  - Configures a virtual interface (VE) as the sFlow source interface.

- **loopback number**
  - Configures a loopback interface as the sFlow source interface.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

At any time, only one source of the Ethernet, VE, or loopback interface can be specified as the source interface.

The first IP address in the interface IP address list is considered the source IP address. Upon configuring another source for an IPv4 or IPv6 address, any previously configured source for the IPv4 or IPv6 address will be deleted. You can configure IPv4 and IPv6 source interfaces independently.

If the sFlow destination is IPv6, and the sFlow source is configured for an IPv6 address, then an IPv6 address will be selected from the configured interface. If the sFlow destination is IPv4, and the sFlow source is configured for an IPv4 address, then an IPv4 address will be selected from the configured interface.

The **no** form of the command removes the sFlow source configuration from the interface and restores the default behavior of using IP address of the outgoing interface as the source IP address of the sFlow datagram.
Examples

The following example configures an Ethernet interface to be used as the sFlow source IPv6 interface.

device(config)# sflow source ipv6 ethernet 1/1/2

The following example configures an Ethernet interface to be used as the sFlow source IPv4 interface.

device(config)# sflow source ethernet 1/1/3

History

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sflow source-port

Configures the source sFlow UDP port.

Syntax

sflow source-port num
no sflow source-port

Command Default

sFlow sends data to the collector using UDP source port 8888.

Parameters

num

Specifies the sFlow source port. The value can range from 1025 through 65535.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command reverts the sFlow source port to its default port of 8888.

Examples

The following example changes the source UDP port to 8000.

device(config)# sflow source-port 8000
sflow version

Configures the version used for exporting sFlow data.

Syntax

sflow version version-num
no sflow version [version-num]

Command Default

When sFlow is enabled globally on the device, the sFlow agent exports sFlow data in version 5 format.

Parameters

version-num

Specifies the version number. The version can be 2 or 5.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can switch between versions without rebooting the device or disabling sFlow.

NOTE
When the sFlow version number is changed, the system resets sFlow counters and flow sample sequence numbers.

The no form of the command resets the sFlow version to its default.

Examples

The following example sets the sFlow version to 2.

device(config)# sflow version 2
**short-path-forwarding**

Enables short-path forwarding on a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) router.

**Syntax**

```
short-path-forwarding [ revert-priority number ]
no short-path-forwarding [ revert-priority number ]
```

**Command Default**

Short-path forwarding is disabled.

**Parameters**

- **revert-priority number**

  Allows additional control over short-path forwarding on a backup router. If you configure this option, the revert-priority number acts as a threshold for the current priority of the session, and only if the current priority is higher than the revert-priority will the backup router be able to route frames. The range of revert-priority is 1 to 254.

**Modes**

VRRP-E router configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Short-path forwarding means that a backup physical router in a virtual router attempts to bypass the VRRP-E master router and directly forward packets through interfaces on the backup router.

This command can be used for VRRP-E, but not for VRRP. You can perform this configuration on a virtual Ethernet (VE) interface only.

Enter the `no short-path-forwarding` command to remove this configuration.

**Examples**

To enable short-path forwarding for a VRRP-E instance:

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp-extended
device(config-vrrpe-router)# slow-start 40
device(config-vrrpe-router)# short-path-forwarding
```
Show Commands

show 802-1w

Displays the Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) information of the specified port-based VLAN.

Syntax

```
show 802-1w [ detail ] [ number | vlan vlan-id ]
```

Parameters

detail
  Displays detailed output.

number
  Specifies the number of spanning tree entries to skip before the display begins.

vlan vlan-id
  Displays the RSTP details for a specific VLAN.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Cluster configuration mode
VLAN configuration mode
### Examples

The following example shows the output of the `show 802-1w` command.

```plaintext
device# show 802-1w
--- VLAN 4 [ STP Instance owned by VLAN 4 ] ----------------------------
Bridge IEEE 802.1W Parameters:
   Bridge          Bridge          Bridge          Bridge          Force     tx
   Identifier      MaxAge         Hello         FwdDly         Version      Hold
   hex             sec             sec            sec            cnt
   80000002022227700  20             2             15            Default    3
RootBridge       RootPath       DesignatedBridge          Root          Max        Fwd        Hel
   Identifier      dge Identifier  Port           Age           Dly           lo
   hex             sec             sec            sec
   80000002022227700  0             80000002022227700  Root        20          15          2
Port IEEE 802.1W Parameters:
<--- Config Params --><---------------- Current state ------------------>
   Port   Pri   PortPath    P2P     Edge       Role        State       Designated
   Num    Cost    Mac    Port       ted cost      bridge
   1/1/1  128     20000   F       F          DESIGNATED FORWARDING 0 80000002022227700
--- VLAN 5 [ STP Instance owned by VLAN 5 ] ----------------------------
Bridge IEEE 802.1W Parameters:
   Bridge          Bridge          Bridge          Bridge          Force     tx
   Identifier      MaxAge         Hello         FwdDly         Version      Hold
   hex             sec             sec            sec            cnt
   80000002022227700  20             2             15            Default    3
RootBridge       RootPath       DesignatedBridge          Root          Max        Fwd        Hel
   Identifier      dge Identifier  Port           Age           Dly           lo
   hex             sec             sec            sec
   80000002022227700  0             80000002022227700  Root        20          15          2
Port IEEE 802.1W Parameters:
<--- Config Params --><---------------- Current state ------------------>
   Port   Pri   PortPath    P2P     Edge       Role        State       Designated
   Num    Cost    Mac    Port       ted cost      bridge
   1/1/1  128     20000   F       F          DESIGNATED FORWARDING 0 80000002022227700
--- VLAN 6 [ STP Instance owned by VLAN 6 ] ----------------------------
Bridge IEEE 802.1W Parameters:
   Bridge          Bridge          Bridge          Bridge          Force     tx
   Identifier      MaxAge         Hello         FwdDly         Version      Hold
   hex             sec             sec            sec            cnt
   80000002022227700  20             2             15            Default    3
RootBridge       RootPath       DesignatedBridge          Root          Max        Fwd        Hel
   Identifier      dge Identifier  Port           Age           Dly           lo
   hex             sec             sec            sec
   80000002022227700  0             80000002022227700  Root        20          15          2
Port IEEE 802.1W Parameters:
<--- Config Params --><---------------- Current state ------------------>
   Port   Pri   PortPath    P2P     Edge       Role        State       Designated
   Num    Cost    Mac    Port       ted cost      bridge
   1/1/1  128     20000   F       F          DESIGNATED FORWARDING 0 80000002022227700
```
**show aaa**

Displays information about all TACACS+ and RADIUS servers identified on the device.

**Syntax**

`show aaa`

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode

**Command Output**

The `show aaa` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tacacs+ key</td>
<td>The setting configured with the <code>tacacs-server key</code> command. At the Super User privilege level, the actual text of the key is displayed. At the other privilege levels, a string of periods (....) is displayed instead of the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacacs+ retries</td>
<td>The setting configured with the <code>tacacs-server retransmit</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacacs+ timeout</td>
<td>The setting configured with the <code>tacacs-server timeout</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacacs+ dead-time</td>
<td>The setting configured with the <code>tacacs-server dead-time</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacacs+ Server</td>
<td>For each TACACS/TACACS+ server, the IP address, port, and the following statistics are displayed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connection</td>
<td>The current connection status. This can be &quot;no connection&quot; or &quot;connection active&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radius key</td>
<td>The setting configured with the <code>radius-server key</code> command. At the Super User privilege level, the actual text of the key is displayed. At the other privilege levels, a string of periods (....) is displayed instead of the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radius retries</td>
<td>The setting configured with the <code>radius-server retransmit</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radius timeout</td>
<td>The setting configured with the <code>radius-server timeout</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field | Description
--- | ---
Radius Server | For each RADIUS server, the IP address, and the following statistics are displayed:
- Auth Port - RADIUS authentication port number (default 1645)
- Acct Port - RADIUS accounting port number (default 1646)
- opens - Number of times the port was opened for communication with the server
- closes - Number of times the port was closed normally
- timeouts - Number of times the port was closed due to a timeout
- errors - Number of times an error occurred while opening the port
- packets in - Number of packets received from the server
- packets out - Number of packets sent to the server
connection | The current connection status. This can be "no connection" or "connection active".

### Examples

The following example displays information about all TACACS/TACACS+ and RADIUS servers identified on the device.

```bash
device(config)# show aaa
Tacacs+ key: foundry
Tacacs+ retries: 1
Tacacs+ timeout: 15 seconds
Tacacs+ Server: 10.95.6.90 Port:49:
  opens=6 closes=3 timeouts=3 errors=0
  packets in=4 packets out=4
no connection
Radius key: networks
Radius retries: 3
Radius timeout: 3 seconds
Radius Server: 10.95.6.90 Auth Port=1645 Acct Port=1646:
  opens=2 closes=1 timeouts=1 errors=0
  packets in=1 packets out=4
no connection
```
show access-list

Displays access control list (ACL) status information for a specific numbered ACL or for all named and numbered ACLs.

Syntax

show access-list { std-acl-num | extd-acl-num | all | hw-usage { on | off } }

Parameters

std-acl-num
Displays information about the specified standard ACL. Valid values are from 1 through 99.

extd-acl-num
Displays information about the specified extended ACL. Valid values are from 100 through 199.

all
Displays information about all ACLs.

hw-usage
Displays the hardware usage statistics.

on
Enables display of ACL rule numbers needed by hardware.

off
Disables display of ACL rule numbers needed by hardware.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

The number of configured ACL rules can affect the rate at which hardware resources are used. You can use the `show access-list hw-usage on` command to enable hardware usage statistics, followed by the `show access-list std-acl-num` command to determine the hardware usage for an ACL. To gain more hardware resources, you can modify the ACL rule so that it uses fewer hardware resources.

From FastIron release 08.0.50, sequence numbers are automatically added to existing ACL rules in the following manner:

- The first rule within each ACL is numbered 10.
- The sequence number for each succeeding rule is incremented by 10.

In FastIron release 08.0.40, an ACL name can no longer be entered directly as a command option. Refer to the command `show access-list named-acl`, which was introduced as a replacement.

Command Output

The `show access-list all` command displays the following information:
**Output field** | **Description**
--- | ---
Rule cam | Lists the number of CAM entries used by the ACL or entry. The number of CAM entries listed for the ACL itself is the total of the CAM entries used by the ACL entries.
Flows | Lists the number of Layer 4 session table flows in use for the ACL.
Packets | Lists the number of packets and is applicable only to flow-based ACLs.

### Examples

The following example shows sample output from the `show access-list all` command.

```
device# show access-list all
Extended IP access list 100 (Total flows: N/A, Total packets: N/A, Total rule cam use: 3)
10: permit udp host 192.168.2.169 any (Flows: N/A, Packets: N/A, Rule cam use: 1)
20: permit icmp any any (Flows: N/A, Packets: N/A, Rule cam use: 1)
30: deny ip any any (Flows: N/A, Packets: N/A, Rule cam use: 1)
```

The following example shows sample output from the `show access-list all` command that includes hardware information.

```
device# show access-list all
Standard IP access list 1 (hw usage (if applied on 24GC modules) : 2) (hw usage (if applied on 48GC modules) : 2)
10: permit any (hw usage (if applied on 24GC modules) : 1) (hw usage (if applied on 48GC modules) : 1)
Extended IP access list 100 (hw usage (if applied on 24GC modules) : 7) (hw usage (if applied on 48GC modules) : 7)
10: deny tcp any range newacct src any (hw usage (if applied on 24GC modules) : 6) (hw usage (if applied on 48GC modules) : 6)
```

The following example adds hardware usage statistics to the output of the `show access-list` command.

```
device# show access-list hw-usage on
device# show access-list 100
Extended IP access list 100 (hw usage : 2)
10: deny ip any any (hw usage : 1)
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>The command was modified. ACL names are no longer supported as an optional argument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>The command was modified so that sequence numbers are automatically added to existing rules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show access-list accounting

Displays the access control list (ACL) accounting statistics for IPv4 ACLs, IPv6 ACLs, and Layer 2 MAC filters.

Syntax

show access-list accounting
show access-list accounting interface-type interface-name in
show access-list accounting lag lag-id in
show access-list accounting traffic-policy [ all | name ]

Parameters

interface-type interface-name
  Specifies the ID of an Ethernet (ethernet) or virtual interface (ve).

lag lag-id
  Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

in
  Displays the statistics of the inbound ACLs.

traffic-policy
  Displays traffic policy statistics.
    all
      Displays the statistics of all traffic policies.
    name
      Displays the statistics of a specific traffic policy.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The show access-list accounting command displays the following information. The output displayed gives information about IPv4 ACLs or IPv6 ACLs, or MAC filters based on the configuration of the port or interface. If both IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs are configured on the same port, the output provides both IPv4 and IPv6 ACL accounting information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPV4 ACL Accounting Information or IPv6 ACL Accounting Information</td>
<td>Denotes the ACL for which the accounting information was collected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devNum [#] =&gt; ACL: Num</td>
<td>Specifies the device number and the ID of the ACL used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Shows the index of the ACL entry, starting with 0, followed by the permit or deny condition defined for that ACL entry. (The first entry created for an ACL is assigned the index 0. The next one created is indexed as 1, and so on.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hit count</td>
<td>Shows the number of hits for each counter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following output shows a virtual interface that has both IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs applied to the same port and has ACL accounting enabled.

```
device# show access-list accounting ve 16 in
IPV4 ACL Accounting Information
devNum[0] => ACL: 10
  0: permit any
    Hit Count: (1Min) 0 (5Sec) 0
            (PktCnt) 0 (ByteCnt) 0

65535: Implicit Rule deny any any
    Hit Count: (1Min) 0 (5Sec) 0
              (PktCnt) 0 (ByteCnt) 0

IPV6 ACL Accounting Information
devNum[0] => ACL: v6
  0: permit ipv6 any any
    Hit Count: (1Min) 0 (5Sec) 0
             (PktCnt) 0 (ByteCnt) 0

65533: Implicit ND NA Rule: permit any any
    Hit Count: (1Min) 0 (5Sec) 0
              (PktCnt) 0 (ByteCnt) 0

65534: Implicit ND NS Rule: permit any any
    Hit Count: (1Min) 0 (5Sec) 0
              (PktCnt) 0 (ByteCnt) 0

65535: Implicit Rule: deny any any
    Hit Count: (1Min) 0 (5Sec) 0
              (PktCnt) 0 (ByteCnt) 0
```

The following output shows an Ethernet interface that has a MAC filter applied and ACL accounting enabled.

```
device# show access-list accounting ethernet 3/1/2 in
MAC Filters Accounting Information
  0: DA ANY SA 0000.0000.0001 - MASK FFFF.FFFF.FFFF
    action to take : DENY
    Hit Count: (1Min) 0 (5Sec) 0
              (PktCnt) 0 (ByteCnt) 0

65535: Implicit Rule deny any any
    Hit Count: (1Min) 5028 (5Sec) 2129
              (PktCnt) 5028 (ByteCnt) 643584
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <code>lag lag-id</code> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show access-list named-acl

Displays access control list (ACL) status information for a specific named ACL.

**Syntax**

```
show access-list named-acl acl-name
```

**Parameters**

- `acl-name`
  Specifies the named ACL.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

From FastIron release 08.0.50, sequence numbers are automatically added to existing ACL rules, in the following manner:

- The first rule within each ACL is numbered 10.
- The sequence number for each succeeding rule is incremented by 10.

**Examples**

The following example displays information about "acl_01".

```
device# show access-list named-acl acl_01

Standard IP access list acl_01 : 4 entries
  10: deny host 10.157.22.26
  20: deny 10.157.29.12
  30: deny host IPHost1
  40: permit any
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>The command was modified to add sequence numbers automatically to existing rules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show acl-on-arp

Displays the list of ACLs that are configured to filter ARP requests.

Syntax

```
show acl-on-arp [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port to unit/slot/port ] ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port ] [ lag lag-id to lag-id | lag lag-id ]... ] [ loopback num | tunnel num | ve num ]
```

Parameters

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Displays the list of ACLs that are configured to filter ARP requests on a specific Ethernet interface.

- **to unit/slot/port**
  - Displays the list of ACLs that are configured to filter ARP requests on a range of Ethernet interfaces.

- **loopback num**
  - Displays the list of ACLs that are configured to filter ARP requests on a specific loopback interface.

- **tunnel num**
  - Displays the list of ACLs that are configured to filter ARP requests on a specific tunnel interface.

- **ve num**
  - Displays the list of ACLs that are configured to filter ARP requests on a specific VE interface.

- **lag**
  - Displays the status of the LAG.

- **id lag-id**
  - Displays the list by LAG ID.

- **name lag-name**
  - Displays the list by LAG name.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode
- Access list configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The Filter Count column shows how many ARP packets have been dropped on the interface since the last time the count was cleared.
Examples

The following example displays a sample output of the `show acl-on-arp` command.

```
device(config)# show acl-on-arp
Port    ACL ID    Filter Count
  2       103     10
  3       102     23
  4       101     12
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <code>lag lag-id</code> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show arp

Displays the ARP table.

Syntax

show arp [ ip-addr [ ip-mask ] | num-entries-to-skip | ethernet unit/slot/port | mac-address xxxx.xxxx.xxxx [ xxxx.xxxx.xxxx ] | management port_number | resource ] [ | output_modifiers expression_string ]

show arp vrf vrf-name [ ip-addr [ ip-mask ] | ethernet unit/slot/port | mac-address xxxx.xxxx.xxxx [ xxxx.xxxx.xxxx ] ] [ | output_modifiers expression_string ]

Parameters

ip_addr
- Specifies IP address.

ip_mask
- Specifies IP subnet.

num-entries-to-skip
- Number of entries to skip.

ethernet unit/slot/port
- Displays specified ethernet port.

mac-address xxxx.xxxx.xxxx [ xxxx.xxxx.xxxx ]
- Limits the output to the ARP entry that contains the specified MAC address. You may enter a second MAC address without re-entering the mac-address keyword to display information for two ARP entries.

management port_number
- Limits the output to a specified management port.

resource
- Limits the output to resource information.

| output_modifiers expression_string
- Output modifiers that can follow the | symbol are begin, include, and exclude, which in turn are followed by an expression string that must be matched to restrict show command output.

vrf vrf_name
- Displays ARP entries belonging to a given VRF instance.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Usage Guidelines

Use this command to view the total number of ARP entries and the maximum capacity for the ARP table along with the details of the ARP entries.

Use output modifiers to focus output if you wish.

Command Output

The `show arp` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Address</td>
<td>The MAC address of the entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>ARP entry type. The options are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Static: The Layer 3 switch loaded the entry from the static ARP table when the device for the entry was connected to the Layer 3 switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Dynamic: The Layer 3 switch learned the entry from an incoming packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DHCP: The Layer 3 Switch learned the entry from the DHCP binding address table. In this case, the port number is not available until the entry gets resolved through ARP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>The number of minutes since the ARP entry was refreshed. If this value reaches the defined ARP aging period, the entry is removed from the table. Static entries do not age out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Port associated with the ARP entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Status of the ARP entry, either valid or pending.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays the ARP table.

```
device# show arp
Total number of ARP entries: 3
Entries in default routing instance:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.25.224.1</td>
<td>02e0.526a.3e3e</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>mgmt1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.25.224.2</td>
<td>001b.ed0c.c200</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>mgmt1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.25.224.3</td>
<td>001b.ed0f.bc00</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>mgmt1</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
show batch schedule

Displays the schedule and status of batch execution.

Syntax

show batch schedule

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Examples

The following example displays the status and schedule of batch buffer execution.

device# show batch schedule
Printing the details of Timer
Batch buffer 1 timer is off
Batch buffer 2 timer is off
Batch buffer 3 timer is off
Batch buffer 4 timer is off
Printing Details of Start Timer
Batch buffer 1 start timer will be executed 0 days 0 hours 4 minutes 20 seconds from now
Batch buffer 2 start timer is off
Batch buffer 3 start timer is off
Batch buffer 4 start timer is off
Printing Details of Stop Timer
Batch buffer 1 stop timer will be executed 9 days 20 hours 44 minutes 19 seconds from now
Batch buffer 2 stop timer is off
Batch buffer 3 stop timer is off
Batch buffer 4 stop timer is off
**show boot-preference**

Displays the boot sequence in the startup configuration and running configuration files.

**Syntax**

```
show boot-preference
```

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- All configuration modes

**Usage Guidelines**

The displayed boot sequence is also identified as user-configured or the default.

**Examples**

The following example shows the default boot sequence preference.

```
device# show boot-preference
Boot system preference (Configured): Use Default
Boot system preference (Default):
  Boot system flash primary
  Boot system flash secondary
```

The following example shows a user-configured boot sequence preference.

```
device# show boot-preference
Boot system preference (Configured):
  Boot system flash primary
Boot system preference (Default):
  Boot system flash primary
  Boot system flash secondary
```
**show breakout**

Displays information on 10 Gbps sub-ports broken out from 40 Gbps ports on certain FastIron devices.

**Syntax**

```
show breakout
```

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

The `show breakout` command is available only on ICX 7750 devices.

**Command Output**

The `show breakout` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Specifies the port for which breakout information is displayed to the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module Exist</td>
<td>Indicates whether the module on which the specified port resides is present in the unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module Conf</td>
<td>Indicates whether the module on which the specified port resides is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakout-config</td>
<td>Indicates whether breakout is configured on the specified port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakout-oper</td>
<td>Indicates whether sub-ports on the specified breakout port are operational.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example shows that port 1/2/1 has been configured for breakout into four 10 Gbps sub-ports and is operational (has active sub-ports). Ports 1/2/2 and 1/2/4 are configured for breakout, pending reload.

```
Device# show breakout
Unit-Id: 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Module Exist</th>
<th>Module Conf</th>
<th>Breakout-config</th>
<th>Breakout-oper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2/1</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/2</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/3</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/4</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/5</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/6</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/1</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/2</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/3</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/4</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/5</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/6</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FastIron Release 08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show cable-diagnostics tdr

Displays the results of Virtual Cable Test (VCT) TDR cable diagnostic testing.

Syntax

```
show cable-diagnostics tdr stackid/slot/port
```

Parameters

stackid/slot/port  Identifies the specific interface (port), by device, slot, and port number in the format shown.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Most Ruckus ICX devices support VCT technology. VCT technology enables the diagnosis of a conductor (wire or cable) by sending a pulsed signal into the conductor, then examining the reflection of that pulse. This method of cable analysis is referred to as Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR). By examining the reflection, the device can detect and report cable statistics such as local and remote link pair, cable length, and link status.

Examples

The following example displays TDR test results for port 1, slot 2 on device 3 in the stack. The results indicate that the port is down or the cable is not connected.

```
device>show cable-diagnostics tdr 3/2/1
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Local pair</th>
<th>Pair Length</th>
<th>Remote pair</th>
<th>Pair status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>UNKWN</td>
<td>Pair A</td>
<td>&gt;=3 M</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pair B</td>
<td>&gt;=3 M</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pair C</td>
<td>&gt;=3 M</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pair D</td>
<td>&gt;=3 M</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays the TDR test results for the same port show details for an active port.

```
device>show cable-diagnostics tdr 3/2/1
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Local pair</th>
<th>Pair Length</th>
<th>Remote pair</th>
<th>Pair status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>1000M</td>
<td>Pair A</td>
<td>50M</td>
<td>Pair B</td>
<td>Terminated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pair B</td>
<td>50M</td>
<td>Pair A</td>
<td>Terminated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pair C</td>
<td>50M</td>
<td>Pair D</td>
<td>Terminated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pair D</td>
<td>50M</td>
<td>Pair C</td>
<td>Terminated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show captive-portal

Displays the details of the Captive Portal profile configured on the device.

**Syntax**

`show captive-portal profile-name`

**Parameters**

`profile-name`

Specifies a specific Captive Portal profile configured on the device.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

Privileged EXEC mode

Global configuration mode

Web Authentication configuration mode

**Command Output**

The `show captive-portal` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cp-name</td>
<td>The local account username.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virtual-ip</td>
<td>Captive portal server name or ip address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virtual-port</td>
<td>The port number to facilitate HTTP services for the client. The port can be secure HTTPS port 443 or unsecure HTTP port 80.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>login-page</td>
<td>The login-page hosted on the external web server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example displays the details for the cp-ruckus Captive Portal profile. The external web server used in this case is a Ruckus Cloudpath.

device(config)# show captive-portal cp-ruckus
Configured Captive Portal Profile Details :
  cp-name :cp-ruckus
  virtual-ip :10.21.240.50
  virtual-port :80
  login-page :/enroll/ruckus/guestlogin.php
The following example displays the details for the cp-ruckus Captive Portal profile. The external web server used in this case is an Aruba Clearpass.

device(config)# show captive-portal cp-ruckus
Configured Captive Portal Profile Details :
  cp-name       : cp-ruckus
  virtual-ip    : 10.21.240.42
  virtual-port  : 80
  login-page    : /guest/ruckus/guestlogin.php

The following example displays the details for the cp-ruckus Captive Portal profile. The external web server used in this case is a Cisco ISE.

device(config)# show captive-portal cp-ruckus
Configured Captive Portal Profile Details :
  cp-name       : cp-ruckus
  virtual-ip    : 10.21.240.48
  virtual-port  : 80
  login-page    : ruckusguestlogin

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30j</td>
<td>This command was added to Fastiron 8.0.30j.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show chassis

Displays chassis information.

Syntax

show chassis

Command Output

The show chassis command output displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power supply #</td>
<td>The presence, status, output type, model number, serial number, and firmware version number of the power supply units, if present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply # Fan Air Flow Direction</td>
<td>The air flow direction of the power supply unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan #</td>
<td>The presence, status, speed mode, and air flow direction of the fan. The fan controlled temperature and temperature thresholds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC # Temperature Readings</td>
<td>The current temperature reading of the MAC device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU Temperature Readings</td>
<td>The current temperature reading of the CPU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensor # Temperature Readings</td>
<td>The current temperature reading of the sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boot Prom MAC</td>
<td>The MAC address of the boot prom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management MAC</td>
<td>The management MAC address, for the active controller only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode
Examples

The following is sample output from the `show chassis` command executed on an ICX 7450 device.

device# show chassis
The stack unit 1 chassis info:

Power supply 1 not present
Power supply 2 (AC - Regular) present, status ok
Model Number: 23-0000144-02
Serial Number: 07W
Firmware Ver: A
Power supply 2 Fan Air Flow Direction: Front to Back

Fan 1 not present
Fan 2 ok, speed (auto): [[1]]<->2

Fan controlled temperature: 40.5 deg-C

Fan speed switching temperature thresholds:
  Speed 1: NM<------>66 deg-C
  Speed 2: 56<------> 85 deg-C (shutdown)

Fan 2 Air Flow Direction: Front to Back
Slot 1 Current Temperature: 31.0 deg-C (Sensor 1), 41.0 deg-C (Sensor 2), 38.5 deg-C (Sensor 3), 29.5 deg-C (Sensor 4)
Slot 2 Current Temperature: 31.0 deg-C (Sensor 1)
Slot 3 Current Temperature: 31.0 deg-C (Sensor 1)
Slot 4 Current Temperature: 31.5 deg-C (Sensor 1)

Warning level.......: 70.0 deg-C
Shutdown level......: 85.0 deg-C

Boot Prom MAC : cc4e.248b.b050
Management MAC: cc4e.248b.b050

The following is sample output from the `show chassis` command executed on ICX 7150-24P, ICX 7150-48P, or ICX 7150-48PF devices.

device# show chassis
The stack unit 1 chassis info:

Power supply 1 (AC - PoE) present, status ok

Fan 1 ok, speed (auto): [[1]]<->2
Fan 2 ok, speed (auto): [[1]]<->2

Fan controlled temperature:
  Rule 1/2 (MGMT THERMAL PLANE): 43.2 deg-C
  Rule 2/2 (AIR OUTLET NEAR PSU): 28.0 deg-C

Fan speed switching temperature thresholds:
  Rule 1/2 (MGMT THERMAL PLANE):
    Speed 1: NM<------> 70 deg-C
    Speed 2: 60<------>105 deg-C (shutdown)
  Rule 2/2 (AIR OUTLET NEAR PSU):
    Speed 1: NM<------> 58 deg-C
    Speed 2: 49<------>105 deg-C (shutdown)

Fan 1 Air Flow Direction:Front to Back
Fan 2 Air Flow Direction:Front to Back
Slot 1 Current Temperature: 43.7 deg-C (Sensor 1), 43.2 deg-C (Sensor 2), 28.0 deg-C (Sensor 3), 36.3 deg-C (Sensor 4), 34.2 deg-C (Sensor 5)
Slot 2 Current Temperature: NA
Slot 3 Current Temperature: NA
Warning level.......: 100.0 deg-C
Shutdown level......: 105.0 deg-C

Boot Prom MAC : 609c.9ffc.3b7c
The following is sample output from the `show chassis` command executed on an ICX 7150-48ZP device.

device# show chassis

The stack unit 1 chassis info:

Power supply 1 present, status failed, reason NO AC POWER INPUT
Power supply 2 (AC - PoE) present, status ok
  Model Number: YM-1921AB06R
  Serial Number: SA000V17170000163
  Firmware Ver: P2H802A00
Power supply 2 Fan Air Flow Direction: Front to Back
Fan 1 ok, speed (auto): [[1]]<->2
Fan 2 ok, speed (auto): [[1]]<->2

Fan controlled temperature:
  Rule 1/3 (MGMT THERMAL PLANE): 35.9 deg-C
  Rule 2/3 (PoE THERMAL SENSOR PLANE): 35.0 deg-C
  Rule 3/3 (MISC THERMAL PLANE): 51.0 deg-C

Fan speed switching temperature thresholds:
  Rule 1/3 (MGMT THERMAL PLANE):
    Speed 1: NM<-----> 95 deg-C
    Speed 2: 85<----->105 deg-C (shutdown)
  Rule 2/3 (PoE THERMAL SENSOR PLANE):
    Speed 1: NM<----->130 deg-C
    Speed 2: 120<----->130 deg-C
  Rule 3/3 (MISC THERMAL PLANE):
    Speed 1: NM<----->100 deg-C
    Speed 2: 85<----->108 deg-C

Fan 1 Air Flow Direction: Front to Back
Fan 2 Air Flow Direction: Front to Back
Slot 1 Current Temperature: 33.0 deg-C (Sensor 1), 36.4 deg-C (Sensor 2), 35.0 deg-C (Sensor 3), 50.0 deg-C (Sensor 4)
Slot 2 Current Temperature: NA
Warning level:.....: 102.0 deg-C
Shutdown level:....: 105.0 deg-C
Boot Prom MAC : 609c.9fe2.12ce

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Command History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.00a</td>
<td>This command was enhanced to display model number, serial number, and firmware version number for power supply units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.60</td>
<td>The command output was enhanced to display the status of the fan as fanless mode if the mode is enabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show cli-command-history

Displays the history list of CLI commands executed on the device from any console, Telnet, or SSH session.

Syntax

```plaintext
show cli-command-history [ wide ]
```

Parameters

- **wide**: Displays the complete form of the command names that are truncated in the output.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Global configuration

Command Output

The `show cli-command-history` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Session</td>
<td>The session type from which the command was executed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User-name</td>
<td>The local account username.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ip-address</td>
<td>The IP address of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executed-time</td>
<td>The time at which the command was executed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>The command that was executed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows the history list of commands executed on the device.

```plaintext
device# show cli-command-history
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slno</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>User-name</th>
<th>Ip-address</th>
<th>Executed-time</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>console</td>
<td>Un-authenticated user</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jun 2 10:15:54</td>
<td>no crypto-ssl certificate zero*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>console</td>
<td>Un-authenticated user</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jun 2 10:15:42</td>
<td>show files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>console</td>
<td>Un-authenticated user</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jun 2 10:15:39</td>
<td>show web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>console</td>
<td>Un-authenticated user</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jun 2 10:15:36</td>
<td>no web-management http</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>console</td>
<td>Un-authenticated user</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jun 2 10:15:20</td>
<td>show web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>console</td>
<td>Un-authenticated user</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jun 2 10:14:53</td>
<td>write memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>telnet_5</td>
<td>Ruckus</td>
<td>10.70.43.98</td>
<td>Jun 2 09:46:06</td>
<td>show ip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>telnet_5</td>
<td>Ruckus</td>
<td>10.70.43.98</td>
<td>Jun 2 09:46:06</td>
<td>show dir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>telnet_5</td>
<td>Ruckus</td>
<td>10.70.43.98</td>
<td>Jun 2 09:46:06</td>
<td>show users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>telnet_5</td>
<td>Ruckus</td>
<td>10.70.43.98</td>
<td>Jun 2 09:46:06</td>
<td>show files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>telnet_5</td>
<td>Ruckus</td>
<td>10.70.43.98</td>
<td>Jun 2 09:46:06</td>
<td>show version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>telnet_5</td>
<td>Ruckus</td>
<td>10.70.43.98</td>
<td>Jun 2 09:46:06</td>
<td>show ip ssh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>telnet_5</td>
<td>Ruckus</td>
<td>10.70.43.98</td>
<td>Jun 2 09:46:06</td>
<td>show ip address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following example shows the complete form of the commands executed on the device.

device(config)# show cli-command-history wide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slno</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>User-name</th>
<th>Ip-address</th>
<th>Executed-time</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>console</td>
<td>Un-authenticated</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jun 2 10:15:54</td>
<td>no crypto-ssl certificate zeroize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>console</td>
<td>Un-authenticated</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jun 2 10:15:42</td>
<td>show files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>console</td>
<td>Un-authenticated</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jun 2 10:15:39</td>
<td>show web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>console</td>
<td>Un-authenticated</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jun 2 10:15:36</td>
<td>no web-management http</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>console</td>
<td>Un-authenticated</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jun 2 10:15:20</td>
<td>show web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>console</td>
<td>Un-authenticated</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jun 2 10:14:53</td>
<td>write memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>telnet_5</td>
<td>Ruckus</td>
<td>10.70.43.98</td>
<td>Jun 2 09:46:06</td>
<td>show ip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>telnet_5</td>
<td>Ruckus</td>
<td>10.70.43.98</td>
<td>Jun 2 09:46:06</td>
<td>show dir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>telnet_5</td>
<td>Ruckus</td>
<td>10.70.43.98</td>
<td>Jun 2 09:46:06</td>
<td>show users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>telnet_5</td>
<td>Ruckus</td>
<td>10.70.43.98</td>
<td>Jun 2 09:46:06</td>
<td>show files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>telnet_5</td>
<td>Ruckus</td>
<td>10.70.43.98</td>
<td>Jun 2 09:46:06</td>
<td>show version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>telnet_5</td>
<td>Ruckus</td>
<td>10.70.43.98</td>
<td>Jun 2 09:46:06</td>
<td>show ip ssh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>telnet_5</td>
<td>Ruckus</td>
<td>10.70.43.98</td>
<td>Jun 2 09:46:06</td>
<td>show ip address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show clock

Displays the local time, date, and time zone.

Syntax

show clock [ detail ]

Parameters

detail

Displays detailed information for the system clock including the summer-time settings.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

To set the local system clock you can configure the date and time using the clock set command. Use the clock timezone command to set the timezone. If the daylight savings time is different from the default timezone setting, use the optional clock summer-time command to set the time and date for the start and end of the daylight savings period.

Examples

In the following example, the local system clock time, timezone, date, and time source are displayed.

```
device# show clock
03:35:53.658 Mountain Wed Aug 03 2016
Time source is Set Clock
```

In the following example, the local system clock time, timezone, date, time source, and summer time start and end dates and times are displayed.

```
device# show clock detail
03:35:53.658 Mountain Wed Aug 03 2016
Time source is Set Clock
Summer time starts 02:00:00 Mountain Sun Feb 28 2016 offset 30 mins
Summer time ends 02:00:00 Mountain Sun Oct 30 2016 offset 30 mins
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was modified to display additional subsets of time zones specific to Australia and Europe and to display the optional offset value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show configuration

Displays the configuration data in the startup configuration file.

Syntax

`show configuration`

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode
All configuration modes

Examples

The following example is sample output from the `show configuration` command.

```
device# show configuration
!
Startup-config data location is flash memory
!
Startup configuration:
!
ver 08.0.20
!
stack unit 1
  module 1 icx7450-24-port-management-module
  module 2 icx7400-xgf-4port-40g-module
  module 3 icx7400-qsfp-1port-40g-module
  module 4 icx7400-qsfp-1port-40g-module
!
!
!
!
boot sys f1 sec
ip address 10.25.224.197 255.255.255.0 dynamic
ip dns domain-list englab.ruckus.com
ip dns server-address 10.31.2.10
ip default-gateway 10.25.224.1
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
end
```
The following example is sample output from the `show configuration` command for a switch, including dynamically obtained DHCP options.

device> show configuration

Startup-config data location is flash memory

Startup configuration:

ver 08.0.61b1T211
stack unit 1
  module 1 icx7250-24-port-management-module
  module 2 icx7250-sfp-plus-8port-80g-module

vlan 1 name DEFAULT-VLAN by port

ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0 dynamic
ip dns domain-list ManualDomain.com
ip dns domain-list testStaticDomain.com
ip dns server-address 20.20.20.8 20.20.20.9 20.20.20.5
ip default-gateway 10.10.10.1 dynamic

interface ethernet 1/1/21
disable

interface ethernet 1/2/2
  speed-duplex 1000-full

interface ethernet 1/2/4
  speed-duplex 1000-full

interface ethernet 1/2/5
  speed-duplex 1000-full

interface ethernet 1/2/6
  speed-duplex 1000-full

interface ethernet 1/2/7
  speed-duplex 1000-full

interface ethernet 1/2/8
  speed-duplex 1000-full

lldp run
The following example is sample output from the `show configuration` command for a router, including dynamically obtained DHCP options.

device> show configuration

!
Startup-config data location is flash memory
!
Startup configuration:
!
ver 08.0.61b1T213
!
stack unit 1
  module 1 icx7250-24-port-management-module
  module 2 icx7250-sfp-plus-8port-80g-module
!
vlan 1 name DEFAULT-VLAN by port
!

ip dns domain-list ManualDomain.com
ip dns domain-list testStaticDomain.com
ip dns server-address 20.20.20.8 20.20.20.9 20.20.20.5
ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.10.10.1 distance 254 dynamic
!
!
interface ethernet 1/1/7
  ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0 dynamic
!
interface ethernet 1/1/21
  disable
!
interface ethernet 1/2/2
  speed-duplex 1000-full
!
interface ethernet 1/2/4
  speed-duplex 1000-full
!
interface ethernet 1/2/5
  speed-duplex 1000-full
!
interface ethernet 1/2/6
  speed-duplex 1000-full
!
interface ethernet 1/2/7
  speed-duplex 1000-full
!
interface ethernet 1/2/8
  speed-duplex 1000-full
!
!
lldp run
!
!
end

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to include information about dynamically obtained DHCP options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show configuration (SPX)

Shows the startup configuration in regular switch or router mode, or the PE startup configuration in Provisional-PE or PE mode.

Syntax

show configuration

Modes

Device mode
PE mode
Provisional-PE mode

Usage Guidelines

In regular switch or router mode, the show configuration command shows the saved startup configuration.

In PE or Provisional-PE mode, the show configuration command shows the configuration in the PE startup file for this unit. To view the configuration that the unit would have in regular mode (as a switch or router), use the show startup-config command.

Command Output

The show configuration command displays the following information in Provisional-PE and PE mode:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ver</td>
<td>Software version loaded to this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spx-enable</td>
<td>The unit has been enabled to act as an SPX PE unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spx unit x</td>
<td>SPX unit number. Locally, the SPX number will always be 1 for the unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>module x</td>
<td>Module number and type installed for this SPX unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spx-lag</td>
<td>SPX LAG configuration for this unit (if any).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spx-port</td>
<td>SPX port configuration for this unit (if any).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows the saved startup configuration for a provisional PE that has been enabled with the spx pe-enable command.

[Provisional-PE] device# show configuration
Configuration in PE startup file:
  !
  ver 08.0.40b1T213
  !
  spx pe-enable
  spx unit 1
    module 1 icx7450-48f-sf-port-management-module
    module 2 icx7400-xgf-4port-40g-module
    module 4 icx7400-qsfp-1port-40g-module
  spx-lag 1/2/1 to 1/2/2
  spx-port 1/2/4

The following example shows the startup configuration for the active PE unit. Jumbo mode has been enabled on the CB.

[PE]local-id@device# show configuration
Configuration in PE startup file:
  !
  ver 08.0.40b728T213
  !
  spx pe-enable
  spx unit 1
    module 1 icx7450-48p-poe-management-module
    module 2 icx7400-xgf-4port-40g-module
    module 3 icx7400-qsfp-1port-40g-module
    module 4 icx7400-qsfp-1port-40g-module
  spx-lag 1/1/1 to 1/1/3
  spx-port 1/2/4
  !
  jumbo
  !
  [PE]local-id@device#

The following example shows command output when the PE configuration has not been saved with the write memory command.

[Provisional-PE] device(config-spx-unit-1)# show configuration
PE startup file does not exist.
[Provisional-PE] device(config-spx-unit-1)# end

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show cpu histogram

Displays the CPU usage histogram for the device, and optionally, clears the hold time and wait time.

Syntax

```
show cpu histogram [ clear | holdtime | waittime ]
```

Parameters

- **clear**
  - Displays the CPU usage histogram and clears the hold time and wait time.
- **holdtime**
  - Displays the CPU hold time usage histogram.
- **waittime**
  - Displays the CPU wait time usage histogram.

Modes

- Global configuration mode
- User EXEC

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The `show cpu histogram` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of buckets</td>
<td>The CPU usage histogram is presented in the form of buckets. Usage is divided into different intervals called buckets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket granularity</td>
<td>The time interval at which the CPU usage information is collected for each bucket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last clear</td>
<td>The datestamp when the task was cleared last.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Examples**

The following command displays the CPU hold time usage histogram.

```
device# show cpu histogram holdtime
```

**CPU Histogram Info**

```
No. of Buckets : 11
Bucket Granularity : 50 msec
No. of Tasks : 14
Last clear : Jan 1 18:11:39.414
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Bkt Num</th>
<th>Time (ms)</th>
<th>Total Count</th>
<th>HoldTime (ms)</th>
<th>Max HoldTime (ms)</th>
<th>Max Hold at</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>758226345</td>
<td>9.521</td>
<td>46.543</td>
<td>Jan 1 18:50:16.857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appl</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>050-100</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50.967</td>
<td>52.324</td>
<td>Jan 1 18:46:00.638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rtm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>44197</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.283</td>
<td>Jan 1 18:33:37.651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rtm6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>44197</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.415</td>
<td>Jan 1 18:18:31.476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ospf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>44197</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>1.177</td>
<td>Jan 1 19:02:29.746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openflow_opm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>9118</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.239</td>
<td>Jan 1 18:15:01.952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcast</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>90565</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.143</td>
<td>Jan 1 18:29:04.325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ospf6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>4425</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.201</td>
<td>Jan 1 19:15:34.419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>msdp</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>4425</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.257</td>
<td>Jan 1 18:44:58.033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcast6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>90565</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.181</td>
<td>Jan 1 18:36:38.346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rmon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>4425</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>5.787</td>
<td>Jan 1 18:12:47.464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>web</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>88335</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>0.368</td>
<td>Jan 1 18:29:48.222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>2360</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>0.177</td>
<td>Jan 1 18:22:40.049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntp</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>4425</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>Jan 1 18:11:40.713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>88337</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>35.227</td>
<td>Jan 1 18:11:39.498</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
The following example displays the CPU wait time usage histogram.

```plaintext
device# show cpu histogram waittime
CPU Histogram Info
------------------
No. of Buckets : 11
Bucket Granularity : 50 msec
No. of Tasks : 14
Last clear : Jan  1 18:11:39.414

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Num</th>
<th>Time (ms)</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Last WaitTime (ms)</th>
<th>Max WaitTime (ms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rtm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>44876</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rtm6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>44876</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ospf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>44876</td>
<td>0.065</td>
<td>1.177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openflow_opm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>9258</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcast</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>91957</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>msdp</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>4493</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ospf6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>44876</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcast6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>91957</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rmon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>4493</td>
<td>0.030</td>
<td>5.787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>web</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>89691</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>0.368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>2397</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>0.177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntp</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>4493</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>89693</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>35.227</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Show Commands

show cpu histogram

Ruckus FastIron Command Reference Guide, 08.0.61
Part Number: 53-1005197-10

The following example clears the CPU usage histogram information.

device# show cpu histogram clear

CPU Histogram Info
-------------------
No. of Buckets : 11
Bucket Granularity : 50 msec
No. of Tasks : 14
Last clear : Jan 1 18:11:39.414

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task Name</th>
<th>Bkt Num</th>
<th>Bkt Time (ms)</th>
<th>Total Count</th>
<th>Last HoldTime (ms)</th>
<th>Max HoldTime (ms)</th>
<th>Max Hold at</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>793262215</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>46.543</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>050-100</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50.967</td>
<td>52.324</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rtm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>46242</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>0.283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rtm6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>46242</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.415</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ospf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>46242</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>1.177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ospf6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>9540</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.239</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcast</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>94771</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcast6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>94771</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rmon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>4629</td>
<td>0.137</td>
<td>5.787</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>web</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>92421</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.368</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>2470</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntp</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>4629</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>92423</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>35.227</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CPU Histogram Info
-------------------
No. of Buckets : 11
Bucket Granularity : 50 msec
No. of Tasks : 14
Last clear : Jan 1 18:11:39.414

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task Name</th>
<th>Bkt Num</th>
<th>Bkt Time (ms)</th>
<th>Total Count</th>
<th>Last WaitTime (ms)</th>
<th>Max WaitTime (ms)</th>
<th>Max Wait at</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rtm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>46242</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>0.283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rtm6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>46242</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.415</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ospf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>46242</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>1.177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ospf6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>9540</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.239</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcast</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>94771</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcast6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>000-050</td>
<td>94771</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.201</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jan 1 18:28:40.956
ospf6
Jan 1 18:50:16.857
mcast6
Jan 1 18:50:16.857
rmon
Jan 1 18:28:40.956
web
Jan 1 18:50:16.857
acl
Jan 1 19:28:22.095
ntp
Jan 1 18:28:40.956
console
Jan 1 18:50:16.857

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
CPU Histogram data cleared

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Release version</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show cpu-utilization

Displays the CPU histogram for the device, and optionally, the CPU utilization for each task running on the device.

Syntax

show cpu [ tasks ]

Parameters

tasks

Specifies the display of CPU utilization information for each task running on the device.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This command may be entered in all configuration modes.

Examples

The following example displays the CPU histogram for the device.

device# show cpu-utilization
cpu0:
  1 percent busy, from 8213 sec ago
  1 sec avg: 1 percent busy
  5 sec avg: 1 percent busy
  60 sec avg: 1 percent busy
  300 sec avg: 1 percent busy
cpu1:
  0 percent busy, from 7402 sec ago
  1 sec avg: 0 percent busy
  5 sec avg: 0 percent busy
  60 sec avg: 0 percent busy
  300 sec avg: 0 percent busy
The following example displays the CPU utilization for each task on the device.

device# show cpu tasks
... Usage average for all tasks in the last 1 second ...
----------------------------------------------------------
Name                                    %
SigHdlrTsk                              0
OsTsk                                   0
TimerTsk                                0
FlashTsk                                0
MainTsk                                 0
MportPollTsk                            0
IntTsk                                  0
keygen                                  0
itc                                     0
bcmDPC                                  0
bcmINTR                                 3
socdmadesc.0                             0
bcmCNTR.0                                3
bcmTX                                    0
bcmXGS3AsyncTX                           0
bcmRX                                    0
bcmL2MOD.0                               0
scp                                      0
appl                                     86
snms                                     0
rtm                                      0
rtm6                                     0
rip                                       0
bgp                                       0
bgp_io                                   0
ospf                                     0
ospf_r_calc                              0
mcast_fwd                                0
mcast                                    0
msdp                                      0
ripng                                     0
ospf6                                     0
ospf6_rt                                  0
mcast6                                    0
ipsec                                     0
dhcp6                                     0
snmp                                      0
rmon                                      0
web                                       0
acl                                       0
ntp                                       0
console                                   0
ospf_msg_task                             0
auxTsk                                    0

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>The command output was modified to show information for cpu0 and cpu1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show errdisable

Displays information about errdisabled ports.

**Syntax**

```
show errdisable { recovery | summary }
```

**Parameters**

- **recovery**
  Displays all the default error disable recovery states for all possible conditions.

- **summary**
  Displays the port number along with the reason why the port is in an errdisable state and the method used to recover the port.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode
- VLAN configuration mode
Examples

The following example shows the errdisable recovery information.

```
device# show errdisable recovery
ErrDisable Reason                                           Timer Status
----------------------------------------------------------------------------
all reason                                                   Enabled
bpduguard                                                    Enabled
loopDetection                                                Enabled
invalid license                                              Disabled
packet-inerror                                              Enabled
Reload the switch or stack to enable this port in 10G speed   Disabled
stack-port-resiliency                                        Disabled
loam-critical-event                                          Disabled
Timeout Value: 300 seconds
PoD Timeout Value: 30 seconds

Interface that will be enabled at the next timeout:
```

The following example shows the errdisable summary information. In this example, port 6 is errdisabled for a BPDU guard violation.

```
device# show errdisable summary
Port 6 ERR_DIGESTED for bpduguard
```
show default

Displays the system default settings of the device.

Syntax

show default [ values ]

Parameters

values

Displays default, maximum, current, and configured values for system parameters.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following output displays the system default settings.

device# show default
spanning tree disabled  fast port span disabled
auto sense port speed  port untagged
no username assigned   no password assigned
system traps enabled   ntp disabled
rip disabled           ospf disabled
when ip routing enabled:
  ip rarp enabled
  ipx disabled
when rip enabled:
  rip type:v2 only
  rip poison rev enabled
  appletalk disabled
The following output displays the system default parameter values.

device# show default values
sys log buffers:50         mac age time:300 sec       telnet sessions:5
ip arp age:10 min         bootp relay max hops:4    ip ttl:64 hops
ip addr per intf:24

when multicast enabled :
igmp group memb.:260 sec  igmp query:125 sec  hardware drop: enabled

when ospf enabled :
ospf dead:40 sec           ospf hello:10 sec  ospf retrans:5 sec
ospf transit delay:1 sec

when bgp enabled :
bgp local pref.:100        bgp keep alive:60 sec  bgp hold:180 sec
bgp metric:10             bgp local as:1         bgp cluster id:0
bgp ext. distance:20       bgp int. distance:200 bgp local distance:200

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Parameters</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Configured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip-arp</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>64000</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-static-arp</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-cache</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-filter-port</td>
<td>3071</td>
<td>3071</td>
<td>3071</td>
<td>3071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-finder-sys</td>
<td>3072</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>3072</td>
<td>3072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l3-vlan</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-gos-session</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>16000</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>32768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-route</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>15168</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>12000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-static-route</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4095</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spanning-tree</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-filter-port</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-filter-sys</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-subnet-port</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>session-limit</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>16384</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>8192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>view</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>65535</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virtual-interface</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hw-ip-next-hop</td>
<td>13312</td>
<td>14336</td>
<td>13312</td>
<td>13312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hw-traffic-condition</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rmon-entries</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igmp-snoop-mcache</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mld-snoop-mcache</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip6-route</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td>5120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip6-static-route</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip6-cache</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td>5120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mdp-aa-cache</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>4096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gre-tunnels</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-vrf</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-route-default-vrf</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>15168</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>12000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip6-route-default-vrf</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td>5120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-route-vrf</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>15168</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip6-route-vrf</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pim-hw-mcache</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>6144</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igmp-snoop-group-add</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>4096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mld-snoop-group-addr</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>4096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-notification-buf</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>16000</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dotlx-mka-policy-gro</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openflow-flow-entry</td>
<td>3072</td>
<td>12288</td>
<td>3072</td>
<td>3072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openflow-pvlan-entry</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openflow-unprotected</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openflow-next-hop</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>3072</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-ip-mac</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-dhcp-snoop-entry</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>3072</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-static-inspect-a</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show default values

Displays default, maximum, current, and configured values for system maximum parameters.

Syntax

show default values

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

This example does not show complete output; it shows only PIM hardware mcache values.

```
Device(config)#show default values
System Parameters     Default    Maximum    Current    Configured
pim-hw-mcache         1024       6144       1500       1500
```

This example does not show complete output; it shows only PIM6 hardware mcache values.

```
Device(config)#show default values
System Parameters     Default    Maximum    Current    Configured
pim6-hw-mcache        512        1024       1024       1024
```

This example does not show complete output; it shows only MLD mcache values.

```
Device(config)#show default values
System Parameters     Default    Maximum    Current    Configured
mld-snoop-mcache      512        8192       512        512
```

This example does not show complete output; it shows only IGMP group values.

```
Device(config)#show default values
System Parameters     Default    Maximum    Current    Configured
igmp-snoop-group-add  4096       8192       5000       5000
```

This example does not show complete output; it shows only MLD group values.

```
Device(config)#show default values
System Parameters     Default    Maximum    Current    Configured
MLD-snoop-group-addr  4096       8192       5000       5000
```
show dlb-internal-trunk-hash

Displays the dynamic load balancing (DLB) hashing method for inter-packet-processor (inter-pp) links that connect master and slave units in ICX 7450-48 devices.

Syntax

show dlb-internal-trunk-hash

Modes

Global configuration mode

Examples

The following example displays the hashing method in effect for inter-pp links on an ICX 7450-48 device.

ICX7450-48P Router(config)#show dlb-internal-trunk-hash
Internal trunk mode: spray-mode

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show dot1x

Displays information about the 802.1X configuration.

Syntax

show dot1x

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode
dot1x configuration mode

Command Output

The `show dot1x` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAE Capability</td>
<td>The Port Access Entity (PAE) role for the device. This is always &quot;Authenticator Only&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system-auth-control</td>
<td>Whether system authentication control is enabled on the device. The <code>dot1x-enable</code> command enables system authentication control on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re-authentication</td>
<td>Whether periodic re-authentication is enabled on the device. When periodic re-authentication is enabled, the device automatically re-authenticates clients every 3,600 seconds by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>global-filter-strict-security</td>
<td>Whether strict security mode is enabled or disabled globally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet-period</td>
<td>When the device is unable to authenticate a client, the amount of time the device waits before trying again (default 60 seconds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tx-period</td>
<td>When a client does not send back an EAP-response/identity frame, the amount of time the device waits before retransmitting the EAP-request/identity frame to a client (default 30 seconds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supptimeout</td>
<td>When a client does not respond to an EAP-request frame, the amount of time before the device retransmits the frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server-timeout</td>
<td>When the Authentication Server does not respond to a message sent from the client, the amount of time before the device retransmits the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxreq</td>
<td>The number of times the device retransmits an EAP-request/identity frame if it does not receive an EAP-response/identity frame from a client (default 2 times).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reAuthMax</td>
<td>The maximum number of re-authentication attempts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re-auth-period</td>
<td>How often the device automatically re-authenticates clients when periodic re-authentication is enabled (default 3,600 seconds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol Version</td>
<td>The version of the 802.1X protocol in use on the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Examples

The following example displays information about the 802.1X configuration.

device# show dot1x

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAE Capability</td>
<td>Authenticator Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system-auth-control</td>
<td>Enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re-authentication</td>
<td>Disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>global-filter-strict-security</td>
<td>Enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet-period</td>
<td>60 Seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tx-period</td>
<td>30 Seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supptimeout</td>
<td>30 Seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>servertimeout</td>
<td>30 Seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxreq</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reAuthMax</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re-authperiod</td>
<td>3600 Seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol Version</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show dot1x configuration

Displays detailed information about the 802.1X configuration.

Syntax

```
show dot1x configuration[ all | ethernet slot/port ]
```

Parameters

- `all`  Displays information about the 802.1X configuration on all ports.
- `ethernet slot/port`  Displays information about the 802.1X configuration on a specific port.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode
- dot1x configuration mode

Command Output

The `show dot1x configuration` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAE Capability</td>
<td>The Port Access Entity (PAE) role for the device. This is always &quot;Authenticator Only&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system-auth-control</td>
<td>Whether system authentication control is enabled on the device. The dot1x-enable command enables system authentication control on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Ports enabled</td>
<td>The number of ports on which 802.1X authentication is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-authentication</td>
<td>Whether periodic re-authentication is enabled on the device. When periodic re-authentication is enabled, the device automatically re-authenticates clients every 3,600 seconds by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication-fail-action</td>
<td>The configured authentication-failure action. This can be Restricted VLAN or Block Traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac Session Aging</td>
<td>Whether aging for dot1x-MAC-sessions has been enabled or disabled for permitted or denied dot1x-MAC-sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac Session max-age</td>
<td>The configured software aging time for dot1x-MAC-sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol Version</td>
<td>The version of the 802.1X protocol in use on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet-period</td>
<td>When the device is unable to authenticate a client, the amount of time the device waits before trying again (default 60 seconds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tx-period</td>
<td>When a client does not send back an EAP-response/identity frame, the amount of time the device waits before retransmitting the EAP-request/identity frame to a client (default 30 seconds).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field  | Description
--- | ---
**supptimeout**  | When a client does not respond to an EAP-request frame, the amount of time before the device retransmits the frame.
**servertimeout**  | When the Authentication Server does not respond to a message sent from the client, the amount of time before the device retransmits the message.
**maxreq**  | The number of times the device retransmits an EAP-request/identity frame if it does not receive an EAP-response/identity frame from a client (default 2 times).
**reAuthmax**  | The maximum number of re-authentication attempts.
**re-authperiod**  | How often the device automatically re-authenticates clients when periodic re-authentication is enabled (default 3,600 seconds).
**global strict security**  | Whether strict security mode is enabled or disabled globally.

### The **show dot1x configuration ethernet slot/port** command displays the following information:

### Output field  | Description
--- | ---
**Port-Control**  | The configured port control type for the interface. This can be one of the following types:
  * force-authorized: The controlled port is placed unconditionally in the authorized state, allowing all traffic. This is the default state for ports on the device.
  * force-unauthorized: The controlled port is placed unconditionally in the unauthorized state. No authentication takes place for any connected 802.1X clients.
  * auto: The authentication status for each 802.1X client depends on the authentication status returned from the RADIUS server.
**filter strict security**  | Whether strict security mode is enabled or disabled on the interface.
**Action on RADIUS timeout**  | The action taken for the client MAC session on this port upon a RADIUS timeout.
**Authentication-fail-action**  | The configured authentication-failure action. This can be Restricted VLAN or Block Traffic.
**PVID State**  | The port default VLAN ID (PVID) and the state of the port PVID. The PVID state can be one of the following:
  * Normal: The port PVID is not set by a RADIUS server, nor is it the restricted VLAN.
  * RADIUS: The port PVID was dynamically assigned by a RADIUS server.
  * RESTRICTED: The port PVID is the restricted VLAN.
**Original PVID**  | The originally configured (not dynamically assigned) PVID for the port.
**Authorized PVID ref count**  | The number of authenticated MAC sessions on this port's current PVID (port default VLAN ID).
**Restricted PVID ref count**  | The number of MAC sessions on the port that failed authentication and are now in the restricted VLAN (which should be the port's current PVID).
**Radius assign PVID ref count**  | The number of times the port has changed PVIDs due to RADIUS VLAN assignment.
**num mac sessions**  | The number of dot1x-MAC-sessions on the port.
**num mac authorized**  | The number of authorized dot1x-MAC-sessions on the port.
**num Dynamic Tagged Vlan**  | The number of dynamically tagged VLANs on the port.
**Number of Auth filter**  | The number of dynamic MAC filters applied to the port.
**Examples**

The following example displays information about the 802.1X configuration.

```plaintext
device# show dot1x configuration
PAE Capability               : Authenticator Only
system-auth-control          : Enable
Number of Ports enabled      : 3
Re-Authentication            : Disabled
Authentication-fail-action    : Per Port
Mac Session Aging            : Enabled
Mac Session max-age          : 120 seconds
Protocol Version             : 1
quiet-period                  : 60 Seconds
tx-period                     : 30 Seconds
supptimeout                   : 30 Seconds
servertimeout                 : 30 Seconds
maxreq                        : 2
reAuthmax                     : 2
re-authperiod                 : 3600 Seconds
global strict security       : Enable
```

The following example displays information about the 802.1X configuration on an individual port.

```plaintext
device# show dot1x configuration ethernet 4/1/12
Port-Control                  : control-auto
filter strict security        : Enable
Action on RADIUS timeout      : Restart authentication
Authentication-fail-action    : Restricted VLAN(299)
PVID State                     : Normal (1)
Original PVID                 : 1
Authorized PVID ref count     : 2
Restricted PVID ref count     : 0
Radius assign PVID ref count  : 0
num mac sessions              : 2
num mac authorized            : 2
num Dynamic Tagged Vlan       : 0
Number of Auth filter         : 0
```
show dot1x ip-acl

Displays the Layer 3 ACLs for 802.1X authentication.

Syntax

```
show dot1x ip-acl { all | ethernet unit/slot/port }
```

Parameters

- **all**: Specifies the ACLs at the global level.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**: Specifies the ACLs at the interface level.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

Command Output

The `show dot1x ip-acl` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Addr</td>
<td>The MAC address of the client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inbound IPv4 ACL</td>
<td>The IPv4 ACL applied to the authenticated port in the inbound direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbound IPv4 ACL</td>
<td>The IPv4 ACL applied to the authenticated port in the outbound direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inbound IPv6 ACL</td>
<td>The IPv6 ACL applied to the authenticated port in the inbound direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbound IPv6 ACL</td>
<td>The IPv6 ACL applied to the authenticated port in the inbound direction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays 802.1X IP ACL authentication information for Ethernet interface 1/1/15.

```
device# show dot1x ip-acl ethernet 1/1/15
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>MAC Addr</th>
<th>Inbound IPv4 ACL</th>
<th>Outbound IPv4 ACL</th>
<th>Inbound IPv6 ACL</th>
<th>Outbound IPv6 ACL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/15</td>
<td>0180.c200.0003</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/15</td>
<td>0180.c300.0005</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>The command output was updated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show dot1x mac-address-filter

Displays the MAC address filters active on the device.

Syntax

```
show dot1x mac-address-filter [ all | ethernet unit/slot/port | user-defined ]
```

Parameters

- **all**
  - Displays dynamically applied MAC address filters active on the device.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Displays dynamically applied MAC address filters active on an interface.

- **user-defined**
  - Displays user-defined MAC address filters active on the device.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode
- dot1x configuration mode

Examples

The following example displays dynamically applied MAC address filters active on an interface.

```
device# show dot1x mac-address-filter ethernet 1/1/3
Port 1/3 MAC Address Filter information:
802.1X Dynamic MAC Address Filter :
mac filter-group 2
Port default MAC Address Filter:
No mac address filter is set
```
show dot1x mac-filter

Shows the layer 2 ACLs for 802.1X authentication.

Syntax

show dot1x mac-filter { all | ethernet device/slot/port }

Parameters

all

Specifies the ACLs at the global level.

ethernet device/slot/port

Specifies the ACLs at the interface level.

Modes

Global configuration

Interface configuration

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The show mac-filter command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic MAC filter-list</td>
<td>The MAC filter defined on the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The show dot1x mac-filter command displays the following information

device# show dot1x mac-filter all
802.1x MAC Address Filter information:
Port 1/1/48:
Dynamic MAC filter-list: 1

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show dot1x mac-session**

Displays information about the dot1x-MAC-session on each port on the device.

**Syntax**

```
show dot1x mac-sessions [ brief | ip-addr ]
```

**Parameters**

- **brief**
  
  Displays information about the dot1x-MAC-sessions in brief.

- **ip-addr**
  
  Displays dot1x-mac-session information with an IP address instead of a MAC address.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode
- dot1x configuration mode

**Command Output**

The `show dot1x mac-sessions` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port on which the dot1x-MAC-session exists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC/IP (username)</td>
<td>The MAC address of the client and the username used for RADIUS authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlan</td>
<td>The VLAN to which the port is currently assigned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Auth-State   | The authentication state of the dot1x-MAC-session. This can be one of the following states:  
  - permit - The client has been successfully authenticated, and traffic from the client is being forwarded normally.  
  - blocked - Authentication failed for the client, and traffic from the client is being dropped in hardware.  
  - restricted - Authentication failed for the client, but traffic from the client is allowed in the restricted VLAN only.  
  - init - The client is in the process of 802.1X authentication, or has not started the authentication process. |
| Age          | The software age of the dot1x-MAC-session. |
Output field | Description
--- | ---
PAE State | The current status of the Authenticator PAE state machine. This state can be INITIALIZE, DISCONNECTED, CONNECTING, AUTHENTICATING, AUTHENTICATED, ABORTING, HELD, FORCE_AUTH, or FORCE_UNAUTH.

**NOTE**
When the Authenticator PAE state machine is in the AUTHENTICATING state, if the reAuthenticate, eapStart, eapLogoff, or authTimeout parameters are set to TRUE, it may place the Authenticator PAE state machine indefinitely in the ABORTING state. If this should happen, use the `dot1x initialize` command to initialize 802.1X authentication on the port, or unplug the client or hub connected to the port, then reconnect it.

The **show dot1x mac-session brief** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Information about the users connected to each port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of users</td>
<td>The number of users connected to the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Authorized users</td>
<td>The number of users connected to the port that have been successfully authenticated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic VLAN</td>
<td>Whether the port is a member of a RADIUS-specified VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic ACL</td>
<td>Whether RADIUS-specified IP ACLs are applied to the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic MAC-Filter</td>
<td>Whether RADIUS-specified MAC address filters are applied to the port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example displays information about the dot1x-MAC-session on each port on the device.

```
device# show dot1x mac-session
Port MAC/IP(username)           Vlan       Auth      ACL     Age    PAE
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
4/1/12 0044.0002.0002 :user1    10         permit    none     Ena    AUTHENTICATED
4/1/12 0044.0002.0003 :user2    10         permit    none     Ena    AUTHENTICATED
```

The following example displays information about the dot1x-MAC-session in brief.

```
device# show dot1x mac-session brief
Port           Number of users | Number of Authorized users | Dynamic VLAN | Dynamic ACL | Dynamic MAC-Filt
--------------------------------------------------------------------
4/1/12         2               2                          no           no           no
```
**show dot1x sessions**

Displays 802.1X authentication sessions at the global and interface levels.

**Syntax**

```
show dot1x sessions { all | brief | ethernet unit/slot/port }
```

**Parameters**

- **all**
  - Causes the display of 802.1X authentication sessions for all ports.
- **brief**
  - Causes the display of summary information for 802.1X authentication sessions.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Causes the display of 802.1X authentication sessions for a specified Ethernet interface.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

A client session can have an IPv4 address and multiple IPv6 addresses. When multiple addresses exist, the `show dot1x sessions` command displays all addresses for the session.

**Command Output**

The `show dot1x sessions` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Addr</td>
<td>MAC address of the client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Addr</td>
<td>IP address or addresses of the client (a session can have an IPv4 address and multiple IPv6 addresses). IP addresses of the authenticated host are only displayed when an IP ACL is applied to the interface based on the RADIUS server response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Name</td>
<td>User name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlan</td>
<td>VLAN ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auth State</td>
<td>Authentication state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL</td>
<td>Specific applied ACL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session Time</td>
<td>Session time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Age of the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAE State</td>
<td>Port access entity state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays 802.1X sessions for all interfaces.

```
device(config)# show dot1x sessions all
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>MAC Addr</th>
<th>IP Addr</th>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Auth Status</th>
<th>ACL</th>
<th>Session Age</th>
<th>PAE State</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/1/25</td>
<td>00aa.aaaa.0000</td>
<td>fe80::2aa:aaff:feaa</td>
<td>VDI_1</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>permit</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>Ena</td>
<td>AUTHENTICATED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/1/25</td>
<td>00aa.aaaa.0001</td>
<td>fe80::2aa:aaff:feaa</td>
<td>VDI_2</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>permit</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>Ena</td>
<td>AUTHENTICATED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays 802.1X authentication sessions for a specific interface.

```
device(config)# show dot1x sessions ethernet 2/1/1
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>MAC Addr</th>
<th>IP Addr</th>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Auth Status</th>
<th>ACL</th>
<th>Session Age</th>
<th>PAE State</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/1/1</td>
<td>0010.9400.1303</td>
<td>192.85.1.2</td>
<td>User1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>permit</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Ena</td>
<td>AUTHENTICATED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays 802.1X authentication sessions in brief.

```
device# show dot1x sessions brief
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Number of Attempted</th>
<th>Number of Authorized</th>
<th>Number of Denied</th>
<th>Untagged VLAN Type</th>
<th>Dynamic ACL</th>
<th>Dynamic MAC-Filt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Radius-VLAN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Auth-Default-VLAN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Auth-Default-VLAN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Auth-Default-VLAN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/1/1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Auth-Default-VLAN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/1/2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Auth-Default-VLAN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/1/4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Auth-Default-VLAN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>The command output was updated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The command output was modified to display multiple IPv6 addresses for a session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show dot1x statistics

Displays the 802.1X authentication statistics.

Syntax

```
show dot1x statistics { all | ethernet device/slot/port }
```

Parameters

- **all**
  - Displays the 802.1X authentication statistics for all interfaces.
- **ethernet device/slot/port**
  - Displays the 802.1X authentication statistics for the specified interface.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration
- Interface configuration
- Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The `show dot1x statistics` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RX EAPOL Start</td>
<td>The number of EAPOL-Start frames received on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX EAPOL Logoff</td>
<td>The number of EAPOL-Logoff frames received on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX EAPOL Invalid</td>
<td>The number of invalid EAPOL frames received on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX EAPOL Total</td>
<td>The total number of EAPOL frames received on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX EAP Resp/Id</td>
<td>The number of EAP-Response/Identity frames received on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX EAP Resp other than Resp/Id</td>
<td>The total number of EAP-Response frames received on the port that were not EAP-Response/Identity frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX EAP Length Error</td>
<td>The number of EAP frames received on the port that have an invalid packet body length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last EAPOL Version</td>
<td>The version number of the last EAPOL frame received on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last EAPOL Source</td>
<td>The source MAC address in the last EAPOL frame received on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX EAPOL Total</td>
<td>The total number of EAPOL frames transmitted on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX EAP Req/Id</td>
<td>The number of EAP-Request/Identity frames transmitted on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX EAP Req other than Req/Id</td>
<td>The number of EAP-Request frames transmitted on the port that were not EAP-Request/Identity frames.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays 802.1X authentication statistics for port 10/2/1.

device# show dot1x statistics ethernet 10/2/1

Port 10/2/1 Statistics:
RX EAPOL Start : 2
RX EAPOL Logoff : 2
RX EAPOL Invalid : 0
RX EAPOL Total : 12
RX EAP Resp/Id : 4
RX EAP Resp other than Resp/Id : 4
RX EAP Length Error : 0
Last EAPOL Version : 1
Last EAPOL Source : 0022.0002.0002
TX EAPOL Total : 0
TX EAP Req/Id : 10417
TX EAP Req other than Req/Id : 2

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show dot1x-mka config

Shows the MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) configuration for the device.

Syntax

```
show dot1x-mka config
```

Modes

EXEC, Privileged EXEC, global configuration, or dot1x-mka interface mode.

Command Output

The `show dot1x-mka config` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dot1x-mka-enable</td>
<td>MACsec is enabled on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable-mka ethernet <code>device/slot/port</code></td>
<td>The ethernet interfaces specified are enabled for MACsec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mka-cfg-group <code>group-name</code></td>
<td>The configuration details that follow are for the named MACsec MKA group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key-server-priority <code>value</code></td>
<td>The key server priority for MACsec transmissions on the named group is set at this value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macsec cipher-suite gcm-aes-128</td>
<td>MACsec encryptions between members of the group are encrypted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or macsec cipher-suite gcm-aes-128 integrity-only</td>
<td>or ICV checking only is performed, but no encryption is performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macsec confidentiality-offset <code>value</code></td>
<td>The byte offset used for encrypted data is set to the value shown. Allowable values are 0, 30 (the first 30 bytes of data are not encrypted), and 50 (the first 50 bytes of data are not encrypted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macsec frame-validation `{ check</td>
<td>discard }`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macsec-replay protection `{ strict</td>
<td>out-of-order window-size <code>value</code> }`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key <code>value name value</code></td>
<td>The pre-shared key is set to this value and name for the MKA configuration group. Both key and name are hexadecimal strings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable ethernet <code>device/slot/port</code> mka-cfg-group <code>name</code></td>
<td>The specified interface is enabled for MACsec. The interface belongs to the named MKA group, and the interface uses the pre-shared key shown to confirm peers with which it can communicate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Examples**

The following example displays MACsec configuration information for a device with MACsec enabled. Two MKA groups, test1 and group1, are configured. Interfaces with either group of parameters applied could form secure channels because the groups have the same pre-shared key.

```
device(config-dot1x-mka-1/3/2)# show dot1x-mka config

dot1x-mka-enable
mka-cfg-group test1
  key-server-priority 5
  macsec cipher-suite gcm-aes-128 integrity-only
  macsec confidentiality-offset 30
  macsec frame-validation strict
mka-cfg-group group1
  key-server-priority 20
  macsec cipher-suite gcm-aes-128
  macsec confidentiality-offset 30
enable-mka ethernet 1/3/2
  mka-group test1
  pre-shared-key 135bd758 b0ee5c11 c55ff6ab 19fdb199 key-name 96437a93 ccf10d9d fe347846 cce52c7d
enable-mka ethernet 1/3/3
  mka-group group1
  pre-shared-key 135bd758 b0ee5c11 c55ff6ab 19fdb199 key-name 96437a93 ccf10d9d fe347846 cce52c7d
enable-mka ethernet 1/3/4
  mka-group group1
  pre-shared-key 135bd758 b0ee5c11 c55ff6ab 19fdb199 key-name 96437a93 ccf10d9d fe347846 cce52c7d
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added on the ICX 7450.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show dot1x-mka config-group

Shows details for the specified MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) groups configured on this device, or for a designated MKA group.

Syntax

```
show dot1x-mka config-group group-name
```

Parameters

group-name Limits the group configuration displayed to the named MKA group.

Modes

EXEC, Privileged EXEC, global configuration, or dot1x-mka interface mode.

Command Output

The `show dot1x-mka config-group` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mka-cfg-group</td>
<td>The configuration details that follow are for the specified MACsec MKA group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key-server-priority</td>
<td>The key-server priority for MACsec transmissions on the named group is set at the specified value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macsec cipher-suite gcm-aes-128 or</td>
<td>MACsec transmissions are encrypted. or ICV checking only is performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macsec cipher-suite gcm-aes-128 integrity-only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macsec confidentiality-offset</td>
<td>The byte offset used for encrypted data is set to the value shown. Allowable values are 0, 30 (the first 30 bytes of data are not encrypted), and 50 (the first 50 bytes of data are not encrypted).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macsec frame-validation {check</td>
<td>discard}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macsec replay-protection {strict</td>
<td>out-of-order window-size size}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example lists the configuration details for MKA group test1.

```
device(config-dot1x-mka-1/3/2)# show dot1x-mka config-group test1
mka-cfg-group test1
  key-server-priority 5
  macsec cipher-suite gcm-aes-128 integrity-only
  macsec confidentiality-offset 30
  macsec frame-validation check
  macsec replay-protection strict
```
**Show Commands**
show dot1x-mka config-group

## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added on the ICX 7450.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show dot1x-mka sessions

Displays a summary of all MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) sessions on the device.

Syntax

show dot1x-mka sessions brief
show dot1x-mka sessions ethernet device/slot/port

Parameters

brief Displays a brief status of all MKA sessions.
ethernet device slot/port Displays MKA sessions that are active on a specified Ethernet interface. The Ethernet interface is specified by device position in stack, slot on the device, and interface on the slot.

Modes

EXEC, Privileged EXEC, global configuration, or dot1x-mka interface mode.

Command Output

The show dot1x-mka sessions command with the brief option displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Designates the interface for which MACsec information is listed (by device, slot, and port).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-Status</td>
<td>Indicates whether the link is up or down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKA-Status</td>
<td>Indicates whether a secure channel has been established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key-Server</td>
<td>Indicates whether the interface is operating as a key-server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negotiated Capability</td>
<td>Indicates MACsec parameters configured on the designated interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The show dot1x-mka sessions command with the ethernet interface options displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>The information that follows applies to the designated interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKA cfg group Name</td>
<td>The designated MKA configuration group has been applied to the designated interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOT1X-MKA Enabled (Yes, No)</td>
<td>Indicates whether MACsec is enabled for the designated interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOT1X-MKA Active (Yes, No)</td>
<td>Indicates whether MACsec is active on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Server (Yes, No)</td>
<td>Indicates whether the MACsec key-server is active over the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration Status:</td>
<td>The following fields describe the MKA configuration applied to the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled (Yes, No)</td>
<td>Indicates whether MACsec is currently enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability (Integrity and or confidentiality)</td>
<td>Indicates whether ICV checks are being performed on MACsec frames and whether encryption is being applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desired (Yes, No)</td>
<td>Indicates whether port is interested in becoming the key-server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection (Yes, No)</td>
<td>Indicates whether replay protection is applied to the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame Validation (Yes, No)</td>
<td>Indicates whether frames received are being checked for valid MACsec headers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show Commands
show dot1x-mka sessions
### Output field | Description
--- | ---
Replay Protection (Strict, Out of Order) | Indicates that replay protection is configured and whether frames must be received in exact order or within an allowable window.
Replay Protection Size | Indicates the allowable window size within which frames may be received.
Cipher Suite (GCM-AES-128) | Specifies the cipher suite used for ICV checking, encryption, and decryption.
Key Server Priority (1 to 127) | Specifies the key-server priority configured on the interface.
Secure Channel Information | The following fields describe a secure channel established on this interface.
Local SCI | Provides the hexadecimal value of the Secure Channel Identifier for this channel.
Member Identifier | Provides the MACsec number assigned to the MKA peer.
Message Number | Provides the Message Number contained in Hello packets from this MKA peer. Hello packets are exchanged to determine peer status, MACsec capabilities, and SAK Key Identifier.
Latest SAK Status (RX and or TX) | Indicates the Secure Association Key (SAK) state.
Latest SAK AN | Provides the Association Number for the most recently active Secure Association Key.
Latest SAK KI | Provides the Key Identifier for the most recently active Secure Association Key.
Negotiated Capability (Integrity and or Confidentiality with offset) | Indicates whether ICV checking, encryption, and a confidentiality offset have been applied on the secure channel. (The negotiated capability may differ from parameters configured on the interface when it does not have key-server status.)
Peer Information: | The output fields that follow provide information on actual and potential MACsec peer interfaces.
State (Live or Potential) | Indicates whether the peer is considered a live peer or a potential peer for MKA protocol.
Member Identifier | Designates the peer by its Member Identifier, a hexadecimal value.
Message Number | Provides the Message Number that appears in Hello packets from the designated peer interface as a hexadecimal value.
SCI | Provides the peer’s Secure Channel Identifier.
Priority | Provides the key-server priority configured on the peer interface.

### Examples

In the following example, all enabled MKA interfaces on the device are listed, along with configured parameters and current status.

```
device(config-dot1x-mka-1/3/2)# show dot1x-mka sessions brief
Port  Link-Status  MKA-Status  Key-Server  Negotiated Capability
---  ---  ---  ---  ---
1/3/2  Down  Pending  ---  ---
1/3/3  Up  Secured  No  Integrity, Confidentiality with Off. 30
1/3/4  Up  Secured  No  Integrity, Confidentiality with Off. 30
```
The following example lists MKA sessions that are active on Ethernet interface 1/3/3 (device 1, slot 3, port 3), with configuration details for each active interface.

```
device(config-dot1x-mka-1/3/3)# show dot1x-mka sessions ethernet 1/3/3

Interface                 : 1/3/3
MACsec Status           : Secured
DOT1X-MKA Enabled       : Yes
DOT1X-MKA Active        : Yes
Key Server              : No
Configuration Status:
   Enabled                 : Yes
   Capability             : Integrity, Confidentiality
   Desired                 : Yes
   Protection             : Yes
   Frame Validation       : Disable
   Replay Protection      : Strict
   Replay Protection Size : 0
   Cipher Suite           : GCM-AES-128
   Key Server Priority    : 20
Local SCI : 748ef8344a510082
Member Identifier : 802ed0536fcafc43407ba222
Message Number : 8612
Secure Channel Information:
   Latest SAK Status       : Rx & Tx
   Latest SAK AN           : 0
   Latest KI               : d08483062aa9457e7c2470e3000000001
   Negotiated Capability   : Integrity, Confidentiality with offset 30
Peer Information:
   State | Member Identifier | Message Number | SCI | Priority
Live | d08483062aa9457e7c2470e3 | 8527 | 748ef83443910082 | 20
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added on the ICX 7450 device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show dot1x-mka statistics

Displays current MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) statistics on the interface.

Syntax

```
show dot1x-mka statistics ethernet unit/slot/port
```

Parameters

- `ethernet unit/slot/port`
  Ethernet interface for which MKA statistics are to be displayed. The unit number is 1 for a standalone unit or the stack ID for a stack member.

Modes

- EXEC, Privileged EXEC, global configuration, or dot1x-mka interface mode.

Usage Guidelines

It is recommended that you use the `clear dot1x-mka statistics` command to clear results of the previous `show dot1x-mka statistics` command before re-executing it.

Command Output

The `show dot1x-mka statistics` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface (device/slot/port)</td>
<td>The output fields describe MACsec activity for the designated interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKA in Pkts</td>
<td>MKA protocol packets received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKA in SAK Pkts</td>
<td>MKA protocol packets received containing a SAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKA in Bad Pkts</td>
<td>MKA protocol packets received that are bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKA in Bad ICV Pkts</td>
<td>MKA protocol packets received with a bad ICV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKA in Mismatch Pkts</td>
<td>MKA protocol packets received with mismatched CAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKA out Pkts</td>
<td>MKA protocol packets transmitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKA out SAK Pkts</td>
<td>MKA protocol packets transmitted containing a SAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of SAK</td>
<td>Total number of SAKs received</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows MKA statistics for Ethernet interface 1/3/3 (device 1, slot 3, port 3), which is transmitting and receiving MACsec frames.

```
device(config-dot1x-mka-1/3/3)# clear dot1x-mka statistics ethernet 1/3/3
device(config-dot1x-mka-1/3/3)# show dot1x-mka statistics ethernet 1/3/3
```

```
Interface                 : 1/3/3
MKA in Pkts               : 8585
MKA in SAK Pkts           : 1
MKA in Bad Pkts           : 0
MKA in Bad ICV Pkts       : 0
MKA in Mismatch Pkts      : 0
MKA out Pkts              : 8687
MKA out SAK Pkts          : 0
Number of SAK             : 1
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added on the ICX 7450 device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show eee-statistics

Displays the global energy efficient statistics.

Syntax

show eee-statistics

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The `show eee-statistics` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEE-State</td>
<td>Displays if Energy Efficient Ethernet is enabled or disabled. If disabled then all the counters will be 0. If EEE is enabled, then these counters will be updated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TXEventCount</td>
<td>TX EEE Low Power Idle (LPI) event counter. This counter specifies the number of times the LPI mode has been enforced by EEE on Transmit side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TXDuration</td>
<td>TX EEE LPI duration counter. This is an LPI event duration counter on the transmit path which gets updated if the port is in LPI mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RXEventCount</td>
<td>RX EEE LPI event counter. This counter specifies the number of times the LPI mode has been enforced by EEE on the receive side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RXDuration</td>
<td>RX EEE LPI duration counter. This is an LPI event duration counter on the receive path which gets updated if the port is in LPI mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays Energy Efficient Ethernet globally.

```plaintext
device# show eee-statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>EEE-State</th>
<th>TXEventCount</th>
<th>TXDuration</th>
<th>RXEventCount</th>
<th>RXDuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2551234</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2561886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/3</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2545628</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>50953524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/4</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2550749</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50952549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/5</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2543935</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2551760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/6</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2549030</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2550750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/7</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>419455</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>50952710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/8</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>424565</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50950470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/9</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2549030</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2549101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/10</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>419455</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>424563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/11</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>424565</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50945833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/12</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1526709</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1532337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/13</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1531808</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2561886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/14</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1531391</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1531834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/15</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1526292</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50945548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/16</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1542560</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50957135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/17</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1537443</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1542565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/18</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1528600</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1533722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/19</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1533717</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50948350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/20</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1533203</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50947920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/21</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1528087</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1533230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/22</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1527677</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1532799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/23</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1532794</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50947596</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ruckus FastIron Command Reference Guide, 08.0.61
Part Number: 53-1005197-10
1603
show eee-statistics ethernet

Displays the Energy Efficient Ethernet statistics on a specific interface.

Syntax

```
show eee-statistics ethernet stackid/slot/port
```

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The `show eee-statistics ethernet` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEE-State</td>
<td>Displays if Energy Efficient Ethernet is enabled or disabled. If disabled then all the counters will be 0. If EEE is enabled, then these counters will be updated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TXEventCount</td>
<td>TX EEE Low Power Idle (LPI) event counter. This counter specifies the number of times the LPI mode has been enforced by EEE on Transmit side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TXDuration</td>
<td>The total time from the first LPI (Low Power Idle) signal transmission. This is an LPI event duration counter on the transmit path which gets updated if the port is in LPI mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RXEventCount</td>
<td>The LPI signal reception count. This counter specifies the number of times the LPI mode has been enforced by EEE on the receive side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RXDuration</td>
<td>Total time from the first LPI signal reception. This is an LPI event duration counter on the receive path which gets updated if the port is in LPI mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays energy efficient statistics on a specific interface.

```
device(config)# show eee-statistics ethernet 1/1/4
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>EEE-State</th>
<th>TXEventCount</th>
<th>TXDuration</th>
<th>RXEventCount</th>
<th>RXDuration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/4</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2545628</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>50953524</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show erspan**

Displays the ERSPAN profiles.

**Syntax**

```
show erspan [profile profile-number]
```

**Parameters**

- **profile**
  
  Specifies the profile number to display.

- **profile-number**
  
  Specifies the profile number. Valid values are from 1 through 4.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode

**Command Output**

The `show erspan` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>The profile number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The type of profile (ERSPAN).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirror destination</td>
<td>Indicates whether the mirror destination is reachable or unreachable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination IP</td>
<td>The IP address of the destination host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination MAC</td>
<td>The MAC address of the destination host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source IP</td>
<td>The IP address of the source router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source MAC</td>
<td>The MAC address of the source router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ports monitored</td>
<td>The ports that are being monitored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HW destination id for each device</td>
<td>The hardware destination ID for each device being monitored. The ID is in the form stack_id/device:dest_id.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays all of the ERSPAN profiles. In this example, ERSPAN mirroring has been enabled for profile 1, but has not yet been enabled for profile 2.

device(config)# show erspan

Profile 1
Type    ERSPAN
Mirror destination Not reachable.
Destination IP  1.1.1.1
Destination MAC  0000.5e00.5300
Source IP       2.2.2.2
Source MAC      0000.5300.5312
Outgoing port   INVALID
Ports monitored:
    Input monitoring : (UI/M1)   1
    Output monitoring: (UI/M1)   1
HW destination id for each device:
    stack_id/device:dest_id

Profile 2
Type    ERSPAN
Mirror destination Not reachable.
Destination IP  3.3.3.3
Destination MAC  0000.5e00.5300
Source IP       2.2.2.2
Source MAC      0000.5300.5312
Ports monitored:
    HW destination id for each device:
    stack_id/device:dest_id

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ethernet loopback interfaces

Displays the status and details of each Ethernet loopback-enabled port and the associated VLANs.

Syntax

```
show ethernet loopback interfaces [ brief | port stackid/slot/port | vlan vlan-id ]
```

Parameters

- **brief**
  Displays the Ethernet loopback information in brief mode.
- **port**
  Displays the status and details of each port.
- **stackid/slot/port**
  Specifies the port number.
- **vlan**
  Displays the status and details of a VLAN.
- **vlan-id**
  Specifies the VLAN ID.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- VLAN configuration mode

Command Output

The `show ethernet loopback interfaces` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface Type</td>
<td>Type of interface (VLAN-aware or VLAN-unaware)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface Port</td>
<td>Interface ID (Port number)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface Mode</td>
<td>Flow classification mode (Flow-aware or Flow-unaware)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow Mode DA/SA</td>
<td>Destination and Source MAC address of the flow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows the output of the `show ethernet loopback interfaces` command.

device(config-vlan-10)# show ethernet loopback interfaces

ETHERNET LOOPBACK INTERFACE [1/1/11] (In Service)
Interface Type : PORT
Interface Port  : 1/1/11
Interface Mode : FLOW-UNAWARE
Flow Mode DA/SA : ANY/ANY

The following example shows the output of the `show ethernet loopback interfaces brief` command.

device(config-vlan-10)# show ethernet loopback interfaces brief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PORT</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>VLANS</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>OP-MODE</th>
<th>D-MAC</th>
<th>S-MAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/11</td>
<td>PORT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ACTV</td>
<td>FLOW-U</td>
<td>ANY</td>
<td>ANY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/12</td>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ACTV</td>
<td>FLOW-A</td>
<td>1111.2222.3333</td>
<td>4444.5555.5555</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example shows the output of the `show ethernet loopback interfaces port` command.

device(config-vlan-10)# show ethernet loopback interfaces port 1/1/1

ETHERNET LOOPBACK INTERFACE [1/1/1] (In Service)
Interface Type : PORT
Interface Port  : 1/1/1
Interface Mode : FLOW-UNAWARE
Flow Mode DA/SA : ANY/ANY

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ethernet loopback resources

Displays the available resources and the resources that are used by loopback testing.

Syntax

show ethernet loopback resources

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- VLAN configuration mode

Command Output

The `show ethernet loopback resources` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface Resource</td>
<td>Maximum number of ports that can be enabled with Ethernet loopback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H/W Pool Resource</td>
<td>Maximum hardware resource for loopback.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows the output of the `show ethernet loopback resources` command.

device(config)# show ethernet loopback resources
Ethernet Loopback Resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCE NAME</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>USED</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface Resource</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H/W Pool Resource</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show fdp entry**

Displays detailed Foundry Discovery Protocol (FDP) and Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) information for all neighbor devices or for a specific device.

**Syntax**

```
show fdp entry { * | device-id }
```

**Parameters**

- `*`
  - Displays detailed FDP updates for all neighbor devices.

- `device-id`
  - Specifies the device ID of the FDP neighbor entry for which the update information is to be displayed. The value is an ASCII string.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

**Command Output**

The `show fdp entry` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Device ID</td>
<td>The host name of the neighbor. In addition, this field lists the VLAN memberships and other VLAN information for the neighbor port that sent the update to this device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry address(es)</td>
<td>The Layer 3 protocol addresses configured on the neighbor port that sent the update to this device. If the neighbor is a Layer 2 switch, this field lists the management IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform</td>
<td>The product platform of the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>The interface on which this device received the FDP or CDP update from the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>The interface through which the neighbor sent the update.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdtime</td>
<td>The maximum number of seconds that this device can keep the information received in the update before discarding it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>The software version running on the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following is sample output from the `show fdp entry` command.

device# show fdp entry FastIronB

Device ID: FastIronB configured as default VLAN1, tag-type8100
Entry address(es):
Platform: FastIron Router, Capabilities: Router
Interface: Eth 1/2/9
Port ID (outgoing port): Eth 1/2/9 is TAGGED in following VLAN(s):
  9 10 11
Holdtime : 176 seconds
show fdp interface

Displays Foundry Discovery Protocol (FDP) information for an interface.

Syntax

    show fdp interface [ ethernet stack-id/slot/port ]

Parameters

    ethernet stack-id/slot/port
    Displays the FDP information for the specified Ethernet port ID.

Modes

    User EXEC mode
    Privileged EXEC mode
    Global configuration mode
    Interface configuration mode

Command Output

The `show fdp interface` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holdtime</td>
<td>The maximum number of seconds that this device keeps the information received in the update before discarding it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows FDP information for Ethernet port 1/2/3.

device# show fdp interface ethernet 1/2/3

FastEthernet1/2/3 is up, line protocol is up
Encapsulation ethernet
Sending FDP packets every 5 seconds
Holdtime is 180 seconds
show fdp neighbors

Displays the Cisco neighbors about which the Ruckus ICX device has learned from Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) packets.

Syntax

show fdp neighbors [ detail | ethernet stack-id/slot/port ]

Parameters

detail
Displays detailed information for the Cisco neighbors.

ethernet stack-id/slot/port
Specifies the Ethernet port ID for which the information is to be displayed.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following is sample output from the show fdp neighbors command.

device# show fdp neighbors detail

Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater
(*) indicates a Cisco device
Device ID      Local Int    Holdtm   Capability  Platform     Port ID
-------------- ------------ ------   ----------  -----------  -------------
(*)Router      Eth 1/1/1      124      R         cisco RSP4   FastEthernet5/0/0

The following is sample output from the show fdp neighbors detail command.

device# show fdp neighbors detail

Device ID: Router
Entry address(es):
    IP address: 10.95.6.143
Platform: cisco RSP4, Capabilities: Router
Interface: Eth 1/1/1, Port ID (outgoing port): FastEthernet5/0/0
Holdtime : 150 seconds
Version :
Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) RSP Software (RSP-JSV-M), Version 12.0(5)T1, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)
Copyright (c) 1986-1999 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Thu 19-Aug-99 04:12 by xxxxxx
The following is sample output from the `show fdp neighbors ethernet` command.

device# show fdp neighbors ethernet 1/1/5

Device ID: Router
Entry address(es):
   IP address: 10.95.6.143
Platform: cisco RSP4, Capabilities: Router
Interface: Eth 1/1/5, Port ID (outgoing port): FastEthernet5/0/0
Holdtime : 127 seconds
Version :
Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) RSP Software (RSP-JSV-M), Version 12.0(5)T1, RELEASE SOFTWARE
(fc1)
Copyright (c) 1986-1999 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Thu 19-Aug-99 04:12 by xxxxxx
show fdp traffic

Displays packet statistics for Foundry Discovery Protocol (FDP) and Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP).

Syntax

show fdp traffic

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following is sample output from the show fdp traffic command.

device# show fdp traffic

CDP/FDP counters:
Total packets output: 6, Input: 3
Hdr syntax: 0, Chksum error: 0, Encaps failed: 0
No memory: 0, Invalid packet: 0, Fragmented: 0
Internal errors: 0
Show Commands

show files

display files

Displays the list of files stored in flash memory.

Syntax

show files [dir-name]

Parameters

dir-name

Specifies the name of a directory.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following is sample output from the show files command.

device# show files

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>28203908</td>
<td>primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>27949956</td>
<td>secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>startup-config.txt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>stacking.boot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>76942</td>
<td>debug.boot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>startup-config.backup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>startup-config.no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

56232476 bytes 7 File(s) in FI root
1771020288 bytes free in FI root
1771020288 bytes free in /

Show Commands

show files
show files disk0

Displays the contents of the USB flash drive.

Syntax

show files disk0

Parameters

Modes

Enable mode

Usage Guidelines

Insert the flash drive in the device and enter the show files disk0 command to display the contents of the USB flash drive.

Examples

The following example displays the contents of the USB flash drive.

device# show files disk0
F    681 20140611132829945ICX7450-PREM-LIC-SW.XML
F 28483780 SPS08030g066.bin
F    391 stacking.boot
F     0 all_logs
F 28483780 pri.bin
F    391 stacking.boot1111
F   2160 running-configsp2
F   2162 startup-config.sp2
F   2160 run1
F   5344 core-file

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


show flash

Displays flash memory contents on the device.

Syntax

```
show flash [ unit unit-num ]
```

Parameters

- **unit unit-num**
  Displays flash memory contents for the specified stack unit.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to view the flash and boot images installed on the device.

The device does not have separate primary and secondary flash areas for the boot image. The flash memory module contains only one boot image.

Command Output

The `show flash` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compressed Pri Code size</td>
<td>The flash code size installed in the primary flash area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressed Sec Code size</td>
<td>The flash code size installed in the secondary flash area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressed Boot-Monitor Image size</td>
<td>The boot code size installed in flash memory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following is sample output from the `show flash` command.

```
device# show flash
Stack unit 1:
  Compressed Pri Code size = 28893380, Version:08.0.40T211 (SPS08040b074.bin)
  Compressed Sec Code size = 28893380, Version:08.0.40T211 (SPS08040b074.bin)
  Compressed Boot-Monitor Image size = 786944, Version:10.1.05T215
  Code Flash Free Space = 1779965952
```
show gvrp

Displays the GVRP information.

Syntax

show gvrp

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
GVRP configuration mode

Command Output

The show gvrp command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protocol state</td>
<td>The state of GVRP. The display shows one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GVRP is disabled on the system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GVRP is enabled on the system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVRP BASE VLAN ID</td>
<td>The ID of the base VLAN used by GVRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVRP MAX Leaveall Timer</td>
<td>The maximum number of milliseconds to which you can set the Leaveall timer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVRP Join Timer</td>
<td>The value of the Join timer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVRP Leave Timer</td>
<td>The value of the Leave timer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVRP Leave-all Timer</td>
<td>The value of the Leaveall timer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration that is being used</td>
<td>The configuration commands used to enable GVRP on individual ports. If GVRP learning or advertising is disabled on a port, this information also is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanning Tree</td>
<td>The type of STP enabled on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GVRP is only supported with Single STP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropped Packets Count</td>
<td>The number of GVRP packets that the device has dropped. A GVRP packet can be dropped for either of the following reasons:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GVRP packets are received on a port on which GVRP is not enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If GVRP support is not globally enabled, the device does not drop the GVRP packets but instead forwards them at Layer 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GVRP packets are received with an invalid GARP protocol ID. The protocol ID must always be 0x0001.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of VLANs in the GVRP Database</th>
<th>The number of VLANs in the GVRP database.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
<td>This number includes the default VLAN (1), the GVRP base VLAN (4093), and the Single STP VLAN (4094). These VLANs are not advertised by GVRP but are maintained as &quot;Registration Forbidden.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Number of VLANs that can be present</td>
<td>The maximum number of VLANs that can be configured on the device. This number includes statically configured VLANs, VLANs learned through GVRP, and VLANs 1, 4093, and 4094.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example displays sample output of the `show gvrp` command.

```
device# show gvrp
GVRP is enabled on the system
GVRP BASE VLAN ID : 4093
GVRP MAX Leaveall Timer : 300000 ms
GVRP Join Timer : 200 ms
GVRP Leave Timer : 600 ms
GVRP Leave-all Timer : 10000 ms
===========================================================================
Configuration that is being used:
block-learning ethe 1/1/3
block-applicant ethe 1/2/7 ethe 1/2/11
enable ethe 1/1/1 to 1/1/7 ethe 1/2/1 ethe 1/2/7 ethe 1/2/11
===========================================================================
Spanning Tree: SINGLE SPANNING TREE
Dropped Packets Count: 0
===========================================================================
Number of VLANs in the GVRP Database: 15
Maximum Number of VLANs that can be present: 4095
```

---

**Show Commands**

**show gvrp**
**show gvrp ethernet**

Displays the GVRP information per individual port.

**Syntax**

```
show gvrp ethernet stackid/slot/port
```

**Parameters**

`stackid/slot/port`

Specifies the GVRP enabled ports.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- GVRP configuration mode

**Command Output**

The `show gvrp ethernet` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port number</td>
<td>The port for which information is being displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVRP Enabled</td>
<td>Whether GVRP is enabled on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVRP Learning</td>
<td>Whether the port can learn VLAN information from GVRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVRP Applicant</td>
<td>Whether the port can advertise VLAN information into GVRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port State</td>
<td>The port link state, which can be UP or DOWN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding</td>
<td>Whether the port is in the GVRP Forwarding state:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NO - The port is in the Blocking state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• YES - The port is in the Forwarding state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN Membership</td>
<td>The VLANs of which the port is a member. For each VLAN, the following information is shown:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• VLAN ID - The VLAN ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mode - The type of VLAN, which can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FIXED - The port will always be a member of this VLAN and the VLAN will always be advertised on this port by GVRP. A port becomes FIXED when you configure the port as a tagged member of a statically configured VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FORBIDDEN - The VLAN is one of the special VLANs that is not advertised or learned by GVRP. The following VLANs are forbidden: the default VLAN (1), the GVRP base VLAN (4093), or the Single STP VLAN (4094).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NORMAL - The port became a member of this VLAN after learning about the VLAN through GVRP. The port membership in the VLAN depends on GVRP. If the VLAN is removed from the ports that send GVRP advertisements to this device, then the port will stop being a member of the VLAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows GVRP information for an individual port.

device# show gvrp ethernet 1/2/1
Port 1/2/1 -
GVRP Enabled  : YES
GVRP Learning  : ALLOWED
GVRP Applicant : ALLOWED
Port State     : UP
Forwarding     : YES

VLAN Membership: [VLAN-ID] [MODE]
1 FORBIDDEN
2 FIXED
1001 NORMAL
1003 NORMAL
1004 NORMAL
1007 NORMAL
1009 NORMAL
1501 NORMAL
2507 NORMAL
4001 NORMAL
4093 FORBIDDEN
4094 FORBIDDEN
show gvrp statistics

Displays the GVRP statistics.

Syntax

`show gvrp statistics { all | ethernet stackid/slot/port }`

Parameters

- **all**
  Displays the GVRP statistics for all ports.

- **ethernet stackid/slot/port**
  Displays the GVRP statistics for a specific Ethernet port.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- GVRP configuration mode

Command Output

The `show gvrp statistics ethernet` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leave All Received</td>
<td>The number of Leaveall messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join Empty Received</td>
<td>The number of Join Empty messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join In Received</td>
<td>The number of Join In messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Empty Received</td>
<td>The number of Leave Empty messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave In Received</td>
<td>The number of Leave In messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empty Received</td>
<td>The number of Empty messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave All Transmitted</td>
<td>The number of Leaveall messages sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join Empty Transmitted</td>
<td>The number of Join Empty messages sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join In Transmitted</td>
<td>The number of Join In messages sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Empty Transmitted</td>
<td>The number of Leave Empty messages sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave In Transmitted</td>
<td>The number of Leave In messages sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empty Transmitted</td>
<td>The number of Empty messages sent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field | Description
--- | ---
Invalid Messages/Attributes Skipped | The number of invalid messages or attributes received or skipped. This can occur in the following cases:
  - The incoming GVRP PDU has an incorrect length.
  - "End of PDU" was reached before the complete attribute could be parsed.
  - The Attribute Type of the attribute that was being parsed was not the GVRP VID Attribute Type (0x01).
  - The attribute that was being parsed had an invalid attribute length.
  - The attribute that was being parsed had an invalid GARP event.
  - The attribute that was being parsed had an invalid VLAN ID. The valid range is from 1 through 4095.
Failed Registrations | The number of failed registrations that have occurred. A failed registration can occur for the following reasons:
  - Join requests were received on a port that was blocked from learning dynamic VLANs (GVRP Blocking state).
  - An entry for a new GVRP VLAN could not be created in the GVRP database.

### Examples

The following example shows the GVRP statistics for an individual port.

```bash
device# show gvrp statistics ethernet 1/2/1
PORT 1/2/1 Statistics:
Leave All Received : 147
Join Empty Received : 4193
Join In Received : 599
Leave Empty Received : 0
Leave In Received : 0
Empty Received : 588
Leave All Transmitted : 157
Join Empty Transmitted : 1794
Join In Transmitted : 598
Leave Empty Transmitted : 0
Leave In Transmitted : 0
Empty Transmitted : 1248
Invalid Messages/Attributes Skipped : 0
Failed Registrations : 0
```
show gvrp vlan

Displays the GVRP VLAN information.

Syntax

```
show gvrp vlan { all | brief | vlan-id }
```

Parameters

- **all**
  - Displays the information for all GVRP VLANs.
- **brief**
  - Displays the GVRP VLAN information summary.
- **vlan-id**
  - Displays the information for a specific VLAN ID.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- GVRP configuration mode

Command Output

The `show gvrp vlan brief` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of VLANs in the GVRP Database</td>
<td>The number of VLANs in the GVRP database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This number includes the default VLAN (1), the GVRP base VLAN (4093), and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the Single STP VLAN (4094). These VLANs are not advertised by GVRP but are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>included in the total count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Number of VLANs that can be present</td>
<td>The maximum number of VLANs that can be configured on the device. This number includes statically configured VLANs, VLANs learned through GVRP, and VLANs 1, 4093, and 4094.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN-ID</td>
<td>The VLAN ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODE</td>
<td>The type of VLAN, which can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• STATIC. - The VLAN is statically configured and cannot be removed by GVRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- This includes VLANs you have configured as well as the default VLAN (1),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- base GVRP VLAN (4093), and Single STP VLAN (4094).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DYNAMIC - The VLAN was learned through GVRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN-INDEX</td>
<td>A number used as an index into the internal database.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The **show gvrp vlan** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAN-ID</td>
<td>The VLAN ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN-INDEX</td>
<td>A number used as an index into the internal database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATIC</td>
<td>Whether the VLAN is a statically configured VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td>Whether this is the default VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASE-VLAN</td>
<td>Whether this is the base VLAN for GVRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timer to Delete Entry Running</td>
<td>Whether all ports have left the VLAN and the timer to delete the VLAN itself is running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legend</td>
<td>The meanings of the letter codes used in other parts of the display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forbidden Members</td>
<td>The ports that cannot become members of a VLAN advertised or leaned by GVRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Members</td>
<td>The ports that are statically configured members of the VLAN. GVRP cannot remove these ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal (Dynamic) Members</td>
<td>The ports that were added by GVRP. These ports also can be removed by GVRP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODE</td>
<td>The type of VLAN, which can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• STATIC - The VLAN is statically configured and cannot be removed by GVRP. This includes VLANs you have configured as well as the default VLAN (1), base GVRP VLAN (4093), and Single STP VLAN (4094).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DYNAMIC - The VLAN was learned through GVRP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example shows the output of the **show gvrp vlan brief** command.

```
device# show gvrp vlan brief
Number of VLANs in the GVRP Database: 7
Maximum Number of VLANs that can be present: 4095

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN-ID</th>
<th>MODE</th>
<th>VLAN-INDEX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>STATIC-DEFAULT</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>STATIC</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>STATIC</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1003</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4093</td>
<td>STATIC-GVRP-BASE-VLAN</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4094</td>
<td>STATIC-SINGLE-SPAN-VLAN</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The following example shows the output of the **show gvrp vlan** command.

```
device# show gvrp vlan 1001
VLAN-ID: 1001, VLAN-INDEX: 7, STATIC: NO, DEFAULT: NO, BASE-VLAN: NO
Timer to Delete Entry Running: NO
Legend: [S=Slot]
Forbidden Members: None
Fixed Members: None
Normal(Dynamic) Members: (S2) 1
```
**show hardware ipv6-route**

Displays the hardware information for Layer3 IPv6 hardware routes.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
show hardware ipv6-route { ipv6-address | ipv6-address prefix | device device-id }
```

**Parameters**

- `ipv6-address`
  Specifies an IPv6 address.
- `ipv6-address prefix`
  Specifies an IPv6 network number.
- `device device-id`
  Specifies the hardware device number.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Examples**

The following example displays sample output from the `show hardware ipv6-route` command for ICX 7150 devices.

```
device> show hardware ipv6-route device 0

Total number of IPv6 hardware routes(dev:0): 6 (default:2, host:2, ip6_65-128:2)
vr: 0 fe80::/16 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0 ::/0 NH: 1025 NH hw: 101025 cmd: DROP, Outgoing vlan: 4091, L3 intf: 510 RouteHit: No
---------------------- Host Route ----------------------
vr: 0 2009::1/128 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No,
  (pkt_count=0, devId/pcl=0/75, 1/88)
vr: 0 2012::/128 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No,
  (pkt_count=0, devId/pcl=0/76, 1/89)
--------------------- IPv6 65-128 pfxlen ---------------------
vr: 0 2012::/96 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No,
  (pkt_count=0, devId/pcl=0/75, 1/88)
vr: 0 2009::/112 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No,
  (pkt_count=0, devId/pcl=0/76, 1/89)
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Command History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced for the ICX 7150 and output was modified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show hardware mac-entry

Displays the hardware information for a specified MAC address or device.

Syntax

```
show hardware mac-entry [ device device_id | mac_address ]
```

Parameters

- **device device_id**: Specifies the hardware device number.
- **mac_address**: Specifies a MAC address to be displayed.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following example shows command output for hardware device 0. The MAC address and VLAN ID of the device are displayed.

```
ICX7750-26Q# show hardware mac-entry device 0
Total number of entries will be printed at the end of the prints
mac=00e0.5200.0000 vlan=4094 modid=0 port=0 Static COS(src=7,dst=7) CPU Group=(BCM_L2_XXX: 0x4020)
Total number of FDB entries displayed:i
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Command History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FastIron release 08.0.00a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show hardware route

Displays the hardware information for Layer IPV4 hardware routes.

Syntax

```
show hardware route { ip-address | ip-address prefix | device device-id | vrf name}
```

Parameters

- `ip-address`:
  Specifies an IPv4 address.
- `ip-address prefix`:
  Specifies an IPv4 network number.
- `device device_id`:
  Specifies the hardware device number.
- `vrf vrf-name`:
  Specifies a VRF instance.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

**NOTE**
Can cause high CPU/protocol flap and system instability. Please use show hardware route `ip address` to search a specific IP address.
**Examples**

The following example displays sample output for the **show hardware route** command.

```
device> show hardware route device 0

Total number of hardware routes: 20   Device-id:0
Ports in this devices are  25 to 48
vr: 0   30.1.1.2/32 NH: 2048 hw: 102048 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 8191 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   18.18.1.32 NH: 2048 hw: 102048 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 8191 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   20.1.1.32 NH: 2048 hw: 102048 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 8191 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   70.70.70.32 NH: 2048 hw: 102048 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 8191 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   80.80.80.32 NH: 2048 hw: 102048 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 8191 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   170.170.170.32 NH: 2048 hw: 102048 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 8191 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   180.180.180.32 NH: 2048 hw: 102048 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 8191 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   23.23.23.32 NH: 2048 hw: 102048 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 8191 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   10.37.82.0/25 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   23.23.23.24 NH: 2048 hw: 102048 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 8191 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   70.70.70.0/24 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   8.8.8.0/24 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   80.80.80.0/24 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   170.170.170.0/24 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   180.180.180.0/24 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   23.23.23.0/24 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   0.0.0.0/0 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: DROP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   18.18.18.0/24 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   20.1.1.0/24 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   70.70.70.0/24 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   8.8.8.0/24 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   80.80.80.0/24 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   170.170.170.0/24 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   180.180.180.0/24 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   23.23.23.0/24 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   0.0.0.0/0 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: DROP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
```

The following example displays sample output for the **show hardware route** command for ICX 7150 devices.

```
device> show hardware route device 0

Total number of prefix routes: 8 host_routes:4   Device-id:0
Ports in this devices are 25 to 48
vr: 0   10.37.82.0/25 NH: 1024 hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   23.23.23.0/24 NH: 1024 hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   9.9.9.0/24 NH: 1024 hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   150.150.150.0/24 NH: 1024 hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   160.160.160.0/24 NH: 1024 hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   100.1.1.0/24 NH: 1024 hw: 101024 cmd: DROP, Outgoing vlan: 512 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   30.1.1.0/24 NH: 1027 hw: 101027 cmd: FWD, Outgoing vlan: 4093, port: 1/1/48, mac: cc4e.24f7.2440, L3 intf: 11 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   0.0.0.0/0 NH: 1024 NH hw: 101024 cmd: DROP, Outgoing vlan: 4093, L3 intf: 510 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   150.150.150.1/32 NH: 1024 hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   9.9.9.1/32 NH: 1024 hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   23.23.23.1/32 NH: 1024 hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
vr: 0   160.160.160.1/32 NH: 1024 hw: 101024 cmd: TRAP, Outgoing vlan: 0, L3 intf: 511 RouteHit: No
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Command History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced for the ICX 7150 and output was modified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show ikev2**

Displays global Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) configuration information.

**Syntax**

```
show ikev2
```

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command may be entered in all configuration modes.

**Command Output**

The `show ikev2` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retry Count</td>
<td>The maximum number of attempts that are permitted to retransmit a message. The range is from 1 through 25. The default value is 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Exchange Time</td>
<td>The maximum setup time (in seconds) for an exchange. The range is from 0 through 300. The default value is 30 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retransmit Interval</td>
<td>The length of time (in seconds) that an IKEv2 task waits before attempting to resend a packet. The range is from 1 through 60. The default value is 5 seconds. The interval between each resend attempt is increased by the value of the retransmit interval; that is, the retransmit interval increases exponentially.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max SA</td>
<td>The maximum number of IKEv2 SAs that may be on a node. The range is from 1 through 256. The default value is 256.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max SA In Nego</td>
<td>The maximum number of IKEv2 security associations (SAs) that may be “in negotiation” on a node. The range is from 1 through 256. The default value is 256.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total IPSEC Intf</td>
<td>The total number of IPsec tunnel interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Peers</td>
<td>The total number of peers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total IPSEC SA</td>
<td>The total number of IPsec SAs (for the total number of IKEv2 SAs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total IKE SA</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 SAs including SAs in active, constructing, and dying states.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example displays global IKEv2 configuration information.

```
device# show ikev2

IKEv2 Global data:
Retry Count: 5 Max Exchange Time: 10
Retransmit Interval: 5 Max SA: 256
Max SA In Nego: 50 Total IPSEC Intf: 1
Total Peers: 1 Total IPSEC SA: 0
Total IKE SA: 1
```

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Part Number: 53-1005197-10

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## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ikev2 auth-proposal

Displays configuration information about Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) authentication proposals.

Syntax

```
show ikev2 auth-proposal [ name ]
```

Parameters

`name`

Specifies the name of an IKEv2 authentication proposal.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This command may be entered in all configuration modes.

When an IKEv2 authentication proposal is not specified, this command displays information about all configured authentication proposals.

Command Output

The `show ikev2 auth-proposal` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ikev2 Auth-Proposal</td>
<td>The name of an IKEv2 authentication proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Auth Method</td>
<td>Local authentication method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Auth Method</td>
<td>Remote authentication method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre-share-key</td>
<td>Pre-shared key (the encrypted format is displayed).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays information about the IKEv2 authentication proposal configuration.

```
device# show ikev2 auth-proposal
================================================================================
Ikev2 Auth-Proposal : def-ike-auth-prop
Local Auth Method   : pre_shared
Remote Auth Method  : pre_shared
pre-share-key       : $QG5HTT1Ebk1TVW5NLWiHV5ATVhLS0rc1VA
```

Ruckus FastIron Command Reference Guide, 08.0.61
Part Number: 53-1005197-10

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### Show Commands

**show ikev2 auth-proposal**

#### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ikev2 policy

Displays configuration information about Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) policies.

Syntax

```
show ikev2 policy [ policy-name ]
```

Parameters

`policy-name`

Specifies the name of an IKEv2 policy.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This command may be entered in all configuration modes.

When a policy is not specified, this command displays information about all IKEv2 policies.

Command Output

The `show ikev2 policy` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The name of an IKEv2 policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrf</td>
<td>The front-door VRF (vrf) to match for the policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local address/Mask</td>
<td>The local IP address to match for the policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal</td>
<td>The IKEv2 proposal that is configured for the policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref Count</td>
<td>The number of IPsec profiles that refer to this IKEv2 policy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays information about all configured IKEv2 policies.

```
device# show ikev2 policy

Name       : ike_policy_red
vrf        : any
Local address/Mask : 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
Proposal   : ike_proposal_red
Ref Count  : 0

Name       : def-ike-policy
vrf        : any
Proposal   : def-ike-prop
Ref Count  : 0
```
Show Commands
show ikev2 policy

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ikev2 profile

Displays configuration information about Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) profiles.

Syntax

```
show ikev2 profile [profile-name]
```

Parameters

`profile-name`

Specifies the name of an IKEv2 profile.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This command may be entered in all configuration modes.

When a profile is not specified, this command displays information about all IKEv2 profiles.

Command Output

The `show ikev2 profile` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IKEv2 Profile</td>
<td>The IKEv2 profile name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auth Profile</td>
<td>The authentication profile for this IKEv2 profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match Criteria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside VRF</td>
<td>The VRF name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>The local system ID that is compared with the received payload during negotiation. Permitted ID formats are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• address—An IPv4 address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• fqdn—A fully qualified domain name, for example, router1.example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• email—An email address, for example, <a href="mailto:test@test.com">test@test.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• key-id—A key ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote</td>
<td>Remote system ID that is compared with the received payload during negotiation. Permitted ID formats are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• address—An IPv4 address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• fqdn—A fully qualified domain name, for example, router1.example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• email—An email address, for example, <a href="mailto:test@test.com">test@test.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• key-id—A key ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Identifier</td>
<td>Local system ID that is sent with the payload during negotiation. Permitted ID formats are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• address—An IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• fqdn—A fully qualified domain name, for example, router1.example.com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• email—An email address, for example, <a href="mailto:test@test.com">test@test.com</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• key-id—A key ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Identifier</td>
<td>Remote system ID. Permitted ID formats are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• address—An IPv4 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• fqdn—A fully qualified domain name, for example, router1.example.com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• email—An email address, for example, <a href="mailto:test@test.com">test@test.com</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• key-id—A key ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime</td>
<td>The IKEv2 SA lifetime (in minutes). This is also known as the rekey time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keepalive Check</td>
<td>The interval, in seconds, between the IKEv2 messages sent to detect a dead peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial contact</td>
<td>The initial contact configuration status. When a device reboots, peer devices may have security associations (SAs) that are no longer valid. When initial contact is enabled, an initial contact message is sent to ensure that old security associations (SAs) on the peer are deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref Count</td>
<td>Number of IPsec profiles that refer to this IKEv2 profile.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example displays configuration information for an IKEv2 profile named prof_mktg.

device# show ikev2 profile ipsec_tunnel_1

IKEv2 Profile : ipsec_tunnel_1
Auth Profile : ipsec_tunnel_1
Match Criteria : 
Inside VRF : vrf1
  Local: 
    email ipsec_tunnel_1@example.com
  Remote: 
    email ipsec_tunnel_1@example.com
Local Identifier : email ipsec_tunnel_1@example.com
Remote Identifier : email ipsec_tunnel_1@example.com
Lifetime : 2592000 sec
Keepalive Check : 10 sec
Initial contact : yes
Ref Count : 1

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ikev2 proposal

Displays configuration information about Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) proposals.

Syntax

show ikev2 proposal [name]

Parameters

name

Specifies the name of an IKEv2 proposal.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This command may be entered in all configuration modes.

When an IKEv2 proposal is not specified, this command displays configuration information for all IKEv2 proposals.

Command Output

The show ikev2 proposal command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The name of an IKEv2 proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>The encryption algorithms that are configured for the proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>The integrity algorithms that are configured for the proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRF</td>
<td>The pseudorandom function algorithms that are configured for the proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DH Group</td>
<td>The Diffie-Hellman groups that are configured for the proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref Count</td>
<td>The number of IPsec profiles that refer to this IKEv2 proposal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows how to display information about the IKEv2 proposal configuration.

device# show ikev2 proposal

    Name       : def-ike-prop
    Encryption : aes256
    Integrity  : sha384
    PRF        : sha384
    DH Group   : 384_ECP/Group 20
    Ref Count  : 2
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ikev2 sa

Displays configuration information about current Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) security associations (SAs).

Syntax

```
show ikev2 sa [[ interface tunnel-port | local ip-address | remote ip-address ] [ detail ] [ fvrf vrf-name | ipv4 ]
```

Parameters

- **interface tunnel-port**: Specifies a tunnel port number.
- **local ip-address**: Specifies the IPv4 address of a local interface.
- **remote ip-address**: Specifies the IPv4 address of a remote interface.
- **detail**: Specifies the display of detailed information.
- **fvrf vrf-name**: Specifies the name of a forwarding VRF.
- **ipv4**: Specifies the display of information about IPv4 connections.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This command may be entered in all configuration modes.

When the **detail** option is omitted, only the basic SA information is displayed.

Command Output

The **show ikev2 sa** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total SA</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 SAs, that is; SAs that are in active, constructing, and dying states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active SA</td>
<td>The number of IKEv2 SAs in an active state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constructing SA</td>
<td>The number of IKEv2 SAs in a constructing state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dying SA</td>
<td>The number of IKEv2 SAs in an dying state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tnl-id</td>
<td>The tunnel interface ID for the IKEv2 SA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local</td>
<td>The local address of the tunnel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>remote</td>
<td>The remote address of the tunnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>The IKEv2 SA state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrf(i)</td>
<td>The base or internal VRF for the IKEv2 tunnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrf(f)</td>
<td>The front-end (customer end) VRF for the IKEv2 tunnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role</td>
<td>The role of the device (initiator, responder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local SPI</td>
<td>The local security parameter index (SPI) for the IKEv2 SA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote SPI</td>
<td>The remote SPI for the IKEv2 SA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>The IKEv2 profile for the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>The IKEv2 policy for the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auth Proposal</td>
<td>The IKEv2 authentication proposal for the session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example displays information about the current SA configuration, in which there are four active SAs.

```
device# show ikev2 sa
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tnl-id</th>
<th>local</th>
<th>remote</th>
<th>status</th>
<th>vrf(i)</th>
<th>vrf(f)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tnl 18</td>
<td>10.18.3.4/500</td>
<td>10.18.3.5/500</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tnl 22</td>
<td>10.22.3.4/500</td>
<td>10.22.3.5/500</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tnl 19</td>
<td>10.19.3.4/500</td>
<td>10.19.3.5/500</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tnl 20</td>
<td>10.20.3.4/500</td>
<td>10.20.3.5/500</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays detailed IKEv2 SA information.

```
device# show ikev2 sa detail
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tnl-id</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Remote</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Vrf(i)</th>
<th>Vrf(f)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tnl 1</td>
<td>10.1.41.1</td>
<td>10.4.41.1</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>vrf1</td>
<td>vrf2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Role: Initiator
- Local SPI: 0x6fb19219160c7d71
- Remote SPI: 0xdec1b24e5764f311e
- Profile: p1
- Auth Proposal: ipsec_tunnel_1

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ikev2 session

Displays Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) session information that includes rekeys and other negotiated information.

Syntax

```
show ikev2 session [ local-spi-id | detail ]
```

Parameters

local-spi-id

Specifies the security parameter index (SPI) for the IKEv2 session.

detail

Specifies the display of detailed information about IKEv2 sessions.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This command may be entered in all configuration modes.

Command Output

The `show ikev2 session` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IKE count</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 security associations (SAs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Sa Count</td>
<td>The total number of IPSec security associations (SAs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tnl-id</td>
<td>The tunnel interface ID for the IKEv2 SA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local</td>
<td>The local address of the tunnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remote</td>
<td>The remote address of the tunnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>The IKEv2 SA state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrf(i)</td>
<td>The base or internal VRF for the IKEv2 tunnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrf(f)</td>
<td>The front-end (customer end) VRF for the IKEv2 tunnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encr</td>
<td>The encryption algorithm used by this session after IKEv2 negotiations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hash</td>
<td>The hashing algorithm used by this session after IKEv2 negotiations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DH Grp</td>
<td>The Diffie-Hellman (DH) group used by this session after IKEv2 negotiations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auth</td>
<td>The authentication method used by this session after IKEv2 negotiations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRF</td>
<td>The pseudorandom function (PRF) used by this session after IKEv2 negotiations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local spi</td>
<td>The local security parameter index (SPI) for the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote spi</td>
<td>The remote SPI for the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life/Active Time</td>
<td>The configured IKEv2 rekey time and the time left until the next rekey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rekey count Local</td>
<td>The total number of session key changes for the IKEv2 SA that were initiated by the local device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rekey count Remote</td>
<td>The total number of session key changes for the IKEv2 SA that were initiated by the remote device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status Description</td>
<td>The IKEv2 SA state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiator id</td>
<td>The initiator identity for the IKEv2 SA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responder id</td>
<td>The responder identity for the IKEv2 SA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no Exchange in progress</td>
<td>Indicates that this session is not in an exchange state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next request message id</td>
<td>The next message ID for the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keepalive timer</td>
<td>The interval between IKEv2 messages that are sent to detect if a peer is still alive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total keepalive sent</td>
<td>The total number of &quot;keepalive&quot; messages sent for the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total keepalive received</td>
<td>The total number of &quot;keepalive&quot; messages received for the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Bytes sent</td>
<td>The total number of bytes sent in the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Bytes Received</td>
<td>The total number of bytes received in the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time past since last msg</td>
<td>The elapsed time since the last message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAT-T</td>
<td>Network Address Translation (NAT) configuration status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Sa id</td>
<td>The numeric identifier for an IPsec SA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local selector</td>
<td>The local traffic selector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote selector</td>
<td>The remote traffic selector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP SPI IN/OUT</td>
<td>The IPsec SPI for ingress and the SPI for egress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>The encryption algorithm used by the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICV Size</td>
<td>The size of the integrity check value (ICV) for the encryption algorithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esp_hmac</td>
<td>The hashed message authentication code (HMAC) algorithm used by the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication</td>
<td>The authentication algorithm used by the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DH Group</td>
<td>The Diffie-Hellman (DH) group used by the authentication algorithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>The Encapsulating Security Protocol (ESP) mode for the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rekey count Local</td>
<td>The total number of changes to the IPsec SA session key initiated by the local device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rekey count Remote</td>
<td>The total number of changes to the IPsec SA session key initiated by the remote device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays IKEv2 session information.

device# show ikev2 session

IKE count:1, Child Sa Count:2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tnl-id</th>
<th>local</th>
<th>remote</th>
<th>status</th>
<th>vrf(i)</th>
<th>vrf(f)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tnl 18</td>
<td>10.18.3.4</td>
<td>10.18.3.5</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRF: sha384
Is Initiator: Yes
Local spi : 0xe115847e85ad667b Remote spi: 0x7bb5ee3b6074a4b4
Life/Active Time: 2592000/534 sec
Rekey count Local: 0 Rekey count Remote: 2

Child Sa:
id 1

Local selector 0.0.0.0/0 - 255.255.255.255
Remote selector 0.0.0.0/0 - 255.255.255.255
ESP SPI IN/OUT: 0xb278/0x7935
Encryption: aes-gcm-256, ICV Size: 16 octects, Esp_hmac: Null
Authentication: null DH Group: none Mode: tunnel
Rekey count Local: 0 Rekey count Remote: 2

The following example displays detailed IKEv2 session information.

device# show ikev2 session detail

IKE count:4, Child Sa Count:8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tnl-id</th>
<th>local</th>
<th>remote</th>
<th>status</th>
<th>vrf(i)</th>
<th>vrf(f)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tnl 18</td>
<td>10.18.3.4</td>
<td>10.18.3.5</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRF: sha384
Local spi : 0xe115847e85ad667b Remote spi: 0x7bb5ee3b6074a4b4
Life/Active Time: 2592000/614 sec
Rekey count Local: 0 Rekey count Remote: 2
Status Description: active
Initiator id: address 18.3.3.4 Responder id: address 18.3.3.5
no Exchange in progress
next request message id=4
Keepalive timer: 300 seconds, retry 0
Total keepalive sent: 2 Total keepalive received: 0
Total Bytes sent : 524 Total Bytes Received : 672
Time past since last msg: 14
NAT-T is not detected

Child Sa:
id 1

Local selector 0.0.0.0/0 - 255.255.255.255
Remote selector 0.0.0.0/0 - 255.255.255.255
ESP SPI IN/OUT: 0xb278/0x7935
Encryption: aes-gcm-256, ICV Size: 16 octects, Esp_hmac: Null
Authentication: null DH Group: none Mode: tunnel
Rekey count Local: 0 Rekey count Remote: 2

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show ikev2 statistics**

Displays statistical information about Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2).

**Syntax**

```
show ikev2 statistics
```

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command may be entered in all configuration modes.

**Command Output**

The `show ikev2 statistics` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total IKEv2 SA Count active</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 security associations (SAs) in an active state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incoming IKEv2 Requests</td>
<td>The number of IKEv2 SAs (accepted and rejected) initiated by the peer device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outgoing IKEv2 Requests</td>
<td>The number of IKEv2 SAs initiated by the local device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accepted</td>
<td>The total number of outgoing IKEv2 SAs that were accepted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejected</td>
<td>The total number of outgoing IKEv2 SAs that were rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejected due to no cookie</td>
<td>The total number of outgoing IKEv2 SAs that were rejected due to no cookie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKEv2 Packet Statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Packets Received</td>
<td>The total number of packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Packets Transmitted</td>
<td>The total number of packets transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Packets Retransmitted</td>
<td>The total number of packets retransmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Failed Transmission</td>
<td>The total number of packets where transmission failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Pending Packets</td>
<td>The total number of packets to be transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Buffer Failed</td>
<td>The total number of packets where transmission failed due to a buffer issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Keepalive Received</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 keepalive messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Keepalive Transmitted</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 keepalive messages transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKEv2 Error Statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsupported Payload</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 packets received with an unsupported payload.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid IKE SPI</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 packets received with an invalid security parameter index (SPI).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid Version</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 packets received with an invalid version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid Syntax</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 packets received with invalid syntax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negotiation Timeout</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 sessions deleted due to dead peer detection (DPD) or negotiation timeouts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Policy</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 sessions deleted or rejected due to a policy issue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Part Number: 53-1005197-10
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Protection Suite</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 sessions deleted or rejected due to a protection suite issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Error</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 sessions deleted or rejected due to policy error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKE Packet Error</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 or IPsec packets received with a packet error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discard Policy</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 or IPsec sessions deleted or rejected due to a policy error or mismatch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal Mismatch</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 or IPsec packets sent or received with a proposal mismatch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid Selectors</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 or IPsec packets sent or received with invalid selectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Error</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 or IPsec packets sent or received with an internal error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA Overflow</td>
<td>The total number of times the maximum SA count was reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKE SA Overflow</td>
<td>The number of times the maximum IKEv2 SA count was reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPSEC SA Overflow</td>
<td>The number of times the maximum IPsec SA count was reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication Failed</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 or IPsec packets sent or received when authentication failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>The total number of IKEv2 or IPsec packets sent or received with other error types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of HW-SPI Add write</td>
<td>The number of times the creation of an IPsec SPI was written to the hardware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of HW-SPI Delete</td>
<td>The number of times the deletion of an IPsec SPI was written to the hardware.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example displays IKEv2 statistics.

```bash
device# show ikev2 statistics

Total IKEv2 SA Count active: 0
Incoming IKEv2 Requests: Accepted: 0 Rejected: 0
Outgoing IKEv2 Requests: 0
  Accepted: 0 Rejected: 0 Rejected due to no cookie: 0
IKEv2 Packet Statistics:
  Total Packets Received : 0
  Total Packets Transmitted : 2
  Total Packets Retransmitted: 0
  Total Failed Transmission : 0
  Total Pending Packets : 0
  Total Buffer Failed : 0
  Total Keepalive Received : 0
  Total Keepalive Transmitted: 0
IKEv2 Error Statistics:
  Unsupported Payload : 0       Unsupported IKE SPI : 0
  Invalid Version : 0          Invalid IKE SPI : 0
  Negotiation Timeout : 0      Invalid Syntax : 0
  No Protection Suite : 0      No Policy : 0
  IKE Packet Error : 1          Discard Policy : 0
  Proposal Mismatch : 0         Policy Error : 0
  Internal Error : 0           Others : 0
  IKE SA Overflow : 0           SA Overflow : 0
  Authentication Failed : 0     IPSEC SA Overflow: 0
  Number of HW-SPI Add write : 0 Number of HW-SPI Delete write: 0
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show inline power

Displays the inline power capacity, power allocation, power consumption, and power priority details for Power over Ethernet (PoE) ports.

Syntax

```
show inline power [ stack-unit | stack/slot/port [ debug-info ] ]
```

Parameters

- **stack-unit**: Displays inline power information for the specified stack unit.
- **stack/slot/port**: Displays inline power information for a specific interface.
- **debug-info**: Displays inline power debugging information for the specified interface.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to view details about PoE power usage.

You can view the PoE operational status for the entire device, for a specific PoE module, or for a specific interface.

Command Output

The `show inline power` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power Capacity</td>
<td>The total PoE power supply capacity and the amount of available power (current free) for PoE-power-consuming devices. Both values are shown in milliwatts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Allocations</td>
<td>The number of times the device fulfilled PoE requests for power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The slot number and port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin State</td>
<td>Specifies whether Power over Ethernet has been enabled on the port:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• On: The <code>inline power</code> command was issued on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Off: The <code>inline power</code> command has not been issued on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Oper State   | Shows the status of inline power on the port:  
|              | - On: The PoE power supply is delivering inline power to the powered device (PD).  
|              | - Off: The PoE power supply is not delivering inline power to the PD.  
|              | - Non-PD: Identifies the ports connected to nonpowered devices.  
|              | - Denied: The port is in standby mode (waiting for power) because the device does not currently have enough available power for the port.  
|              | **NOTE**  
|              | When you enable a port using the CLI, it may take 12 or more seconds before the operational state of that port is displayed correctly in the show inline power output. |
| Power Consumed | The number of current, actual milliwatts that the PD is consuming. |
| Power Allocated | The number of milliwatts allocated to the port. This value is either the default or configured maximum power level or the power class that was automatically detected by the device. |
| PD Type      | The type of PD connected to the port:  
|              | - 802.3at: The PD connected to this port is 802.3at-compliant.  
|              | - 802.3af: The PD connected to this port is 802.3af-compliant.  
|              | - Legacy: The PD connected to this port is a legacy product (not 802.3af-compliant).  
|              | - N/A: Power over Ethernet is configured on this port, and one of the following is true:  
|              | - The device connected to this port is a nonpowered device.  
|              | - No device is connected to this port.  
|              | - The port is in standby or denied mode (waiting for power).  
|              | **NOTE**  
|              | Although not 802.3af-compliant, some legacy products may show the PD type as 802.3af. |
| PD Class     | Determines the maximum amount of power that a PD receives. This field can also be "n/a" meaning that the device attached to the port cannot advertise its power class.  
|              | **NOTE**  
|              | If an 802.3at PD with a class 4 value is connected to a Ruckus ICX switch, the switch must be running FastIron release 08.0.20 or later to be able to perform the necessary power negotiations. |
| Pri          | The port inline power priority, which determines the order in which the port receives power while in standby mode (waiting for power). Ports with a higher priority receive power before ports with a lower priority. This value can be one of the following:  
|              | - 3: Low priority  
|              | - 2: High priority  
<p>|              | - 1: Critical priority |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Fault/Error  | If applicable, the fault or error that occurred on the port:  
  • critical temperature — The PoE chip temperature limit rose above the safe operating level, thereby powering down the port.  
  • detection failed: discharged capacitor — The port failed capacitor detection (legacy PD detection) because of a discharged capacitor. This can occur when connecting a non-PD on the port.  
  • detection failed: out of range capacitor — The port failed capacitor detection (legacy PD detection) because of an out-of-range capacitor value. This can occur when connecting a non-PD on the port.  
  • internal h/w fault — A hardware problem hindered port operation.  
  • lack of power: The port shut down due to lack of power.  
  • main supply voltage high — The voltage was higher than the maximum voltage limit, thereby tripping the port.  
  • main supply voltage low — The voltage was lower than the minimum voltage limit, thereby tripping the port.  
  • overload state — The PD consumed more power than the maximum limit configured on the port, based on the default configuration, user configuration, or CDP configuration.  
  • over temperature — The port temperature rose above the temperature limit, thereby powering down the port.  
  • PD DC fault — A succession of underload and overload states, or a PD DC/DC fault, caused the port to shut down.  
  • short circuit — A short circuit was detected on the port delivering power.  
  • underload state — The PD consumed less power than the minimum limit specified in the 802.3af standard.  
  • voltage applied from ext src — The port failed capacitor detection (legacy PD detection) because the voltage applied to the port was from an external source. |
| Total        | The total power in milliwatts being consumed by all PDs connected to the interface module and the total power in milliwatts allocated to all PDs connected to the interface module. |
| Grand Total  | The total number of current, actual milliwatts being consumed by all PDs connected to the PoE device and the total number of milliwatts allocated to all PDs connected to the PoE device. |
Examples

The following is sample output from the **show inline power** command.

device# show inline power

**Power Capacity:** Total is 2160000 mWatts. Current Free is 18800 mWatts.

**Power Allocations:** Requests Honored 769 times

... some lines omitted for brevity ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Oper</th>
<th>--Power(mWatts)--</th>
<th>PD Type</th>
<th>PD Class</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>Fault/Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>5070</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>802.3af</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>1784</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>Legacy</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/3</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>2347</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>802.3af</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/4</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>2441</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>Legacy</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/5</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>6667</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>802.3af</td>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/6</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>2723</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>802.3af</td>
<td>Class 2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/7</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>2347</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>802.3af</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/8</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>2347</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>802.3af</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/9</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>2347</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>802.3af</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/10</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>4976</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>802.3af</td>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/11</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>4882</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>802.3af</td>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/12</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>4413</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>802.3af</td>
<td>Class 1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/13</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>7793</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>802.3af</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/14</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>7512</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>802.3af</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/15</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>8075</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>802.3af</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/16</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>4131</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>802.3af</td>
<td>Class 1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/17</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Non-PD</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/18</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Non-PD</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/19</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/20</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/21</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Non-PD</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/22</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Non-PD</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/23</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Non-PD</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/24</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Non-PD</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 137367 242000

... some lines omitted for brevity...

Grand Total 1846673 2127400

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>A new operating state was added (Non-PD).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show inline power debug-info

Displays inline power debug information.

Syntax

show inline power debug-info [ stack_unit | unit/slot/port ]

Parameters

stack_unit
Displays inline power debug information for the specified stack unit or SPX unit ID.

unit/slot/port
Displays inline power debug information for the specified interface.

Modes

Privileged exec mode

Usage Guidelines

The command prints the complete output of show inline power port-id plus the last five hardware port states, and the last five software port states.

Examples

Use the following command to display inline power information that is of use in debugging the configuration.

device# (config-if-e1000-8/1/3)# show inline power debug-info 8/1/3

Port Admin Oper ---Power(mWatts)--- PD Type PD Class Pri Fault/State hwEvLatch:0, afAtPoh:2, pair4En:1
8/1/3 On On 8100 38115 802.3at Class 4 3 n/a

Last 5 HW port states:
1:0x02 PD Detected on 4-Pair lines 2:0x1A User OFF
3:0x02 PD Detected on 4-Pair lines 4:0x1A User OFF
5:0x02 PD Detected on 4-Pair lines

Max Power Capability for 2pair PD :45000 mWatts
Highest Power Requested by PD Through LLDP/CDP :38114 mWatts

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The output was enhanced with POE overdrive information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show inline power detail

Displays detailed information about the PoE power supplies installed in a PoE device.

Syntax

```
show inline power detail [ stack-unit | debug-info stack-unit ]
```

Parameters

*stack-unit*

Displays detailed inline power information for the specified stack unit.

*debug-info*

Displays detailed debug information.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can view the PoE operational status for the entire device, for a specific PoE module, or for a specific interface.

Command Output

The `show inline power detail` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max Curr:</td>
<td>The number of milliwatts available for the unit in the stack, not the entire stack. This value is either the default or configured maximum power level, or the power class that was automatically detected by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage</td>
<td>The number of Volts allocated to the stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>The total PoE power supply capacity and the amount of available power (current free) for PoE-power-consuming devices. Both values are shown in milliwatts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmware Version</td>
<td>Returns firmware version information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Version</td>
<td>Returns hardware version information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Allocations</td>
<td>The number of times the device fulfilled PoE requests for power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Port State Data</td>
<td>Shows the number of ports with a particular status/configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Port Power Data</td>
<td>Shows the port power consumption and allocation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following is sample output from the `show inline power detail` command.

device# show inline power detail

Power Supply Data On stack 1:
++++++++++++++++++
Power Supply #1:
Max Curr: 7.5 Amps
Voltage: 54.0 Volts
Capacity: 410 Watts
POE Details Info. On Stack 1:
+++++++++++++++++++++
Firmware
Version
--------
02.1.0
Cumulative Port State Data:
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++ #Ports #Ports #Ports #Ports #Ports #Ports
Admin-On Admin-Off Oper-On Oper-Off Off-Denied Off-No-PD Off-Fault
----------------------------------------------------------------------------
45 3 0 48 0
45

Cumulative Port Power Data:
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++ #Ports #Ports #Ports Power Consumption Allocation
----------------------------------------------------------------------------
0 0 45 0.0 W 0.0 W

Power Supply Data On stack 2:
++++++++++++++++++
Power Supply #1:
Max Curr: 7.5 Amps
Voltage: 54.0 Volts
Capacity: 410 Watts
POE Details Info. On Stack 2:
General PoE Data:
+++++++++++++++++
Firmware
Version
--------
02.1.0
Slot    #Ports      #Ports      #Ports      Power                Power              Power
Pri: 1      Pri: 2      Pri: 3      Consumption   Allocation      Budget
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
3           0              0              48             513.468 W        739.200 W       65535.0 W
4           0              0              48             1349.320 W        1440.0 W       65535.0 W
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Total:    0        0        96        1862.788 W    2179.200 W    131070.0 W

Cumulative Port State Data:
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++ #Ports #Ports #Ports #Ports #Ports #Ports
Admin-On Admin-Off Oper-On Oper-Off Off-Denied Off-No-PD Off-Fault
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
20                   4                  0              24                  0
20 0

Cumulative Port Power Data:
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++ #Ports #Ports #Ports Power Consumption Allocation
----------------------------------------------------------------------------
20 0 0 0.0 W 0.0 W

Power Supply Data On stack 3:
++++++++++++++++++
Power Supply #1:
Max Curr:    7.5 Amps  
Voltage:    54.0 Volts  
Capacity:    410 Watts  

POE Details Info. On Stack 3:

General PoE Data:
+++++++++++++++++
Firmware
Version
------
02.1.0

Cumulative Port State Data:
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++
#Ports            #Ports           #Ports       #Ports           #Ports            #Ports
Admin-On       Admin-Off     Oper-On   Oper-Off      Off-Denied     Off-No-PD      Off-Fault
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
22                   2                   0                24                  0
22                    0

Cumulative Port Power Data:
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++
#Ports       #Ports      #Ports       Power              Power
Pri: 1       Pri: 2      Pri: 3       Consumption  Allocation
----------------------------------------------------
0              10              12              0.0 W              0.0 W

The following is an example of **show inline power detail** command output for ICX 7150 device.

device# show inline power detail

Power Supply Data On unit 1:
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Power Supply Data:
+++++++++++++++++++
Power supply 1 is not present

Power Supply #2:
Max Curr:       13.8 Amps  
Voltage:        54.0 Volts  
Capacity:        748 Watts  

POE Details Info. On Unit 1:

General PoE Data:
+++++++++++++++++
Firmware
Version
------
01.6.7 Build 013

Hardware
Version
------
V1R3

Cumulative Port State Data:
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++
#Ports            #Ports           #Ports       #Ports           #Ports            #Ports
Admin-On       Admin-Off     Oper-On   Oper-Off      Off-Denied     Off-No-PD      Off-Fault
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
30        2          7        25        0            23         2

Cumulative Port Power Data:
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++
#Ports       #Ports      #Ports       Power              Power
Pri: 1       Pri: 2      Pri: 3       Consumption  Allocation
----------------------------------------------------------
1              0              29        43.900 W   470.000 W
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>Added the <code>debug.info</code> option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.60</td>
<td>The output field included Hardware Version.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show inline power emesg

Displays a history of Power over Ethernet (PoE) events.

Syntax

show inline power emesg unit-id count

Parameters

unit-id

Specifies the number of the unit.

count

Number of logged PoE events to print. By default, 2000 PoE events are printed if a count is not specified.

Modes

Privileged exec mode

Usage Guidelines

The command prints the last 2000 PoE events from each unit of the system.

Examples

The following is sample output from the show inline power emesg command.

device# show inline power emesg 18 16
Log printing is requested for last (latest) 16 entries.

+-------+----------------+-----+-----+----------+---------------------------------------------+
|SL Num.|Timestamp       | Sys | Dev | Port     | Event Trace Message                         |
+-------+----------------+-----+-----+----------+---------------------------------------------+
1 | Jan 23 20:58:00 | N   | N/A | 18/1/5   | Port is in detection mode (port is off)     |
2 | Jan 23 20:58:42 | N   | N/A | 18/1/5   | Port has a non-standard PD connected and is o |
3 | Jan 23 20:58:46 | N   | N/A | 18/1/5   | Port is in detection mode (port is off)     |
4 | Jan 23 20:59:39 | N   | N/A | 18/1/13  | Port is off due to overload state           |
5 | Jan 23 20:59:51 | N   | N/A | 18/1/13  | Port is in detection mode (port is off)     |
6 | Jan 23 20:59:56 | N   | N/A | 18/1/13  | Port is off due to overload state           |
7 | Jan 23 21:00:07 | N   | N/A | 18/1/13  | Port is in detection mode (port is off)     |
8 | Jan 23 21:00:20 | N   | N/A | 18/1/13  | Port is off due to overload state           |
9 | Jan 23 21:00:30 | N   | N/A | 18/1/13  | Port is in detection mode (port is off)     |
10 | Jan 23 21:01:24 | N   | N/A | 18/1/13  | Port is off due to overload state           |
11 | Jan 23 21:01:32 | N   | N/A | 18/1/13  | Port is in detection mode (port is off)     |
12 | Jan 23 21:02:20 | N   | N/A | 18/1/5   | Port has a non-standard PD connected and is o |
13 | Jan 23 21:02:23 | N   | N/A | 18/1/5   | Port is in detection mode (port is off)     |
14 | Jan 23 21:02:39 | N   | N/A | 18/1/13  | Port is off due to overload state           |
15 | Jan 23 21:02:46 | N   | N/A | 18/1/13  | Port is in detection mode (port is off)     |
16 | Jan 23 21:03:10 | N   | N/A | 18/1/13  | Port has a non-standard PD connected and is o |
Show Commands
show inline power emesg

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces ethernet

Displays Ethernet interface information.

Syntax

show interfaces ethernet stackid/slot/port

Parameters

stackid / slot / port

Stack ID number, slot number, and port number for an existing Ethernet interface.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode
Examples

This example shows detailed interface information. Note that the priority flow control (PFC) is shown as enabled and information for the unicast and multicast egress queues is shown separately.

device# show interfaces ethernet 1/1/22

10GigabitEthernet1/1/22 is up, line protocol is up
Port up for 16 minutes 1 seconds
Hardware is 10GigabitEthernet, address is aabb.ccdd.ef14 (bia aabb.ccdd.ef14)
Configured speed 10Gbit, actual 10Gbit, configured duplex fdx, actual fdx
Member of 1 L2 VLANs, port is tagged, port state is FORWARDING
BPDU guard is Disabled, ROOT protect is Disabled, Designated protect is Disabled
Link Error Dampening is Disabled
STP configured to ON, priority is level0, mac-learning is enabled
....
MTU 1500 bytes
Priority-Flow-Control is Enabled
300 second input rate: 37014512 bits/sec, 9036 packets/sec, 0.38% utilization
300 second output rate: 731174584 bits/sec, 178509 packets/sec, 7.58% utilization
0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 ignored
0 runts, 0 giants
26055807 packets output, 13340529672 bytes, 0 underruns
Transmitted 0 broadcasts, 98 multicasts, 26055709 unicasts
0 output errors, 0 collisions
Relay Agent Information option: Disabled

UC Egress queues:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue</th>
<th>Queued packets</th>
<th>Dropped Packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2074860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2349160</td>
<td>2074861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2349163</td>
<td>2074861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2349165</td>
<td>2074860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2349163</td>
<td>2074860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2349165</td>
<td>2074860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5461694</td>
<td>518651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>6498353</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MC Egress queues:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue</th>
<th>Queued packets</th>
<th>Dropped Packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This example shows information for an interface that has an ingress profile and an egress profile attached to a port.

device(config-if-e40000-1/1/1)# show interfaces ethernet 1/1/1

40GigabitEthernet1/1/1 is up, line protocol is up
Port up for 5 days 12 hours 45 minutes 48 seconds
Hardware is 40GigabitEthernet, address is 748e.f8f9.3d80 (bia 748e.f8f9.3d80)
Configured speed 40Gbit, actual 40Gbit, configured duplex fdx, actual fdx
Configured mdi mode AUTO, actual none
Member of 1 L2 VLANs, port is tagged, port state is FORWARDING
BPDU guard is Disabled, ROOT protect is Disabled, Designated protect is Disabled
Link Error Dampening is Disabled
STP configured to ON, priority is level0, mac-learning is enabled
Flow Control is enabled
Mirror disabled, Monitor disabled
Mac-notification is disabled
Not member of any active trunks
Not member of any configured trunks
No port name
IPG MII 96 bits-time, IPG GMII 96 bits-time
MTU 1500 bytes, encapsulation ethernet
Ingress Profile is i1
Egress Profile is e1
300 second input rate: 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec, 0.00% utilization
300 second output rate: 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec, 0.00% utilization
8060797794 packets input, 1031782117647 bytes, 0 no buffer
Received 0 broadcasts, 0 multicasts, 8060797794 unicasts
4 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 ignored
0 runts, 0 giants
8078157201 packets output, 1034004121728 bytes, 0 underruns
Transmitted 0 broadcasts, 0 multicasts, 8078157201 unicasts
0 output errors, 0 collisions
Relay Agent Information option: Disabled

This example shows information for the configured bandwidth on a specific interface. In this example the configured interface bandwidth value is 2000 kilobits.

device# show interfaces ethernet 1/1/1

GigabitEthernet1/1/1 is disabled, line protocol is down
STP Root Guard is disabled, STP BPDU Guard is disabled
Hardware is GigabitEthernet, address is 748e.f82a.6a00 (bia 748e.f82a.6a00)
Configured speed auto, actual unknown, configured duplex fdx, actual unknown

Interface bandwidth is 2000 kbps

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20</td>
<td>This command was modified to include PFC status and separate unicast and multicast egress queues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>This command was modified to include configured bandwidth status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces lag

Displays information about the LAG interface including counters.

Syntax

```
show interfaces lag [ lag-id | lag-name ]
```

Parameters

- **lag-id**
  
  Displays information for a virtual LAG specified by the LAG ID. If the specified LAG ID is not available, a warning message is displayed.

- **lag-name**
  
  Displays information for a virtual LAG specified by the LAG name. If the specified LAG name is not available, a warning message is displayed.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode

Examples

The following command shows that the virtual LAG specified by LAG ID 2 is not available in the system.

```
device(config)# show interfaces lag id 2
Warning: can't find LAG id2
```

The following command shows information for the virtual LAG named lag1.

```
device# show interfaces lag 1
Lag lg1 is down, line protocol is down
Configured speed Auto, actual None, configured duplex fdx, actual none
Member of L2 VLAN ID 1, port is untagged, port state is None
BPDU guard is Disabled, ROOT protect is Disabled, Designated protect is Disabled
STP configured to ON, priority is level0, mac-learning is enabled
Openflow is Disabled, OpenflowHybrid mode is Disabled
Mirror disabled, Monitor disabled
Mac-notification is disabled
Member of active trunk ports 1/1/10, lg1, Lag Interface is lg1
Member of configured trunk ports 1/1/10, lg1, Lag Interface is lg1
No port name
300 second input rate: 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec, 0.00% utilization
300 second output rate: 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec, 0.00% utilization
0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
Received 0 broadcasts, 0 multicasts, 0 unicast
0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 ignored
0 runts, 0 giants
0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
Transmitted 0 broadcasts, 0 multicasts, 0 unicast
0 output errors, 0 collisions
Relay Agent Information option: Disabled
```
The following command shows information about the virtual LAG interface, including counters.

ICX7150-C12 Router(config-lag-blue)#show interfaces lag
Total number of LAGs: 4
Total number of deployed LAGs: 2
Total number of trunks created: 2 (126 available)
LACP System Priority / ID: 1 / 609c.9fbc.bf14
LACP Long timeout: 120, default: 120
LACP Short timeout: 3, default: 3
--- LAG "blue" ID 3 (static Not Deployed) ---
LAG Configuration:
  Ports:
  Port Count: 0
  Lag Interface: lg3
  Trunk Type: hash-based
--- LAG "blue1" ID 10 (dynamic Not Deployed) ---
LAG Configuration:
  Ports:
  Port Count: 0
  Lag Interface: lg10
  Trunk Type: hash-based
  LACP Key: 20010
--- LAG "test" ID 1 (dynamic Deployed) ---
LAG Configuration:
  Ports:
  Port Count: 2
  Lag Interface: lg1
  Trunk Type: hash-based
  LACP Key: 20001
Deployment: HW Trunk ID 1
Port Link State Dupl Speed Trunk Tag Pvid Pri MAC Name
1/1/5 Disable None None None 1 No 1 0 609c.9fbc.bf18
1/1/7 Disable None None None 1 No 1 0 609c.9fbc.bf18

Partner Info and PDU Statistics
Port Partner System ID Key Rx Count Tx Count
1/1/5 1-0000.0000.0000 4 0 0
1/1/7 1-0000.0000.0000 6 0 0
LAG test Counters:
  InOctets 0 OutOctets 0
  InPkts 0 OutPkts 0
  InBroadcastPkts 0 OutBroadcastPkts 0
  InMulticastPkts 0 OutMulticastPkts 0
  InUnicastPkts 0 OutUnicastPkts 0
  InBadPkts 0
  InFragments 0
  InDiscards 0 OutErrors 0
  CRC 0 Collisions 0
  InErrors 0 LateCollisions 0
  InGiantPkts 0
  InShortPkts 0
  InJabber 0
  InFlowCtrlPkts 0 OutFlowCtrlPkts 0
  InBitsPerSec 0 OutBitsPerSec 0
  InPktsPerSec 0 OutPktsPerSec 0
  InUtilization 0.00% OutUtilization 0.00%

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ruckus FastIron Command Reference Guide, 08.0.61
Part Number: 53-1005197-10
1663
### Show Commands

**show interfaces lag**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The command was modified to include LAG ID options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces management

Displays the status of a management interface.

Syntax

show interfaces management [ mgmt_interface ]

Parameters

mgmt_interface

Specifies a management interface.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Examples

To display the status of a management interface:

device(config-vlan-20)# show interfaces management 1
GigEthernetmgmt1 is disabled, line protocol is down
Port down for 2 minute(s) 26 second(s)
Hardware is GigEthernet, address is cc4e.24b4.6e64 (bia cc4e.24b4.6e7c)
Configured speed auto, actual unknown, configured duplex fdx, actual unknown
Configured mdi mode AUTO, actual unknown
Member of VLAN 20, port is untagged, port state is NONE
No port name
MTU 1500 bytes
300 second input rate: 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec, 0.00% utilization
300 second output rate: 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec, 0.00% utilization
0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
Received 0 broadcasts, 0 multicasts, 0 unicasts
0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 ignored
0 runts, 0 giants
0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
Transmitted 0 broadcasts, 0 multicasts, 0 unicasts
0 output errors, 0 collisions

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces stack-ports

Use the `show interfaces stack-ports` command to display information about the stacking ports for all members in a stack.

Syntax

    show interfaces stack-ports

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the `clear stack ipc` command before issuing the `show stack ipc` command. This helps to ensure that the data are the most recent traffic statistics for the stack.

This command must be executed from active stack controller.

Command Output

The `show interfaces stack-ports` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Specifies the stack identification number for this unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link</td>
<td>Identifies the configuration for modules on this unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Indicates that a priority has been assigned to this stack unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dupl</td>
<td>Indicates whether the port is configured as half- or full-duplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Indicates the port speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunk</td>
<td>Indicates whether the port is part of a trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Indicates whether the port is tagged or untagged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Specifies port priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>Provides the MAC address of the port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**
If a unit is provisional (it is reserved and does not have a physical unit associated with the unit ID), the interface MAC address displayed for the unit is 0000.0000.0000.

| Name         | Displays the optional name assigned to the port if present |
# Examples

The following example displays information about the stack-port interfaces.

```
device# show interfaces stack-ports
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Dupl</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Trunk</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Pvid</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>MAC Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2/1</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>40G</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>748e.f8f9.6315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/2</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>748e.f8f9.6319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/4</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>40G</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>748e.f8f9.6321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/5</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>748e.f8f9.6325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/6</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>748e.f8f9.6329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/2/1</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>40G</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.2438.7295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/2/4</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>40G</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.2438.72a1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/2/5</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.2438.72a5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/2/1</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>40G</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.2438.7515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/2/2</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.2438.7519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/2/3</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.2438.751d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/2/4</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>40G</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.2438.7521</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
show interfaces tunnel

Displays tunnel interface information.

Syntax

show interfaces tunnel tunnel-number

Parameters

tunnel-number

Specifies the tunnel number. Valid values range from 1 through 72.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The show interfaces tunnel command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardware is Tunnel</td>
<td>The interface is a tunnel interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel source</td>
<td>The source address for the tunnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel destination</td>
<td>The destination address for the tunnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel mode</td>
<td>The tunnel mode. The gre specifies that the tunnel will use GRE encapsulation (IP protocol 47).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface bandwidth</td>
<td>The configured bandwidth on a tunnel interface for routing metric purposes only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port name</td>
<td>The port name (if applicable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet address</td>
<td>The internet address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>The configured path maximum transmission unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encapsulation GRE</td>
<td>GRE encapsulation is enabled on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keepalive</td>
<td>Indicates whether or not GRE link keepalive is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path MTU Discovery</td>
<td>Indicates whether or not PMTUD is enabled. If PMTUD is enabled, the MTU value is also displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path MTU</td>
<td>The PMTU that is dynamically learned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-timer</td>
<td>Indicates the mtu aging timer configuration in minutes. The default is 10. The range is from 10 - 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path MTU will expire</td>
<td>Indicates the time after which the learned PMTU expires. This line is displayed only when a PMTU is dynamically learned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

This example displays the GRE tunnel configuration and the pmtd aging timer information..

```
show interfaces tunnel 10
Tunnel10 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is Tunnel
  Tunnel source 10.1.41.10
  Tunnel destination is 10.1.14.10
  Tunnel mode gre ip
  Port name is GRE_10_to_VR1_on_ICX_STACK
  Internet address is 10.11.1.1/31, MTU 1476 bytes, encapsulation GRE
  Keepalive is not Enabled
  Path MTU Discovery: Enabled, MTU is 1428 bytes, age-timer: 10 minutes
  Path MTU will expire in 0 minutes 50 secs
```

This example shows information for the configured interface bandwidth value on a tunnel interface.

```
device# show interfaces tunnel 2
Tunnel2 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is Tunnel
  Tunnel source 10.70.15.1
  Tunnel destination is 10.70.15.2
  Tunnel mode gre ip
  Interface bandwidth is 2000 kbps
  No port name
  Internet address is: 10.0.0.1/24
  Tunnel TOS 0, Tunnel TTL 255, Tunnel MTU 1476 bytes
  Keepalive is not Enabled

  Tunnel Packet Statistics:
  In-Port(s)  Unicast Packets  Multicast Packets
  e1/1/1 - e1/1/24  2224              0                 0                 0
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was modified to include configured bandwidth status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show interfaces ve

Displays Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface information.

Syntax

    show interfaces ve vlan_id

Parameters

    vlan_id
        Specifies the configured corresponding VLAN interface.

Modes

    Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

This example shows information for the configured bandwidth on a VE interface. In this example the configured interface bandwidth value is 2000 kilobits.

device#show interfaces ve 100
Ve100 is up, line protocol is up
    Type is Vlan (Vlan Id: 100)
    Hardware is Virtual Ethernet, address is 748e.f82a.cf00 (bia 748e.f82a.cf00)
    No port name
    Vlan id: 100
    Interface bandwidth is 2000 kbps
    ipv6 address 190::1/64

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>This command was modified to include configured bandwidth status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip
Displays global IP configuration information.

Syntax
show ip

Modes
User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines
This command has additional options, which are explained in separate command pages.

Command Output
The `show ip` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global settings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ttl</td>
<td>The Time-To-Live (TTL) for IP packets. The TTL specifies the maximum number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of router hops a packet can travel before reaching the device. If the packet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TTL value is higher than the value specified in this field, the device drops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arp-age</td>
<td>The ARP aging period. This parameter specifies how many minutes an inactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ARP entry remains in the ARP cache before the router ages out the entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootp-relay-max-hops</td>
<td>The maximum number of hops away a BootP server can be located from the device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and still be used by the router clients for network booting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>router-id</td>
<td>The 32-bit number that uniquely identifies the device. By default, the router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ID is the numerically lowest IP interface configured on the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>The IP-related protocols that are enabled on the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>The IP-related protocols that are disabled on the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static routes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>The row number of this entry in the IP route table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the route destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnet Mask</td>
<td>The network mask for the IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Hop Router</td>
<td>The IP address of the router interface to which the device sends packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>The cost of the route. Usually, the metric represents the number of hops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>The administrative distance of the route. The default administrative distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for static IP routes in Ruckus devices is 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Examples

The following is sample output from the `show ip` command.

```
device(config)# show ip
Global Settings
ttl: 64, arp-age: 10, bootp-relay-max-hops: 4
router-id : 10.95.11.128
enabled : UDP-Broadcast-Forwarding Source-Route Load-Sharing RARP OSPF VRRP-Extended VSRP
disabled: Route-Only Directed-Broadcast-Forwarding BGP4 IRDP Proxy-ARP RIP VRRP ICMP-Redirect
Static Routes
Index   IP Address   Subnet Mask   Next Hop Router Metric Distance
1       0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0       10.157.23.2     1      1
Policies
Index   Action  Source   Destination   Protocol  Port   Operator
1       deny   10.157.22.34 10.157.22.26  tcp      http   =
64      permit  any       any
```
show ip access-lists

Displays IPv4 access control list (ACL) information.

Syntax

\[ \text{show ip access-lists [ acl-num | acl-name ]} \]

Parameters

\( \text{acl-num} \)

Displays the information for the ACL with the specified ACL number.

\( \text{acl-name} \)

Displays information for the ACL with the specified name.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode
ACL configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

From FastIron release 08.0.50, sequence numbers are automatically added to existing ACL rules, in the following manner:

- The first rule within each ACL is numbered 10.
- The sequence number for each succeeding rule is incremented by 10.

Examples

The following example displays sample output of the show ip access-lists command.

device(config-ext-nacl)# show ip access-lists 111
Extended IP access list 111: 4 entries
10: permit ip host 1.1.1.111 host 2.2.2.111
20: permit ospf any any
30: permit pim any any
40: deny ip 20.20.20.96 0.0.0.15 any

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>The command was modified to add sequence numbers automatically to existing rules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip arp inspection entries

Displays ARP inspection entries.

Syntax

show ip arp inspection entries { ethernet unit/slot/port | ip ip-address | lag lag-id | vlan vlan-number }

Parameters

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**: Displays the ARP inspection entries with a specific Ethernet port.
- **ip ip-address**: Displays the ARP inspection entries with a specific IP address.
- **lag lag-id**: Displays the ARP inspection entries with a specific LAG.
- **vlan vlan-number**: Displays the ARP inspection entries with a specific VLAN.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following example displays ARP inspection entries with a specific Ethernet port.

device# show ip arp inspection entries e 1/3/2
Total Entries: 1
  IP Address   Mac Address      Port   vlan  VRF            Entry Type
  27.0.0.1     cc4e.246e.eb00   1/3/2  2700  default-vrf    arp_entry

The following example displays ARP inspection entries with a specific IP address.

device# show ip arp inspection entries ip 27.0.0.1
  IP Address   Mac Address      Port   vlan  VRF            Entry Type
  27.0.0.1     cc4e.246e.eb00   1/3/2  2700  default-vrf    arp_table entry
The following example displays ARP inspection entries with a specific LAG.

device# show ip arp inspection entries lag 2
Total Entries: 263

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Mac Address</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>vlan</th>
<th>VRF</th>
<th>Entry Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.1.0.1</td>
<td>0010.2710.04ed</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2701</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.1.0.2</td>
<td>0010.2710.04ec</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2701</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.1.0.3</td>
<td>0010.2710.04eb</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2701</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.1.0.4</td>
<td>0010.2710.04ea</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2701</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.1.0.5</td>
<td>0010.2710.04e9</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2701</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.1.0.6</td>
<td>0010.2710.04e8</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2701</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.1.0.7</td>
<td>0010.2710.04f1</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2701</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.1.0.8</td>
<td>0010.2710.04f0</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2701</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.1.0.9</td>
<td>0010.2710.04ef</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2701</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.1.0.10</td>
<td>0010.2710.04ee</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2701</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays ARP inspection entries with a specific VLAN.

device# show ip arp inspection entries vlan 2702
Total Entries: 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Mac Address</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>vlan</th>
<th>VRF</th>
<th>Entry Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.2.0.12</td>
<td>0010.2720.04e8</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2702</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.2.0.13</td>
<td>0010.2720.04e9</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2702</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.2.0.47</td>
<td>0010.2720.050b</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2702</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.2.0.48</td>
<td>0010.2720.050c</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2702</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.2.0.49</td>
<td>0010.2720.050d</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2702</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.2.0.53</td>
<td>0010.2720.0511</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2702</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.2.0.54</td>
<td>0010.2720.0512</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2702</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.2.0.55</td>
<td>0010.2720.0513</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2702</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.2.0.56</td>
<td>0010.2720.0514</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2702</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.2.0.57</td>
<td>0010.2720.0515</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2702</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.2.0.58</td>
<td>0010.2720.0569</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2702</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.2.0.59</td>
<td>0010.2720.0575</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2702</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.2.0.61</td>
<td>0010.2720.057e</td>
<td>lg2</td>
<td>2702</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>dhcp snoop entry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip bgp

Displays entries in the IPv4 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP4) routing table.

Syntax

- `show ip bgp`
- `show ip bgp ip-addr [ /prefix ]`
- `show ip bgp ip-addr [ /prefix ] longer-prefixes`

Parameters

- `ipv6-addr/prefix`
  Specifies the IPv4 address and optional prefix.
- `longer-prefixes`
  Filters on prefixes equal to or greater than that specified by `prefix`.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Examples

The following example displays sample output from the `show ip bgp` command.

```
device> show ip bgp
Total number of BGP Routes: 1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
Network    Next Hop     Metric  LocPrf  Weight Path
*>  10.1.1.0/24        192.168.1.5     1      100     0      90000 100 200 65535
   65536 65537 65538 65539 75000
```

The following example displays sample output from the `show ip bgp` command when an IP address is specified.

```
device> show ip bgp 10.3.4.0
Number of BGP Routes matching display condition : 1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
Network    Next Hop     Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*>  10.3.4.0/24        192.168.4.106 100    0      65001 4355 1 1221 ?
   Last update to IP routing table: 0h1m38s, 1 path(s) installed:
   Gateway    Port
   192.168.2.1  1/2/1
   Route is advertised to 1 peers:
   10.20.20.2(65300)
```
**show ip bgp attribute-entries**

Displays BGP4 route-attribute entries that are stored in device memory.

**Syntax**

```
show ip bgp attribute-entries
```

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The route-attribute entries table lists the sets of BGP4 attributes that are stored in device memory. Each set of attributes is unique and can be associated with one or more routes. In fact, the device typically has fewer attribute entries than routes. Use this command to view BGP4 route-attribute entries that are stored in device memory.

**Command Output**

The `show ip bgp attribute-entries` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of BGP4 Attribute Entries</td>
<td>The number of routes contained in this BGP4 route table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Hop</td>
<td>The IP address of the next-hop device for routes that have this set of attributes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>The cost of the routes that have this set of attributes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origin</td>
<td>The source of the route information. The origin can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EGP - The routes with these attributes came to BGP4 through EGP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IGP - The routes with these attributes came to BGP4 through IGP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• INCOMPLETE - The routes came from an origin other than one of the above. For example, they may have been redistributed from OSPF or RIP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When BGP4 compares multiple routes to a destination to select the best route, IGP is preferred over EGP and both are preferred over INCOMPLETE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Originator</td>
<td>The originator of the route in a route reflector environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster List</td>
<td>The route-reflector clusters through which this set of attributes has passed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregator</td>
<td>Aggregator information:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AS Number shows the AS in which the network information in the attribute set was aggregated. This value applies only to aggregated routes and is otherwise 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Router-ID shows the device that originated this aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output field | Description
--- | ---
Atomic | Whether the network information in this set of attributes has been aggregated and this aggregation has resulted in information loss.
- TRUE - Indicates information loss has occurred
- FALSE - Indicates no information loss has occurred

NOTE
Information loss under these circumstances is a normal part of BGP4 and does not indicate an error.

Local Pref | The degree of preference for routes that use these attributes relative to other routes in the local AS.
Communities | The communities to which routes with these attributes belong.
AS Path | The autonomous systems through which routes with these attributes have passed. The local AS is shown in parentheses.

Examples
The following example show sample output for the `show ip bgp attribute-entries` command.

device> show ip bgp attribute-entries

Total number of BGP Attribute Entries: 18 (0)

1
Next Hop :192.168.1.6
MED :1
Origin:INCOMP
Originator:0.0.0.0
Cluster List:None
Aggregator:AS Number :0
Router-ID:0.0.0.0
Atomic:None
Local Pref:100
Communities:Internet
AS Path :90000 80000 (length 11)
Address: 0x10e4e0c4 Hash:489 (0x03028536), PeerIdx 0
Links: 0x00000000, 0x00000000, nlri: 0x10f4804a
Reference Counts: 1:0:1, Magic: 51

2
Next Hop :192.168.1.5
Metric :1
Origin:INCOMP
Originator:0.0.0.0
Cluster List:None
Aggregator:AS Number :0
Router-ID:0.0.0.0
Atomic:None
Local Pref:100
Communities:Internet
AS Path :90000 75000 (length 11)
Address: 0x10e4e062 Hash:545 (0x0301e8f6), PeerIdx 0
Links: 0x00000000, 0x00000000, nlri: 0x10f47ff0
Reference Counts: 1:0:1, Magic: 49
show ip bgp config

Displays active BGP4 configuration information.

Syntax

show ip bgp config

Modes

User EXEC mode

Examples

The following example displays sample output from the show ip bgp config command.

device> show ip bgp config

router bgp
  local-as 200
  neighbor 10.102.1.1 remote-as 200
  neighbor 10.102.1.1 ebgp-multihop
  neighbor 10.102.1.1 update-source loopback 1
  neighbor 192.168.2.1 remote-as 100
  neighbor 10.200.2.2 remote-as 400
  neighbor 2001:db8::1:1 remote-as 200
  neighbor 2001:db8::1:2 remote-as 400
  neighbor 2001:db8::1 remote-as 300

  address-family ipv4 unicast
  no neighbor 2001:db8::1:1 activate
  no neighbor 2001:db8::1:2 activate
  no neighbor 2001:db8::1 activate
  exit-address-family

  address-family ipv6 unicast
  redistribute static
  neighbor 2001:db8::1:1 activate
  neighbor 2001:db8::1:2 activate
  neighbor 2001:db8::1 activate
  exit-address-family
end of BGP configuration
show ip bgp dampened-paths

Displays all BGP4 dampened routes.

Syntax

    show ip bgp dampened-paths

Modes

User EXEC mode
show ip bgp filtered-routes

Displays BGP4 filtered routes that are received from a neighbor or peer group.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp filtered-routes [ detail ] [ ip-addr { / mask } ] [ longer-prefixes ] | as-path-access-list name | prefix-list name
```

Parameters

detail

Displays detailed route information.

ip-addr

Specifies the IPv4 address of the destination network in dotted-decimal notation.

mask

Specifies the IPv4 mask of the destination network in CIDR notation.

longer-prefixes

Specifies all statistics for routes that match the specified route, or that have a longer prefix than the specified route.

as-path-access-list name

Specifies an AS-path ACL. The name must be between 1 and 32 ASCII characters in length.

prefix-list name

Specifies an IP prefix list. The name must be between 1 and 32 ASCII characters in length.

name

Specifies the name of an AS-path ACL or prefix list.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Examples

The following example displays BGP4 filtered routes.

```
device> show ip bgp filtered-routes
Searching for matching routes, use ^C to quit...
Status A:AGGREGATE B: BEST b: NOT-INSTALLED-BEST C:CONFED_EBGP D: DAMPED
S: SUREPRESSED F: FILTERED s: STALE
Prefix          Next Hop        MED       LocPrf     Weight Status
1  10.3.0.0/8          192.168.4.106              100        0      EF
    AS_PATH: 65001 4355 701 80
2  10.4.0.0/8          192.168.4.106              100        0      EF
    AS_PATH: 65001 4355 1
3  10.60.212.0/22      192.168.4.106              100        0      EF
    AS_PATH: 65001 4355 701 1 189
```
show ip bgp flap-statistics

Displays BGP4 route-dampening statistics for all dampened routes with a variety of options.

Syntax

show ip bgp flap-statistics
show ip bgp flap-statistics ip-addr { / mask } [ longer-prefix ]
show ip bgp flap-statistics as-path-filter name
show ip bgp flap-statistics neighbor ip-addr
show ip bgp flap-statistics regular-expression name

Parameters

ip-addr
IPv4 address of a specified route in dotted-decimal notation.

mask
IPv4 mask of a specified route in CIDR notation.

longer-prefixes
Displays statistics for routes that match the specified route or have a longer prefix than the specified route.

as-path-filter name
Specifies an AS-path filter.

neighbor
Displays flap statistics only for routes learned from the specified neighbor.

ip-addr
IPv4 address of the neighbor.

regular-expression
Specifies a regular expression in the display output on which to filter.

name
Name of an AS-path filter or regular expression.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ip bgp flap-statistics command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of flapping routes</td>
<td>The total number of routes in the BGP4 route table that have changed state and have been marked as flapping routes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output field | Description
---|---
Status code | Indicates the dampening status of the route, which can be one of the following:
•  > - This is the best route among those in the BGP4 route table to the route destination.
•  d - This route is currently dampened, and unusable.
•  h - The route has a history of flapping and is unreachable now.
•  * - The route has a history of flapping but is currently usable.

Network | The destination network of the route.
From | The neighbor that sent the route to the device.
Flaps | The number of flaps the route has experienced.
Since | The amount of time since the first flap of this route.
Reuse | The amount of time remaining until this route will be un-suppressed and can be used again.
Path | Shows the AS-path information for the route.

Examples
The following example displays route dampening statistics.

```
device> show ip bgp flap-statistics
Total number of flapping routes: 414

Status Code  >:best d:damped h:history *:valid
Network From Flaps Since Reuse Path
h> 10.50.206.0/23  10.90.213.77  1 0 :0 :13 0 :0 :0 65001 4355 1 701
h> 10.252.165.0/24  10.90.213.77  1 0 :0 :13 0 :0 :0 65001 4355 1 7018
h> 10.50.208.0/23  10.90.213.77  1 0 :0 :13 0 :0 :0 65001 4355 1 701
h> 10.33.0.0/16   10.90.213.77  1 0 :0 :13 0 :0 :0 65001 4355 1 701
*> 10.17.220.0/24  10.90.213.77  1 0 :1 :4 0 :0 :0 65001 4355 701 62
```
show ip bgp ipv6

Displays IPv6 unicast information.

Syntax

show ip bgp ipv6 neighbors
show ip bgp ipv6 neighbors ip-addr advertised-routes [ detail ] [ ipv6 address /mask ]
show ip bgp ipv6 neighbors ip-addr flap-statistics
show ip bgp ipv6 neighbors ip-addr last-packet-with-error [ decode ]
show ip bgp ipv6 neighbors ip-addr received [ prefix-filter ]
show ip bgp ipv6 neighbors ip-addr received-routes [ detail ]
show ip bgp ipv6 neighbors ip-addr rib-out-routes [ detail ] [ ipv6 address /mask ]
show ip bgp ipv6 neighbors ip-addr routes
show ip bgp ipv6 neighbors ip-addr routes { best | not-installed-best | unreachable }
show ip bgp ipv6 neighbors ip-addr routes detail { best | not-installed-best | unreachable }
show ip bgp ipv6 neighbors ip-addr routes-summary
show ip bgp ipv6 neighbors last-packet-with-error
show ip bgp ipv6 neighbors routes-summary
show ip bgp ipv6 summary

Parameters

neighbors
  Specifies a neighbor.

ip-addr
  IPv4 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.

advertised-routes
  Specifies the routes that the device has advertised to the neighbor during the current BGP4 session.

detail
  Specifies detailed information.

ipv6 address /mask
  Specifies an IPv6 address and mask.

flap-statistics
  Specifies the route flap statistics for routes received from or sent to a BGP4 neighbor.

last-packet-with-error
  Specifies the last packet with an error.

decode
  Decodes the last packet that contained an error from any of a device's neighbors.
received
Specifies Outbound Route Filters (ORFs) received from BGP4 neighbors of the device.

prefix-filter
Displays the results for ORFs that are prefix-based.

received-routes
Specifies all route information received in route updates from BGP4 neighbors of the device since the soft-reconfiguration feature was enabled.

rib-out-routes
Displays information about the current BGP4 Routing Information Base (Adj-RIB-Out) for specific neighbors and specific destination networks.

routes
Displays a variety of route information received in UPDATE messages from BGP4 neighbors.

best
Displays routes received from the neighbor that are the best BGP4 routes to their destination.

not-installed-best
Displays routes received from the neighbor that are the best BGP4 routes to their destination but were not installed in the route table because the device received better routes from other sources.

unreachable
Displays routes that are unreachable because the device does not have a valid RIP, OSPF, or static route to the next hop.

routes-summary
Displays all route information received in UPDATE messages from BGP4 neighbors.

summary
Displays summarized IPv6 unicast information.

Modes
User EXEC mode

Examples
The following example displays summarized IPv6 unicast information.

device> show ip bgp ipv6 summary
BGP4 Summary
Router ID: 10.1.1.1 Local AS Number: 1
Confederation Identifier: not configured
Confederation Peers:
Maximum Number of IP ECMP Paths Supported for Load Sharing: 1
Number of Neighbors Configured: 1, UP: 1
Number of Routes Installed: 1, Uses 86 bytes
Number of Routes Advertising to All Neighbors: 0 (0 entries)
Number of Attribute Entries Installed: 1, Uses 90 bytes
Neighbor Address AS# State Time Rt:Accepted Filtered Sent ToSend
192.168.1.2 2 ESTAB 0h 1m51s 1 0 0 0
The following example displays IPv6 unicast device information with respect to IPv4 neighbors.

```
device(config-bgp)# show ip bgp ipv6 neighbors
Total number of BGP Neighbors: 1
 1 IP Address: 192.168.1.2, AS: 2 (EBGP), RouterID: 10.1.1.2, VRF: default-vrf
  State: ESTABLISHED, Time: 0h8m33s, KeepAliveTime: 60, HoldTime: 180
  KeepAliveTimer Expire in 17 seconds, HoldTimer Expire in 135 seconds
  UpdateSource: Loopback 1
  RefreshCapability: Received
... ...
  Neighbor NLRI Negotiation:
    Peer Negotiated IPV6 unicast capability
    Peer configured for IPV6 unicast Routes
  Neighbor AS4 Capability Negotiation:
    TCP Connection state: ESTABLISHED, flags:00000033 (0,0)
```
show ip bgp neighbors

Displays configuration information and statistics for BGP4 neighbors of the device.

Syntax

    show ip bgp neighbors [ ip-addr ]
    show ip bgp neighbors last-packet-with-error
    show ip bgp neighbors routes-summary

Parameters

    ip-addr
        Specifies the IPv4 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.

    last-packet-with-error
        Displays the last packet with an error.

    routes-summary
        Displays routes received, routes accepted, number of routes advertised by peer, and so on.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Output shows all configured parameters for the neighbors. Only the parameters whose values differ from defaults are shown.

Command Output

The show ip bgp neighbors command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of BGP4 Neighbors</td>
<td>The number of BGP4 neighbors configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>The AS the neighbor is in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBGP or IBGP</td>
<td>Whether the neighbor session is an IBGP session, an EBGP session, or a confederation EBGP session:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EBGP - The neighbor is in another AS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EBGP_Confed - The neighbor is a member of another sub-AS in the same confederation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IBGP - The neighbor is in the same AS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RouterID</td>
<td>The neighbor device ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The description you gave the neighbor when you configured it on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local AS</td>
<td>The value (if any) of the Local AS configured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| State          | The state of the session with the neighbor. The states are from the device perspective, not the neighbor perspective. The state values are based on the BGP4 state machine values described in RFC 1771 and can be one of the following for each device: 
  - IDLE - The BGP4 process is waiting to be started. Usually, enabling BGP4 or establishing a neighbor session starts the BGP4 process. A minus sign (-) indicates that the session has gone down and the software is clearing or removing routes.
  - ADMND - The neighbor has been administratively shut down. A minus sign (-) indicates that the session has gone down and the software is clearing or removing routes.
  - CONNECT - BGP4 is waiting for the connection process for the TCP neighbor session to be completed.
  - ACTIVE - BGP4 is waiting for a TCP connection from the neighbor.
  - OPEN SENT - BGP4 is waiting for an Open message from the neighbor.
  - OPEN CONFIRM - BGP4 has received an OPEN message from the neighbor and is now waiting for either a KEEPALIVE or NOTIFICATION message. If the device receives a KEEPALIVE message from the neighbor, the state changes to Established. If the message is a NOTIFICATION, the state changes to Idle.
  - ESTABLISHED - BGP4 is ready to exchange UPDATE messages with the neighbor.
  
  **NOTE**
  If the state frequently changes between CONNECT and ACTIVE, there may be a problem with the TCP connection.
  - KeepAliveTime | The keep alive time, which specifies how often this device sends keepalive messages to the neighbor. |
<p>| HoldTime       | The hold time, which specifies how many seconds the device will wait for a keepalive or update message from a BGP4 neighbor before deciding that the neighbor is not operational. |
| PeerGroup      | The name of the peer group the neighbor is in, if applicable. |
| Multihop-EBGP  | Whether this option is enabled for the neighbor. |
| RouteReflectorClient | Whether this option is enabled for the neighbor. |
| SendCommunity  | Whether this option is enabled for the neighbor. |
| NextHopSelf    | Whether this option is enabled for the neighbor. |
| DefaultOrigin ate | Whether this option is enabled for the neighbor. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MaximumPrefixLimit</td>
<td>Maximum number of prefixes the device will accept from this neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RemovePrivateAs</td>
<td>Whether this option is enabled for the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RefreshCapability</td>
<td>Whether this device has received confirmation from the neighbor that the neighbor supports the dynamic refresh capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CooperativeFilteringCapability</td>
<td>Whether the neighbor is enabled for cooperative route filtering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribute-list</td>
<td>Lists the distribute list parameters, if configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter-list</td>
<td>Lists the filter list parameters, if configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix-list</td>
<td>Lists the prefix list parameters, if configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route-map</td>
<td>Lists the route map parameters, if configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messages Sent</td>
<td>The number of messages this device has sent to the neighbor. The display shows statistics for the following message types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• KeepAlive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Notification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Refresh-Req</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messages Received</td>
<td>The number of messages this device has received from the neighbor. The message types are the same as for the Message Sent field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Update Time</td>
<td>Lists the last time updates were sent and received for the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NLRs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Withdraws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Connection Reset Reason</td>
<td>The reason the previous session with this neighbor ended. The reason can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reasons described in the BGP4 specifications:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Message Header Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Connection Not Synchronized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bad Message Length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bad Message Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OPEN Message Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unsupported Version Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bad Peer AS Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bad BGP4 Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unsupported Optional Parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Authentication Failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unacceptable Hold Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unsupported Capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• UPDATE Message Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Malformed Attribute List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unrecognized Well-known Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Missing Well-known Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Attribute Flags Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Attribute Length Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Invalid ORIGIN Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Invalid NEXT_HOP Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Optional Attribute Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Invalid Network Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Malformed AS_PATH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Hold Timer Expired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Finite State Machine Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rcv Notification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last Connection Reset Reason (cont.)</th>
<th>Reasons specific to the Ruckus implementation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reset All Peer Sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• User Reset Peer Session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Port State Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Peer Removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Peer Shutdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Peer AS Number Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Peer AS Confederation Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TCP Connection KeepAlive Timeout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TCP Connection Closed by Remote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TCP Data Stream Error Detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification Sent</td>
<td>If the device receives a NOTIFICATION message from the neighbor, the message contains an error code corresponding to one of the following errors. Some errors have subcodes that clarify the reason for the error. Where applicable, the subcode messages are listed underneath the error code messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Message Header Error:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Connection Not Synchronized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bad Message Length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bad Message Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Open Message Error:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unsupported Version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bad Peer As</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bad BGP4 Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unsupported Optional Parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Authentication Failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unacceptable Hold Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Update Message Error:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Malformed Attribute List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unrecognized Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Missing Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Attribute Flag Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Attribute Length Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Invalid Origin Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Invalid NextHop Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Optional Attribute Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Invalid Network Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Malformed AS Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Hold Timer Expired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Finite State Machine Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification Received</td>
<td>Refer to details for the field Notification Sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP Connection state</td>
<td>The state of the connection with the neighbor. The connection can have one of the following states:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LISTEN - Waiting for a connection request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SYN-SENT - Waiting for a matching connection request after having sent a connection request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SYN-RECEIVED - Waiting for a confirming connection request acknowledgment after having both received and sent a connection request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ESTABLISHED - Data can be sent and received over the connection. This is the normal operational state of the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FIN-WAIT-1 - Waiting for a connection termination request from the remote TCP, or an acknowledgment of the connection termination request previously sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FIN-WAIT-2 - Waiting for a connection termination request from the remote TCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLOSE-WAIT - Waiting for a connection termination request from the local user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLOSING - Waiting for a connection termination request acknowledgment from the remote TCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LAST-ACK - Waiting for an acknowledgment of the connection termination request previously sent to the remote TCP (which includes an acknowledgment of its connection termination request).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TIME-WAIT - Waiting for enough time to pass to be sure the remote TCP received the acknowledgment of its connection termination request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLOSED - There is no connection state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byte Sent</td>
<td>The number of bytes sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byte Received</td>
<td>The number of bytes received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local host</td>
<td>The IP address of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local port</td>
<td>The TCP port the device is using for the BGP4 TCP session with the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote host</td>
<td>The IP address of the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote port</td>
<td>The TCP port the neighbor is using for the BGP4 TCP session with the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lSentSeq</td>
<td>The initial send sequence number for the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SendNext</td>
<td>The next sequence number to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TotUnAck</td>
<td>The number of sequence numbers sent by the device that have not been acknowledged by the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TotSent</td>
<td>The number of sequence numbers sent to the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReTrans</td>
<td>The number of sequence numbers that the device retransmitted because they were not acknowledged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UnAckSeq</td>
<td>The current acknowledged sequence number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lRcvSeq</td>
<td>The initial receive sequence number for the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RcvNext</td>
<td>The next sequence number expected from the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SendWnd</td>
<td>The size of the send window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TotalRcv</td>
<td>The number of sequence numbers received from the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DupliRcv</td>
<td>The number of duplicate sequence numbers received from the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output field | Description
--- | ---
RcvWnd | The size of the receive window.
SendQue | The number of sequence numbers in the send queue.
RcvQue | The number of sequence numbers in the receive queue.
CngstWnd | The number of times the window has changed.

Examples
The following example shows sample output from the show ip bgp neighbors command.

device> show ip bgp neighbors
neighbors Details on TCP and BGP neighbor connections
Total number of BGP Neighbors: 1
1 IP Address: 192.168.1.1, AS: 7701000 (IBGP), RouterID: 192.168.1.1, VRF: default-vrf
    State: ESTABLISHED, Time: 0h3m33s, KeepAliveTime: 60, HoldTime: 180
    KeepAliveTimer Expire in 49 seconds, HoldTimer Expire in 177 seconds
    Minimal Route Advertisement Interval: 0 seconds
    RefreshCapability: Received
    Messages: Open Update KeepAlive Notification Refresh-Req
    Sent : 1 0 5 0 0
    Received: 1 1 5 0 0
    Last Update Time: NLRI Withdraw NLRI Withdraw
    Tx: --- --- Rx: 0h3m33s ---
    Last Connection Reset Reason: Unknown
    Notification Sent: Unspecified
    Notification Received: Unspecified
    Neighbor NLRI Negotiation:
        Peer Negotiated IPV4 unicast capability
        Peer configured for IPV4 unicast Routes
    Neighbor AS4 Capability Negotiation:
        Peer Negotiated AS4 capability
        Peer configured for AS4 capability
    As-path attribute count: 1
    Outbound Policy Group:
        ID: 1, Use Count: 1
    TCP Connection state: ESTABLISHED, flags:00000044 (0,0)
    Maximum segment size: 1460
    TTL check: 0, value: 0, rcvd: 64
    Byte Sent: 148, Received: 203
    Local host: 192.168.1.2, Local Port: 179
    Remote host: 192.168.1.1, Remote Port: 8041
    ISentSeq: 1656867 SendNext: 1657016 TotUnAck: 0
    TotSent: 149 ReTrans: 19 UnAckSeq: 1657016
    IRCvSeq: 1984547 RcvNext: 1984751 SendWnd: 64981
    TotalRcv: 204 DupliRcv: 313 RcvWnd: 65000
    SendQue: 0 RcvQue: 0 CngstWnd: 5840
show ip bgp neighbors advertised-routes

Displays the routes that the device has advertised to the neighbor during the current BGP4 session.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp neighbors ip-addr advertised-routes [ detail | / mask-bits ]
```

Parameters

- `ip-addr` Specifies the IPv4 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.
- `detail` Specifies detailed information.
- `mask-bits` Specifies the number of mask bits in CIDR notation.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Examples

The following example displays the routes the device has advertised to a specified neighbor.

```
device> show ip bgp neighbors 192.168.4.211 advertised-routes

There are 2 routes advertised to neighbor 192.168.4.211
Status A:AGGREGATE B:BEST b:NOT-INSTALLED-BEST C:CONFED_EBGP D:DAMPED
S:SUPPRESSED F:FILTERED S:STALE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Next Hop</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>LocPrf</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 10.102.0.0/24</td>
<td>192.168.2.102</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 10.200.1.0/24</td>
<td>192.168.2.102</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
show ip bgp neighbors flap-statistics

Displays the route flap statistics for routes received from or sent to a BGP4 neighbor.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp neighbors ip-addr flap-statistics
```

Parameters

- **ip-addr**
  
  IPv4 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
show ip bgp neighbors last-packet-with-error

Displays the last packets with an error from BGP4 neighbors of the device.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp neighbors ip-addr last-packet-with-error [ decode ]
```

Parameters

- **ip-addr**
  IPv4 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.

- **decode**
  Decodes the last packet that contained an error from any of a device's neighbors.

Modes

User EXEC mode
show ip bgp neighbors received

Displays Outbound Route Filters (ORFs) received from BGP4 neighbors of the device.

Syntax

show ip bgp neighbors

ip-addr

received { extended-community | prefix-filter }

Parameters

ip-addr

Specifies the IPv4 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.

extended-community

Displays the results for ORFs that use the BGP Extended Community Attribute.

prefix-filter

Displays the results for ORFs that are prefix-based.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Examples

The following example displays sample output for the show ip bgp neighbors received command when the prefix-filter keyword is used.

device> show ip bgp neighbor 10.10.10.1 received prefix-filter

ip prefix-list 10.10.10.1: 4 entries
seq 5 permit 10.10.0.0/16 ge 18 le 28
seq 10 permit 10.20.0.0/24
seq 15 permit 10.0.0.0/8 le 32
seq 20 permit 10.10.0.0/16 ge 18
show ip bgp neighbors received-routes

Lists all route information received in route updates from BGP4 neighbors of the device since the soft-reconfiguration feature was enabled.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp neighbors ip-addr received-routes [ detail ]
```

Parameters

- **ip-addr**: Specifies the IPv4 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.
- **detail**: Displays detailed route information.

Modes

- User EXEC mode

Examples

The following example displays the details of route updates.

```
device> show ip bgp neighbor 10.168.4.106 received-routes

There are 97345 received routes from neighbor 10.168.4.106
Searching for matching routes, use ^C to quit...

Prefix             Next Hop        MED     LocPrf    Weight Status
10.3.0.0/8          10.168.4.106           100       0      BE
AS_PATH: 65001 4355 701 8
10.4.0.0/8          10.168.4.106           100       0      BE
AS_PATH: 65001 4355 1
10.60.212.0/22      10.168.4.106           100       0      BE
AS_PATH: 65001 4355 701 1 189
10.6.0.0/8          10.168.4.106           100       0      BE
```
show ip bgp neighbors rib-out-routes

Displays information about the current BGP4 Routing Information Base (Adj-RIB-Out) for specific neighbors and specific destination networks.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp neighbors ip-addr rib-out-routes [ detail ] [ ip-addr [ / mask ] ]
```

Parameters

- `ip-addr`
  Specifies the IPv4 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.

- `last-packet-with-error`
  Displays the last packet with an error.

- `routes-summary`
  Displays routes received, routes accepted, number of routes advertised by peer, and so on.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Examples

The following example shows information about the routes that the device either has most recently sent, or is about to send, to a specified neighbor and a specified destination network

```
device> show ip bgp neighbor 192.168.4.211 rib-out-routes 192.168.1.0/24
```

```
Prefix   Next Hop       Metric   LocPrf  Weight  Status
10.200.1.0/24  0.0.0.0      0        101    32768   BL
```
show ip bgp neighbors routes

Lists a variety of route information received in UPDATE messages from BGP4 neighbors.

Syntax

- `show ip bgp neighbors ip-addr routes`
- `show ip bgp neighbors ip-addr routes { best | not-installed-best | unreachable }
- `show ip bgp neighbors ip-addr routes detail { best | not-installed-best | unreachable }

Parameters

- **ip-addr**: IPv4 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.
- **best**: Displays routes received from the neighbor that are the best BGP4 routes to their destination.
- **not-installed-best**: Displays routes received from the neighbor that are the best BGP4 routes to their destination but were not installed in the route table because the device received better routes from other sources.
- **unreachable**: Displays routes that are unreachable because the device does not have a valid RIP, OSPF, or static route to the next hop.

Modes

- User EXEC mode

Examples

The following example shows sample output for the `show ip bgp neighbors routes` command.

```
device> show ip bgp neighbors 192.168.4.106 routes

There are 97345 received routes from neighbor 192.168.4.106
Searching for matching routes, use ^C to quit...
Status A:AGGREGATE B:BEST b:NOT-INSTALLED-BEST C:CONFED_EBGP D:DAMPED 
S:SUPPRESSED F:FILTERED s:STALE
Prefix       Next Hop           MED  LocPrf  Weight  Status
1  10.3.0.0/8    192.168.4.106  100      0       BE
       AS_PATH: 65001 4355 701 80
2  10.4.0.0/8    192.168.4.106  100      0       BE
       AS_PATH: 65001 4355 1
3  10.60.212.0/22 192.168.4.106  100      0       BE
       AS_PATH: 65001 4355 701 1 189
4  10.6.0.0/8    192.168.4.106  0       0       BE
```

Show Commands

- `show ip bgp neighbors routes`
show ip bgp neighbors routes-summary

Lists all route information received in UPDATE messages from BGP4 neighbors.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp neighbors ip-addr routes-summary
```

Parameters

`ip-addr`

IPv4 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip bgp neighbors routes-summary` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes Received</td>
<td>How many routes the device has received from the neighbor during the current BGP4 session:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Accepted or Installed - Number of received routes the device accepted and installed in the BGP4 route table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Filtered or Kept - Number of routes that were filtered out, but were retained in memory for use by the soft reconfiguration feature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Filtered - Number of received routes filtered out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes Selected as BEST Routes</td>
<td>The number of routes that the device selected as the best routes to their destinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEST Routes not Installed in IP Forwarding Table</td>
<td>The number of routes received from the neighbor that are the best BGP4 routes to their destinations, but were not installed in the IP route table because the device received better routes from other sources (such as OSPF, RIP, or static IP routes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unreachable Routes</td>
<td>The number of routes received from the neighbor that are unreachable because the device does not have a valid RIP, OSPF, or static route to the next-hop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History Routes</td>
<td>The number of routes that are down but are being retained for route flap dampening purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLRIs Received in Update Message</td>
<td>The number of routes received in Network Layer Reachability (NLRI) format in UPDATE messages:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Withdraws - Number of withdrawn routes the device has received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Replacements - Number of replacement routes the device has received.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NLRIs Discarded due to</td>
<td>Indicates the number of times the device discarded an NLRI for the neighbor due to the following reasons:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Maximum Prefix Limit - The configured maximum prefix amount had been reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AS Loop - An AS loop occurred. An AS loop occurs when the BGP4 AS-path attribute contains the local AS number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• maxas-limit aspath - The number of route entries discarded because the AS path exceeded the configured maximum length or exceeded the internal memory limits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Invalid Nexthop - The next-hop value was not acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Duplicated Originator_ID - The originator ID was the same as the local device ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cluster_ID - The cluster list contained the local cluster ID, or the local device ID if the cluster ID is not configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes Advertised</td>
<td>The number of routes the device has advertised to this neighbor:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To be Sent - The number of routes queued to send to this neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To be Withdrawn - The number of NLRIs for withdrawing routes the device has queued to send to this neighbor in UPDATE messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLRIs Sent in Update Message</td>
<td>The number of NLRIs for new routes the device has sent to this neighbor in UPDATE messages:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Withdraws - Number of routes the device has sent to the neighbor to withdraw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Replacements - Number of routes the device has sent to the neighbor to replace routes the neighbor already has.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Out of Memory Count for</td>
<td>Statistics for the times the device has run out of BGP4 memory for the neighbor during the current BGP4 session:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Receiving Update Messages - The number of times UPDATE messages were discarded because there was no memory for attribute entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Accepting Routes (NLRI) - The number of NLRIs discarded because there was no memory for NLRI entries. This count is not included in the Receiving Update Messages count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Attributes - The number of times there was no memory for BGP4 attribute entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Outbound Routes (RIB-out) - The number of times there was no memory to place a “best” route into the neighbor route information base (Adj-RIB-Out) for routes to be advertised.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following example displays route summary information received in UPDATE messages.

device> show ip bgp neighbor 10.168.4.211 routes-summary

1   IP Address: 10.168.4.211
Routes Accepted/Installed:1, Filtered/Kept:11, Filtered:11
   Routes Selected as BEST Routes:1
   BEST Routes not Installed in IP Forwarding Table:0
   Unreachable Routes (no IGP Route for NEXTHop):0
   History Routes:0
   NLRIs Received in Update Message:24, Withdraws:0 (0), Replacements:1
   NLRIs Discarded due to
      Maximum Prefix Limit:0, AS Loop:0
      Invalid Nexthop:0, Invalid Nexthop Address:0.0.0.0
      Duplicated Originator_ID:0, Cluster_ID:0
Routes Advertised:0, To be Sent:0, To be Withdrawn:0
   NLRIs Sent in Update Message:0, Withdraws:0, Replacements:0
   Peer Out of Memory Count for:
      Receiving Update Messages:0, Accepting Routes(NLRI):0
      Attributes:0, Outbound Routes(RIB-out):0
show ip bgp peer-group

Displays peer-group information.

Syntax

    show ip bgp peer-group peer-group-name

Parameters

    peer-group-name
        Specifies a peer group name.

Modes

    User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

    Only the parameters that have values different from their defaults are listed.

Examples

The following example shows sample output from the show ip bgp peer-group command.

device> show ip bgp peer-group
1   BGP peer-group is pg1
   Description: peer group abc
   SendCommunity: yes
   NextHopSelf: yes
   DefaultOrigin: yes
   Members:
       IP Address: 10.168.10.10, AS: 65111
**show ip bgp routes**

Displays statistics for the routes in the BGP4 route table of a device.

**Syntax**

```
show ip bgp routes [ detail ] [ num | ip-address/prefix | age num | as-path-access-list name | as-path-filter number | best | cidr-only | community-access-list name | community-filter number | community-reg-expression expression | local | neighbor ip-addr | nexthop ip-addr | no-best | not-installed-best | prefix-list string | regular-expression name | route-map name | summary | unreachable ]
```

**Parameters**

- **detail**
  Displays detailed information.

- **num**
  Table entry at which the display starts. For example, if you want to list entries beginning with table entry 100, specify 100.

- **ip-address/prefix**
  Specifies an IP address and prefix.

- **age num**
  Displays BGP4 route information that is filtered by age.

- **as-path-access-list name**
  Displays BGP4 route information that is filtered by autonomous system (AS)-path access control list (ACL).

- **as-path-filter number**
  Displays BGP4 route information that is filtered using the specified AS-path filter.

- **best**
  Displays BGP4 route information that the device selected as best routes.

- **cidr-only**
  Displays BGP4 routes whose network masks do not match their class network length.

- **community-access-list name**
  Displays BGP4 route information for an AS-path community access list.

- **community-filter number**
  Displays BGP4 route information that matches a specific community filter.

- **community-reg-expression expression**
  Displays BGP4 route information for an ordered community list regular expression.

- **local**
  Displays BGP4 route information about selected local routes.

- **neighbor ip-addr**
  Displays BGP4 route information about selected BGP neighbors.

- **nexthop ip-addr**
  Displays BGP4 route information about routes that are received from the specified next hop.
no-best
Displays BGP4 route information that the device selected as not best routes.

not-installed-best
Displays BGP4 route information about best routes that are not installed.

prefix-list string
Displays BGP4 route information that is filtered by a prefix list.

regular-expression name
Displays BGP4 route information about routes that are associated with the specified regular expression.

route-map name
Displays BGP4 route information about routes that use the specified route map.

summary
Displays BGP4 summary route information.

unreachable
Displays BGP4 route information about routes whose destinations are unreachable through any of the BGP4 paths in the BGP4 route table.

Modes
User EXEC mode

Command Output
The show ip bgp routes command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of BGP4 routes (NLRIs) Installed</td>
<td>Number of BGP4 routes the device has installed in the BGP4 route table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinct BGP4 destination networks</td>
<td>Number of destination networks the installed routes represent. The BGP4 route table can have multiple routes to the same network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filtered BGP4 routes for soft reconfig</td>
<td>Number of route updates received from soft-reconfigured neighbors or peer groups that have been filtered out but retained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes originated by this device</td>
<td>Number of routes in the BGP4 route table that this device originated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes selected as BEST routes</td>
<td>Number of routes in the BGP4 route table that this device has selected as the best routes to the destinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEST routes not installed in IP forwarding table</td>
<td>Number of BGP4 routes that are the best BGP4 routes to their destinations but were not installed in the IP route table because the device received better routes from other sources (such as OSPF, RIP, or static IP routes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unreachable routes (no IGP route for NEXTHOP)</td>
<td>Number of routes in the BGP4 route table whose destinations are unreachable because the next-hop is unreachable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBGP routes selected as best routes</td>
<td>Number of &quot;best&quot; routes in the BGP4 route table that are IBGP routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBGP routes selected as best routes</td>
<td>Number of &quot;best&quot; routes in the BGP4 route table that are EBGP routes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows sample output from the `show ip bgp routes` command.

```
device> show ip bgp routes
Total number of BGP Routes: 97371
Status A:AGGREGATE B:BEST b:NOT-INSTALLED-BEST C:CONFED_EBGP D:DAMPED
S:SUPPRESSED f:FILTERED s:STALE
Prefix     Next Hop        MED       LocPrf     Weight Status
1  10.3.0.0/8          192.168.4.106              100        0      BE
   AS_PATH: 65001 4355 701 80
2  10.4.0.0/8          192.168.4.106              100        0      BE
   AS_PATH: 65001 4355 1
3  10.6.212.0/22       192.168.4.106              100        0      BE
   AS_PATH: 65001 4355 701 1 189
4  10.6.0.0/8          192.168.4.106              100        0      BE
   AS_PATH: 65001 4355 3356 7170 1455
5  10.8.1.0/24         192.168.4.106              100        0      BE
   AS_PATH: 65001
```

The following example shows sample output from the `show ip bgp routes` command when the `best` keyword is used.

```
device> show ip bgp routes best
Searching for matching routes, use ^C to quit...
Status A:AGGREGATE B:BEST b:NOT-INSTALLED-BEST C:CONFED_EBGP D:DAMPED
S:SUPPRESSED f:FILTERED s:STALE
Prefix     Next Hop        MED       LocPrf     Weight Status
1  10.3.0.0/8          192.168.4.106              100        0      BE
   AS_PATH: 65001 4355 701 80
2  10.4.0.0/8          192.168.4.106              100        0      BE
   AS_PATH: 65001 4355 1
3  10.6.212.0/22       192.168.4.106              100        0      BE
   AS_PATH: 65001 4355 701 1 189
4  10.6.0.0/8          192.168.4.106              100        0      BE
   AS_PATH: 65001 4355 3356 7170 1455
5  10.2.0.0/16         192.168.4.106              100        0      BE
   AS_PATH: 65001 4355 701
```

The following example shows sample output from the `show ip bgp routes` command when the `detail` keyword is used.

```
device> show ip bgp routes detail
Number of BGP Routes matching display condition : 1
Status A:AGGREGATE B:BEST b:NOT-INSTALLED-BEST C:CONFED_EBGP D:DAMPED
S:SUPPRESSED f:FILTERED s:STALE
1  Prefix: 10.5.5.5/32, Status: BE, Age: 0h2m10s
   NEXT_HOP: 10.0.0.1, Metric: 0, Learned from Peer: 10.0.0.1 (3)
   LOCAL_PREF: 100, MED: none, ORIGIN: igp, Weight: 0
   AS_PATH: 3
   Adj_RIB_out count: 2, Admin distance 20
Last update to IP routing table: 0h2m10s, 1 path(s) installed:
Route is advertised to 2 peers:
  10.0.0.3(65002)                          10.0.0.5(65002)
```

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Part Number: 53-1005197-10
The following example shows sample output from the `show ip bgp routes` command when the **summary** keyword is used.

```bash
device> show ip bgp routes summary
Total number of BGP routes (NLRIs) Installed : 20
Distinct BGP destination networks : 20
Filtered BGP routes for soft reconfig : 100178
Routes originated by this router : 2
Routes selected as BEST routes : 19
BEST routes not installed in IP forwarding table : 1
IBGP routes selected as best routes : 0
EBGP routes selected as best routes : 17
```

The following example shows sample output from the `show ip bgp routes` command when the **unreachable** keyword is used.

```bash
device> show ip bgp routes unreachable
Searching for matching routes, use ^C to quit...
Prefix   Next Hop        Metric     LocPrf     Weight Status
1 10.8.8.0/24  192.168.5.1     0          101        0
AS_PATH: 65001 4355 1
```

The following example shows sample output from the `show ip bgp routes` command when an IP address is specified.

```bash
device> show ip bgp routes 10.3.4.0
Prefix       Next Hop       MED   LocPrf  Weight Status
1 10.3.4.0/24  192.168.4.106        100     0      BE
AS_PATH: 65001 4355 1 1221
```

**Show Commands**

`show ip bgp routes`
show ip bgp routes community
Displays BGP4 route information that is filtered by community and other options.

Syntax

\[
\text{show ip bgp routes community } \{ \text{num} | \text{aa:nn} | \text{internet} | \text{local-as} | \text{no-advertise} | \text{no-export} \}
\]

Parameters

- **community**
  Displays routes filtered by a variety of communities.
- **num**
  Specifies a community number n the range from 1 to 4294967200.
- **aa:nn**
  Specifies an autonomous system-community number.
- **internet**
  Displays routes for the Internet community.
- **local-as**
  Displays routes for a local sub-AS within the confederation.
- **no-advertise**
  Displays routes with this community that cannot be advertised to any other BGP4 devices at all.
- **no-export**
  Displays routes for the community of sub-ASs within a confederation.

Modes

User EXEC mode
show ip bgp summary

Displays summarized information about the status of all BGP connections.

Syntax

show ip bgp summary

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

If a BGP4 peer is not configured for an address-family, the peer information is not displayed. If a BGP4 peer is configured for an address-family but not negotiated for an address-family after the BGP4 peer is in the established state, the show ip bgp summary command output shows (NoNeg) at the end of the line for this peer.

Command Output

The show ip bgp summary command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This field</th>
<th>Displays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router ID</td>
<td>The device ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local AS Number</td>
<td>The BGP4 AS number for the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confederation Identifier</td>
<td>The AS number of the confederation in which the device resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confederation Peers</td>
<td>The numbers of the local autonomous systems contained in the confederation. This list matches the confederation peer list you configure on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Number of Paths Supported for Load Sharing</td>
<td>The maximum number of route paths across which the device can balance traffic to the same destination. The feature is enabled by default but the default number of paths is 1. You can increase the number from 2 through 8 paths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Neighbors Configured</td>
<td>The number of BGP4 neighbors configured on this device, and currently in established state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Routes Installed</td>
<td>The number of BGP4 routes in the device BGP4 route table and the route or path memory usage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Routes Advertising to All Neighbors</td>
<td>The total of the RtSent and RtToSend columns for all neighbors, the total number of unique ribout group entries, and the amount of memory used by these groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Attribute Entries Installed</td>
<td>The number of BGP4 route-attribute entries in the device route-attributes table and the amount of memory used by these entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor Address</td>
<td>The IP addresses of the BGP4 neighbors for this device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS#</td>
<td>The AS number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### This field Displays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>State</strong></th>
<th>The state of device sessions with each neighbor. The states are from this perspective of the device, not the neighbor. State values are based on the BGP4 state machine values described in RFC 1771 and can be one of the following for each device:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>IDLE</strong> - The BGP4 process is waiting to be started. Usually, enabling BGP4 or establishing a neighbor session starts the BGP4 process. A minus sign (-) indicates that the session has gone down and the software is clearing or removing routes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>ADMND</strong> - The neighbor has been administratively shut down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>CONNECT</strong> - BGP4 is waiting for the connection process for the TCP neighbor session to be completed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>ACTIVE</strong> - BGP4 is waiting for a TCP connection from the neighbor. <strong>Note</strong>: If the state frequently changes between CONNECT and ACTIVE, there may be a problem with the TCP connection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>OPEN SENT</strong> - BGP4 is waiting for an Open message from the neighbor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>OPEN CONFIRM</strong> - BGP4 has received an Open message from the neighbor and is now waiting for either a KEEPALIVE or NOTIFICATION message. If the device receives a KEEPALIVE message from the neighbor, the state changes to Established. If the message is a NOTIFICATION, the state changes to Idle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>ESTABLISHED</strong> - BGP4 is ready to exchange UPDATE packets with the neighbor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational States:</strong> Additional information regarding the operational states of BGP described above may be added as described in the following:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• (+) - is displayed if there is more BGP data in the TCP receiver queue. <strong>Note</strong>: If you display information for the neighbor using the <code>show ip bgp neighbor ip-addr</code> command, the TCP receiver queue value will be greater than 0.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• (&gt;)- indicates that there is more BGP data in the outgoing queue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• (-) - indicates that the session has gone down and the software is clearing or removing routes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• (*) - indicates that the inbound or outbound policy is being updated for the peer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• (c) - indicates that the table entry is clearing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• (p) - indicates that the neighbor ribout group membership change is pending or in progress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• (s) - indicates that the peer has negotiated restart, and the session is in a stale state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• (r) - indicates that the peer is restarting the BGP4 connection, through restart.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• (^) - on the standby MP indicates that the peer is in the ESTABLISHED state and has received restart capability (in the primary MP).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• (&lt;)- indicates that the device is waiting to receive the &quot;End of RIB&quot; message the peer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time</strong></td>
<td>The time that has passed since the state last changed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This field | Displays
--- | ---
Accepted | The number of routes received from the neighbor that this device installed in the BGP4 route table. Usually, this number is lower than the RoutesRcvd number. The difference indicates that this device filtered out some of the routes received in the UPDATE messages.
Filtered | The routes or prefixes that have been filtered out:

- If soft reconfiguration is enabled, this field shows how many routes were filtered out (not placed in the BGP4 route table) but retained in memory.
- If soft reconfiguration is not enabled, this field shows the number of BGP4 routes that have been filtered out.

Sent | The number of BGP4 routes the device has sent to the neighbor.
ToSend | The number of routes the device has queued to advertise and withdraw to a neighbor.

**Examples**

The following example displays sample output from the `show ip bgp summary` command.

```
device> show ip bgp summary
BGP4 Summary
Router ID: 7.7.7.7  Local AS Number: 100
Confederation Identifier: not configured
Confederation Peers:
Maximum Number of IP ECMP Paths Supported for Load Sharing: 1
Number of Neighbors Configured: 1, UP: 1
Number of Routes Installed: 0
Number of Routes Advertising to All Neighbors: 0 (0 entries)
Number of Attribute Entries Installed: 0
'+': Data in InQueue '>': Data in OutQueue '—': Clearing
'*': Update Policy 'c': Group change 'p': Group change Pending
'r': Restarting 's': Stale '^': Up before Restart '<': EOR waiting
Neighbor Address  AS#  State  Time  Rt:Accepted  Filtered  Sent  ToSend
10.1.1.8 100  ESTAB  0h 9m16s  0  0  0  0
```
show ip bgp vrf

Displays entries in the IPv4 Border Gateway Protocol (BGP4) routing table for a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.

Syntax

show ip bgp vrf vrf-name
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name ipv6 address /mask [ longer-prefixes ]
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name ip address / mask [ longer-prefixes ]
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name attribute-entries
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name dampened-paths
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name filtered-routes [ detail ] [ ip-addr { / mask } [ longer-prefixes ] ] [ as-path-access-list name ] [ prefix-list name ]
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name flap-statistics
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name flap-statistics ip-addr { / mask } [ longer-prefix ]
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name flap-statistics as-path-filter name
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name flap-statistics neighbor ip-addr
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name flap-statistics regular-expression name
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name nexthop [ ip-addr | reachable | unreachable ]
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name peer-group peer-group-name
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name summary

Parameters

vrf-name
Specifies the name of a VRF instance.

ipv6 address /mask
Specifies an IPv6 address and mask.

longer-prefixes
Specifies all statistics for routes that match the specified route, or that have a longer prefix than the specified route.

ip address /mask
Specifies an IP address and mask.

attribute-entries
Specifies BGP4 route-attribute entries that are stored in device memory.

dampened-paths
Specifies multiprotocol BGP (MBGP) paths that have been dampened by route-flap dampening.

filtered-routes
Specifies BGP4 filtered routes that are received from a neighbor or peer group.
Show Commands
show ip bgp vrf

detail
  Optionally displays detailed route information.

as-path-access-list name
  Specifies an AS-path ACL. The name must be between 1 and 32 ASCII characters in length.

prefix-list name
  Specifies an IP prefix list. The name must be between 1 and 32 ASCII characters in length.

flap-statistics
  Specifies the route flap statistics for routes received from or sent to a BGP4 neighbor.

as-path-filter name
  Specifies an AS-path filter.

neighbor
  Displays flap statistics only for routes learned from the specified neighbor.

   ip-addr
      IPv4 address of the neighbor.

regular-expression
  Specifies a regular expression in the display output on which to filter.

   name
      Name of an AS-path filter or regular expression.

next-hop
  Specifies the configured next hop.

reachable
  Specifies reachable next hops.

unreachable
  Specifies unreachable next hops.

peer-group peer-group-name
  Specifies a peer group.

summary
  Displays summarized information.

Modes
User EXEC mode
**show ip bgp vrf neighbors**

Displays configuration information and statistics for BGP4 neighbors of the device for a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.

**Syntax**

```
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name neighbors [ip-addr ]
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name neighbors last-packet-with-error
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name neighbors routes-summary
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name neighbors ip-addr advertised-routes [ detail ] [ ip address /mask ]
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name neighbors ip-addr flap-statistics
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name neighbors ip-addr last-packet-with-error [ decode ]
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name neighbors ip-addr received [ prefix-filter ]
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name neighbors ip-addr received-routes [ detail ]
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name neighbors ip-addr rib-out-routes [ detail ] [ ipv6 address /mask ]
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name neighbors ip-addr routes
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name neighbors ip-addr routes { best | not-installed-best | unreachable }
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name neighbors ip-addr routes detail { best | not-installed-best | unreachable }
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name neighbors ip-addr routes-summary
```

**Parameters**

- **vrf-name**
  Specifies the name of a VRF instance.

- **neighbors**
  Specifies a neighbor.

- **ip-addr**
  IPv4 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.

- **last-packet-with-error**
  Displays the last packet with an error.

- **routes-summary**
  Displays routes received, routes accepted, number of routes advertised by peer, and so on.

- **advertised-routes**
  Specifies the routes that the device has advertised to the neighbor during the current BGP4 session.

- **detail**
  Specifies detailed information.

- **ip address /mask**
  Specifies an IP address and mask.
**Show Commands**

- **flap-statistics**
  Specifies the route flap statistics for routes received from or sent to a BGP4 neighbor.

- **last-packet-with-error**
  Specifies the last packet with an error.

- **decode**
  Decodes the last packet that contained an error from any of a device's neighbors.

- **received**
  Specifies Outbound Route Filters (ORFs) received from BGP4 neighbors of the device.

- **prefix-filter**
  Displays the results for ORFs that are prefix-based.

- **received-routes**
  Specifies all route information received in route updates from BGP4 neighbors of the device since the soft-reconfiguration feature was enabled.

- **rib-out-routes**
  Displays information about the current BGP4 Routing Information Base (Adj-RIB-Out) for specific neighbors and specific destination networks.

- **routes**
  Displays a variety of route information received in UPDATE messages from BGP4 neighbors.

- **best**
  Displays routes received from the neighbor that are the best BGP4 routes to their destination.

- **not-installed-best**
  Displays routes received from the neighbor that are the best BGP4 routes to their destination but were not installed in the route table because the device received better routes from other sources.

- **unreachable**
  Displays routes that are unreachable because the device does not have a valid RIP, OSPF, or static route to the next hop.

- **routes-summary**
  Displays all route information received in UPDATE messages from BGP4 neighbors.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode
show ip bgp vrf routes

Displays statistics for the routes in the BGP4 route table of a device for a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.

Syntax

```
show ip bgp vrf vrf-name routes [ detail ] [ num | ip-address/prefix | age num | as-path-access-list name | as-path-filter number | best | cidr-only | community-access-list name | community-filter number | community-reg-expression expression | local | neighbor ip-addr | nexthop ip-addr | no-best | not-installed-best | prefix-list string | regular-expression name | route-map name | summary | unreachable ]
```

Parameters

- **vrf-name**
  Specifies the name of a VRF instance.

- **detail**
  Displays detailed information.

- **num**
  Table entry at which the display starts. For example, if you want to list entries beginning with table entry 100, specify 100.

- **ip-address/prefix**
  Specifies an IP address and prefix.

- **age num**
  Displays BGP4 route information that is filtered by age.

- **as-path-access-list name**
  Displays BGP4 route information that is filtered by autonomous system (AS)-path access control list (ACL).

- **as-path-filter number**
  Displays BGP4 route information that is filtered using the specified AS-path filter.

- **best**
  Displays BGP4 route information that the device selected as best routes.

- **cidr-only**
  Displays BGP4 routes whose network masks do not match their class network length.

- **community-access-list name**
  Displays BGP4 route information for an AS-path community access list.

- **community-filter number**
  Displays BGP4 route information that matches a specific community filter.

- **community-reg-expression expression**
  Displays BGP4 route information for an ordered community list regular expression.

- **local**
  Displays BGP4 route information about selected local routes.

- **neighbor ip-addr**
  Displays BGP4 route information about selected BGP neighbors.
Show Commands

`show ip bgp vrf routes`

- **next-hop ip-addr**
  Displays BGP4 route information about routes that are received from the specified next hop.

- **no-best**
  Displays BGP4 route information that the device selected as not best routes.

- **not-installed-best**
  Displays BGP4 route information about best routes that are not installed.

- **prefix-list string**
  Displays BGP4 route information that is filtered by a prefix list.

- **regular-expression name**
  Displays BGP4 route information about routes that are associated with the specified regular expression.

- **route-map name**
  Displays BGP4 route information about routes that use the specified route map.

- **summary**
  Displays BGP4 summary route information.

- **unreachable**
  Displays BGP4 route information about routes whose destinations are unreachable through any of the BGP4 paths in the BGP4 route table.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode
**show ip bgp vrf routes community**

Displays BGP4 route information that is filtered by community and other options for a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.

**Syntax**

```
show ip bgp vrf routes community vrf-name { num | aa:nn | internet | local-as | no-advertise | no-export }
```

**Parameters**

- **community**
  
  Displays routes filtered by a variety of communities.

- **num**
  
  Specifies a community number n in the range from 1 to 4294967200.

- **aa:nn**
  
  Specifies an autonomous system-community number.

- **internet**
  
  Displays routes for the Internet community.

- **local-as**
  
  Displays routes for a local sub-AS within the confederation.

- **no-advertise**
  
  Displays routes with this community that cannot be advertised to any other BGP4 devices at all.

- **no-export**
  
  Displays routes for the community of sub-ASs within a confederation.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode
show ip cache

Displays IP forwarding cache.

Syntax

```
show ip cache [ vrf vrf-name ] [ ip-address | index]
show ip cache resource
```

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Displays cache details for a specific VPN Routing/Forwarding instance.
- **ip-address**
  Displays cache details for a specific IP address.
- **index**
  Displays cache details for cache beginning with the row following the number you enter.
- **resource**
  Displays the number of entries in the cache.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip cache` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Hop</td>
<td>The IP address of the next-hop router to the destination. This field contains either an IP address or the value DIRECT. DIRECT means the destination is either directly attached or the destination is an address on this device. For example, the next hop for loopback addresses and broadcast addresses is shown as DIRECT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>The MAC address of the destination. If the entry is type U (indicating that the destination is this device), the address consists of zeroes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field | Description
--- | ---
**Type** | The type of host entry, which can be one or more of the following:
  - D - Dynamic
  - P - Permanent
  - F - Forward
  - U - Us
  - C - Complex Filter
  - W - Wait ARP
  - I - ICMP Deny
  - K - Drop
  - R - Fragment
  - S - Snap Encap

**Port** | The port through which this device reaches the destination. For destinations that are located on this device, the port number is shown as "n/a".

**VLAN** | Indicates the VLANs the listed port is in.

**Pri** | The QoS priority of the port or VLAN.

### Examples

The following example is sample output from the **show ip cache** command.

```
device# show ip cache
Entries in default routing instance:
Total number of cache entries: 1
D:Dynamic  P:Permanent  F:Forward  U:Us  C:Complex Filter
W:Wait ARP  I:ICMP Deny  K:Drop  R:Fragment  S:Snap Encap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Next Hop</th>
<th>MAC</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Vlan</th>
<th>Pri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 192.168.1.11</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>0000.0000.0000</td>
<td>PU</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 192.168.1.125</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>0000.0000.0000</td>
<td>PU</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 10.168.1.11</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>0000.0000.0000</td>
<td>PU</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The following example is sample output from the **show ip cache resource** command.

```
device# show ip cache resource
9 entries in ip-cache, maximum #: 10000
```
**show ip client-pub-key**

Displays the currently loaded public keys.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
show ip client-pub-key
```

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode

**Examples**

The following example displays sample output of the `show ip client-pub-key` command.

```
device(config)# show ip client-pub-key
---- BEGIN SSH2 PUBLIC KEY ----
Comment: DSA Public Key
AAAAB3NzaC1kc3MAAACBAPY8ZOHY2yFSJA6XYC9HRwNHxaehvx5wOJ0rzZdsoSOXxbET W6ToHv8DIUJ/ z+zHo9Fiko5XybZnDlaBDtibQ+Yp?StxytlHnXF1YLfKDlG4T6JYrdH Y1I4Om
1eg9e4NncRleaq0ZPF3UGVZla6bXrGTQf3gJq2e7YIsk/gF+1VAAAFQD8DD5cv
wHMTzDPFX0D2e9Rd7NBVQQIAIAEAIW92+BB04KLYk3iwr8bXbRWxkFggA4pfdw9u
GF50/RHd+NJB4eo1D+0dx66xWYGN7PKS57/FPXNWWHPacpj9uLJn2ANQ2dsknf+i/FAA
vioUFkmmMc0uWoSOeSNhVdTx3NdvVgCbcBq9cetzrTOKWOocJmuJ80qadxTTHuUAAACB
AN7CY+KKv1gHPrzFwdQqm7HK9bbLAo2KwaoXnadFgeptNBQeSXG1vO+JsvphVMBJo9H5
n24VYtStsMu74qVxYjziVucWKjjKEDb11juqnF0GDIB3VmxHIlzxNz63W4K2Z7dLM5
sY29uemv4xZ2PuMch5SVGP+C0qzCM4loWgV
---- END SSH2 PUBLIC KEY ----
```
show ip dhcp-client options

Displays the list of options the DHCP client has received from the DHCP server.

Syntax

show ip dhcp-client options

Modes

User EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The show ip dhcp-client options command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHCP client received option(s)</td>
<td>Specifies the options the client has received, such as the dynamic IP address, subnet mask, lease time, server IP address, default-router address, TFTP server address, boot filename, DNS-server address and host name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays the DHCP client options.

device(config)# show ip dhcp-client options
DHCP Client Received Option(s):
Client Received Options on port: 1/1/8*2/1/20
  Dynamic IP address: 45.5.5.2
  Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
  Lease Time: 300
  Server IP Address: 45.5.5.1
  default-router address: 52.1.1.1
  TFTP server address: 52.1.1.2
  TFTP Server Name: None
  Boot filename: ICXR08040.bin
  dns-server address: None
  DNS Server Name: None

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip dhcp relay information

Displays the configured DHCP relay information options.

Syntax

```
show ip dhcp relay information
```

Modes

- Global configuration mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The outputs of the show commands vary depending on the relay information options you configure. See the examples below for the various outputs.

Examples

The following example displays the default output if option 82 is not enabled.

```
device(config)# show ip dhcp relay information
Relay Agent Information: format: Circuit-ID: vlan-mod-port
                        Remote-ID : mac
                        Policy    : replace
```

The following output displays if only the subscriber ID is configured. The circuit ID and remote ID display the defaults.

```
device(config)# show ip dhcp relay information
Relay Agent Information: policy: replace
port : 1/2/3:1
      circuit-id : 000a01020301
      remote-id  : 001094000002
      subscriber-id : Brcd01
```

The following output displays if all the sub-options are configured. This output is displayed only to the relay connected to the client. The output displays all 63 configured characters for the CID and RID, and 50 characters for the SID.

```
device(config-if-e10000-1/2/3)# show ip dhcp relay information
Relay Agent Information: policy: replace
port : 1/2/3
      circuit-id : Brcd01
      remote-id  : remote01
      subscriber-id : Brcd02
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip dhcp relay information brief

Displays the configured DHCP relay information options in brief.

Syntax

```
show ip dhcp relay information brief
```

Modes

Global configuration mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `show ip dhcp relay information brief` command output shows a maximum of 20 characters. The `show ip dhcp relay information` command displays all the characters.

Examples

The following output displays when Option 82 is not enabled.

```
device(config)# show ip dhcp relay information brief
Relay Agent Information: policy: replace
```

The following output displays if only the subscriber-id is configured.

```
device(config)# show ip dhcp relay info brief
Relay Agent Information: policy: replace
Port Circuit-ID Remote-ID Subscriber-ID
1/2/3 000a01020301 001094000002 Brcd01
```

The following output displays if the circuit ID or remote ID is configured.

```
device(config-if-e10000-1/2/3)# show ip dhcp relay info brief
Relay Agent Information: policy: replace
Port Circuit-ID Remote-ID Subscriber-ID
1/2/3 Brcd01 001094000002 Brcd01
```

The following example displays if all the sub-options are configured.

```
device(config-if-e10000-1/2/3)# show ip dhcp relay info brief
Relay Agent Information: policy: replace
Port Circuit-ID Remote-ID Subscriber-ID
1/2/3 Brcd01 remote01 Brcd02
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show ip dhcp-server address-pool**

Displays information about a specific DHCP address pool or all DHCP address pools.

**Syntax**

`show ip dhcp-server address-pool [pools] [name]`

**Parameters**

- **pools**
  
  Displays information about all the DHCP address pools.

- **name**
  
  Displays information about a specific address pool.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Command Output**

The `show ip dhcp-server address-pool` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pool name</td>
<td>The name of the address pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time elapsed since last save</td>
<td>The amount of time that has elapsed since the last save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of active leases</td>
<td>The number of leases that are currently active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address Pool State</td>
<td>The state of the address pool (active or inactive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Address Exclusions</td>
<td>IP addresses that are not included in the address pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootfile</td>
<td>The name of the bootfile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhcp-default-router</td>
<td>The address of the DHCP default router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhcp-server-router</td>
<td>The address of the DHCP server router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns-server</td>
<td>The address of the DNS server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-name</td>
<td>The name of the domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lease</td>
<td>The identifier for the lease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-telephony-voice-server</td>
<td>The IP address of the voice server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-telephony-data-server</td>
<td>The IP address of the data server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wpad</td>
<td>The network location of the PAC file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xwindow manager</td>
<td>The IP addresses of systems that are running the X Window System Display Manager and are available to the client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>netbios-name-server</td>
<td>The address of the netBIOS name server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network</td>
<td>The address of the network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tftp-server</td>
<td>The IP address of the TFTP server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next-bootstrap-server</td>
<td>The IP address of the next-bootstrap server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vendor-class</td>
<td>The ASCII value of the DHCP client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>option</td>
<td>The value of the vendor specific information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example displays the IP DHCP server address pools.

```
device# show ip dhcp-server address-pools
Showing all address pool(s):
  Pool Name: one
  Time elapsed since last save: 0d:0h:6m:52s
  Total number of active leases: 2
  Address Pool State: active
  IP Address Exclusions: 192.168.1.45
  IP Address Exclusions: 192.168.1.99 192.168.1.103
  Pool Configured Options:
    bootfile: FI08030b_Manifest.txt
    dhcp-default-router: 192.168.1.1
    dns-server: 192.168.1.100
    domain-name: example.com
    lease: 0 0 30
    ip-telephony-voice-server: MCIPADD=192.168.42.1,MCPORT=1719,TFTPSRVR=192.168.42.1
    ip-telephony-data-server: MCIPADD=192.168.42.1,MCPORT=1719,TFTPSRVR=192.168.42.1
    xwindow manager: 10.38.12.1 10.38.12.3 10.38.12.5
    netbios-name-server: 192.168.1.101
    network: 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
    hostname: ruckus_router
    tftp-server:172.26.51.66
    next-bootstrap-server: 192.168.1.102
    vendor-class ascii: "Ruckus CPE"
    option: 43 hex 0108c0a80a01c0a81401
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30b</td>
<td>This command was modified to include X Window System Display Manager updates in the output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30mb</td>
<td>This command was modified to include the vendor class option in the output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>This command was modified to include updates in the output for WPAD, IP-telephony-voice, and data server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip dhcp-server binding

Displays the IP DHCP server lease entry.

**Syntax**

```
show ip dhcp-server binding
```

**Modes**

Global configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

The `show ip dhcp-server binding` command displays a specific DHCP active lease, or all active leases.

**Command Output**

The `show ip dhcp-server binding` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The IP addresses currently in the binding database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client ID/Hardware address</td>
<td>The hardware address of the client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease expiration</td>
<td>The time when this lease will expire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The type of lease.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example displays the IP DHCP server bindings.

```
device# show ip dhcp-server binding
Bindings from all pools:
IP Address Client-ID/ Lease expiration Type
Hardware address
192.168.1.2 0000.005d.a440 0d:0h:29m:31s Automatic
192.168.1.3 0000.00e1.26c0 0d:0h:29m:38s Automatic
```
show ip dhcp-server flash

Displays the lease-binding database stored in the flash memory.

Syntax

show ip dhcp-server flash

Modes

Global configuration mode
User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ip dhcp-server flash command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the flash memory lease-binding database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client-ID/Hardware address</td>
<td>The address of the client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease expiration</td>
<td>The time when the lease will expire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The type of lease.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays details of the lease-binding database stored in the flash memory.

device# show ip dhcp-server flash
Address Pool Binding:
IP Address Client-ID/ Lease expiration Type
Hardware address
192.168.1.2 0000.005d.a440 0d:0h:18m:59s Automatic
192.168.1.3 0000.00e1.26c0 0d:0h:19m:8s Automatic
show ip dhcp-server summary

Displays the IP DHCP server summary.

Syntax

show ip dhcp-server summary

Modes

Global configuration mode.

User EXEC mode.

Usage Guidelines

The show ip dhcp-server summary command displays information about active leases, deployed address pools, undeployed address pools, and server uptime.

Command Output

The show ip dhcp-server summary command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of active leases</td>
<td>Indicates the number of leases that are currently active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of deployed address-pools</td>
<td>The number of address pools currently in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of undeployed address-pools</td>
<td>The number of address pools being held in reserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server uptime</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has been active.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays the IP DHCP server summary.

device# show ip dhcp-server summary
DHCP Server Summary:
Total number of active leases: 2
Total number of deployed address-pools: 1
Total number of undeployed address-pools: 0
Server uptime: 0d:0h:8m:27s
show ip dhcp snooping flash

Displays the DHCP snooping learned entries from the flash file.

Syntax

show ip dhcp snooping flash

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Command Output

The `show ip dhcp snooping flash` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHCP snooping info</td>
<td>Displays information about the saved DHCP entries in the flash file. This includes details about the total number of learned entries along with the IP address, MAC address, port number, VLAN, lease, and VRF name of each entry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays the IP DHCP snooping flash information.

device# show ip dhcp snooping flash
Dhcp snooping Info
Total learnt entries 10
SAVED DHCP ENTRIES IN FLASH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Mac Address</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Virtual Port</th>
<th>vlan</th>
<th>lease</th>
<th>VRF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 10.1.1.20</td>
<td>0000.0000.0001</td>
<td>1/1*2/1/25</td>
<td>v100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 10.1.1.21</td>
<td>0000.0000.0002</td>
<td>1/1*2/1/25</td>
<td>v100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 10.1.1.22</td>
<td>0000.0000.0003</td>
<td>1/1*2/1/25</td>
<td>v100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 10.1.1.23</td>
<td>0000.0000.0004</td>
<td>1/1*2/1/25</td>
<td>v100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 10.1.1.24</td>
<td>0000.0000.0005</td>
<td>1/1*2/1/25</td>
<td>v100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 10.1.1.25</td>
<td>0000.0000.0006</td>
<td>1/1*2/1/25</td>
<td>v100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 10.1.1.26</td>
<td>0000.0000.0007</td>
<td>1/1*2/1/25</td>
<td>v100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 10.1.1.27</td>
<td>0000.0000.0008</td>
<td>1/1*2/1/25</td>
<td>v100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 10.1.1.28</td>
<td>0000.0000.0009</td>
<td>1/1*2/1/25</td>
<td>v100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 10.1.1.29</td>
<td>0000.0000.000a</td>
<td>1/1*2/1/25</td>
<td>v100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30b</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip dhcp snooping info

Displays the DHCP snooping binding database.

Syntax

show ip dhcp snooping info

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Beginning with FastIron release 08.0.30b, this command reads data from the DHCP binding database, and not from the flash file, as in releases prior to 08.0.30b.

Examples

The following example displays the DHCP snooping information.

device# show ip dhcp snooping info
Dhcp snooping Info
Total learnt entries 64
Learnt DHCP Snoop Entries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Mac Address</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Virtual Port</th>
<th>vlan</th>
<th>lease</th>
<th>VRF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.5</td>
<td>0000.7e49.6183</td>
<td>lg256</td>
<td>v3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30b</td>
<td>This command was modified to include the output on a switch image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The command output was modified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip dhcp snooping vlan

Displays the DHCP snooping status for a VLAN and the trusted or untrusted ports.

**Syntax**

```
show ip dhcp snooping vlan vlan-id
```

**Parameters**

- `vlan-id`
  Specifies the VLAN ID.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show ip dhcp snooping vlan` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP DHCP snooping VLAN #</td>
<td>Displays whether the IP DHCP snooping is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example displays the IP DHCP snooping status on VLAN 2.

```
device# show ip dhcp snooping vlan 2
IP DHCP snooping VLAN 2: Enabled
```
**show ip igmp group**

Displays the status of IGMP multicast groups on a device.

**Syntax**

```
show ip igmp [vrf vrf-name ] group [ group-address [ detail | tracking ] ]
```

**Parameters**

- `vrf vrf-name`
  Specifies information for a VRF instance.
- `group-address`
  Specifies the address of the specific multicast group. If you do not specify a group address, information for all multicast groups is displayed.
- `detail`
  Displays information for the source list of the multicast group.
- `tracking`
  Displays information about interfaces that have tracking enabled.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show ip igmp group` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
<td>The address of the multicast group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The physical port on which the multicast group was received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inf</td>
<td>The virtual interface on which the multicast group was received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timer</td>
<td>Shows the number of seconds the interface can remain in exclude mode. An exclude mode changes to include mode if it does not receive an “IS_EX” or “TO_EX” message during a certain period of time. The default is 140 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Indicates current mode of the interface: include or exclude. If the interface is in include mode, it admits traffic only from the source list. If an interface is in exclude mode, it denies traffic from the source list and accepts the rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srcs</td>
<td>Identifies the source list that will be included or excluded on the interface. If IGMP V2 group is in exclude mode with a #_src of 0, the group excludes traffic from 0 (zero) source list, which means that all traffic sources are included.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The example displays information for all IGMP multicast groups.

device# show ip igmp group
Total 2 entries
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Idx Group Address    Port      Intf   Mode      Timer  Srcs
---+----------------+------+------+-------+-----+-----+----
1 232.0.0.1        e1/1/1   v30     include     0    7
2 226.0.0.1        e1/1/2   v30     exclude    240   2
e1/1/3   e1/1/3  include     0    3
Total number of groups 2

The following example displays information for the IGMP multicast group, 239.0.0.1.

device# show ip igmp group 239.0.0.1 detail
Total 2 entries
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Idx Group Address    Port    Intf   Mode    Timer  Srcs
---+----------------+------+------+-------+-----+------
1 226.0.0.1        e1/1/2   v30    exclude   218   2
S: 40.40.40.12
S: 40.40.40.11
S: 40.40.40.10
S: 40.40.40.2          (Age: 218)
S: 40.40.40.3          (Age: 218)
226.0.0.1        e1/1/3  e1/1/3   include     0   3
S: 30.30.30.3          (Age: 165)
S: 30.30.30.2          (Age: 165)
S: 30.30.30.1          (Age: 165)

The following example displays the list of clients that belong to a particular IGMP multicast group.

device# show ip igmp group 224.1.10.1 tracking
Total 2 entries
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Idx Group Address    Port    Intf    Mode    Timer  Srcs
---+----------------+------+------+-------+-----+-----+----
1 226.0.0.1        e1/1/1   v30    exclude   253   3
S: 40.40.40.12
S: 40.40.40.11
S: 40.40.40.10
S: 40.40.40.2          (Age: 253)
S: 40.40.40.3          (Age: 253)
226.0.0.1        e1/1/3  e1/1/3   include     0   3
S: 30.30.30.3          (Age: 196)
S: 30.30.30.2          (Age: 196)
S: 30.30.30.1          (Age: 196)

S: 10.2.0.1          (Age: 196)
show ip igmp interface

Displays the status of a multicast enabled port.

Syntax

```
show ip igmp [ vrf vrf-name ] interface [ ve ve-num [ group A.B.C.D ] | ethernet unit/slot/port | tunnel tunnel-id ]
```

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  
  Specifies information for a VRF instance.

- **ve ve-num**
  
  Specifies displaying information for a specific virtual routing interface.

- **group A.B.C.D**
  
  Specifies displaying information for a specific group address.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  
  Specifies displaying information for an Ethernet interface.

- **tunnel tunnel-id**
  
  Specifies displaying information about a GRE tunnel interface that is being configured. The GRE tunnel interface is enabled under the router PIM configuration.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip igmp interface` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intf</td>
<td>The virtual interface on which IGMP is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The physical port on which IGMP is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groups</td>
<td>The number of groups that this interface or port has membership.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>The IGMP version that is operating on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oper</td>
<td>The IGMP version that is configured for this interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Querier</td>
<td>Where the Querier resides: The IP address of the router where the querier is located or Self - if the querier is on the same router as the intf or port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max response</td>
<td>Other Querier present timer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oQrr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output Field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GenQ</td>
<td>General Query timer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V1Rtr</td>
<td>Whether IGMPv1 is present on the intf or port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2Rtr</td>
<td>Whether IGMPv2 is present on the intf or port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Tracking | Fast tracking status:  
  Enabled  
  or  
  Disabled |

### Examples

The following example displays information for a multicast enabled port.

```bash
device# show ip igmp interface
---------+------+---------+---------------+---------+-----+-----+---------
Intf/Port|Groups| Version |Querier        |  Timer  |V1Rtr|V2Rtr|Tracking |
---------+------+----+----+---------------+----+----+-----+-----+---------
e1/1/3   1    3    3      Self            0   94   No   No   Disabled  
e1/1/4   0    2    -      Self            0   94   No   No   Disabled  
v30   1    3    3                                           Disabled  
e1/1/2   3    -    -      Self            0   20   No   No   Disabled  
v40   0    3    3                                           Disabled  
e1/1/2   3    -    -      Self            0   20   No   No   Disabled  
v50   0    2    -                                           Disabled  
e1/1/12  2    -    -      Self            0   29   No   No   Disabled  
e1/1/8   2    -    -      50.1.1.10       46   0   No   Yes  
e1/1/1   2    -    -      Self            0   115  No   Yes  
```

The following example displays information for the interface VE 4041 group.

```bash
device# show ip igmp interface ve 4041 group
Total 100 groups
--------------------------------------------------------------------
Idx    Group Address    Port      Intf      GrpCmpV  Mode    Timer  Srcs
----+----------------+---------+---------+-------+-------+-----+-----
1    239.0.1.1        e1/2/8    v4041     Ver2    exclude  247    0
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was modified to include the IGMP group keyword.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip igmp proxy

Displays information about the proxy groups and interfaces on the default VRF or, when the vrf keyword is specified, other VRFs.

**Syntax**

```
show ip igmp [vrf vrf-name] proxy [group group-addr]
show ip igmp [vrf vrf-name] proxy [interface {ethernet stack/slot/port | tunnel tunnel-id | ve ve-num} [detail | group-resp ip-addr | stats]]
show ip igmp [vrf vrf-name] proxy [resource]
show ip igmp [vrf vrf-name] proxy [stats]
show ip igmp [vrf vrf-name] proxy [summary]
```

**Parameters**

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Displays information for a VRF instance.
- **proxy**
  Displays information about the proxy groups and interfaces.
- **group group-addr**
  Displays information for the specified IGMP group.
- **interface**
  Displays information for the specified interface.
- **ethernet stack/slot/port**
  Displays information for the specified Ethernet interface.
- **tunnel tunnel-id**
  Displays information for the specified tunnel interface.
- **ve ve-num**
  Displays information for the specified VE interface.
- **detail**
  Displays detailed information.
- **group-resp ip-addr**
  Displays information for the group response tree.
- **stats**
  Displays information on the interface status.
- **resource**
  Displays memory status of various pools.
- **summary**
  Displays summary information.
**stats**
Displays information about queries and reports on a specific interface.

**Modes**
Privileged EXEC mode

**Command Output**
The *show ip igmp proxy* command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Group address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Multicast group mode. Can be “exclude” or “include.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source count</td>
<td>Number sources in the given mode. A group in IGMP v2 has exclude mode with zero sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ref count</td>
<td>Number of proxy interfaces where the responses (query, state, change, etc) are scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flags</td>
<td>Can be “0” or “1”. “1” indicates that the group state has changed and it needs to be reevaluated before a response is generated. “0” indicates that no change in state response is scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Interface name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oper version</td>
<td>Current querier version or configured version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cfg Robust</td>
<td>Configured robustness value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsoli Interval</td>
<td>Unsolicited report interval in seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter Acl Id</td>
<td>Number of the access list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter Name</td>
<td>Name of the access list.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The *show ip igmp proxy summary* command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inst-Name</td>
<td>Number of the proxy instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Grps</td>
<td>Number of proxy groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The *show ip igmp proxy stats* command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intf</td>
<td>Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genQv1 RX</td>
<td>IGMP v1 general query received on proxy interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genQv2 RX</td>
<td>IGMP v2 general query received on proxy interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genQv3 RX</td>
<td>IGMP v3 general query received on proxy interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GrpQ RX</td>
<td>Group query received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SrcQ RX</td>
<td>Source query received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rprtv1 TX</td>
<td>IGMP v1 report generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rprtv2 TX</td>
<td>IGMP 2 report generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rprtv3 TX</td>
<td>IGMP v3 report generated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


## Show Commands

**show ip igmp proxy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>leave TX</td>
<td>IGMP v2 leave generated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example shows information about the proxy groups and interfaces on the default VRF.

```text
device# show ip igmp proxy
Proxy instance name: default-vrf
Total proxy groups: 4
Address        Mode      Source    ref     flags
count   count
-----------------------------------------------
225.1.1.1      exclude   0         0        0
225.1.1.2      exclude   0         0        0
225.1.1.3      exclude   0         0        0
225.1.1.4      exclude   0         0        0
Proxy interfaces
-------------------
Name      Oper     Cfg      Unsoli    Filter     Filter
Version  Robust    Interval  Acl Id    Name
-----------------------------------------------
e1/1/3      2         2         1         0
```

The following example shows summary information about the proxy groups and interfaces on the default VRF.

```text
device# show ip igmp proxy summary
Proxy instances:
-----------------------------------
Inst-Name      Total Grps
-----------------------------------
default-vrf    4
```

This example shows information about queries and reports on interface v300.

```text
device# show ip igmp proxy stats
Intf      genQv1  genQv2  genQv3  GrpQ  SrcQ  Rprtvl  Rprtvl  Rprtvl  leave
RX      RX      RX      RX      RX      TX      TX      TX      TX
v3000     0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0
```
**show ip igmp settings**

Displays global IGMP settings or IGMP settings for a specified VRF.

**Syntax**

```
show ip igmp [vrf vrf-name] settings
```

**Parameters**

- **vrf vrf-name**
  
  Specifies information for a VRF instance.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The **show ip igmp settings** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Query Interval</td>
<td>How often the router will query an interface for group membership.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configured Query Interval</td>
<td>The query interval that has been configured for the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Response Time</td>
<td>The length of time in seconds that the router will wait for an IGMP (V1 or V2) response from an interface before concluding that the group member on that interface is down and removing it from the group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Membership Time</td>
<td>The length of time in seconds that a group will remain active on an interface in the absence of a group report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configured Version</td>
<td>The IGMP version configured on the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Version</td>
<td>The IGMP version operating on the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robustness Variable</td>
<td>The Robustness Variable allows tuning for the expected packet loss on a network. If a network is expected to be lossy, the Robustness Variable may be increased. IGMP is robust to (Robustness Variable - 1) packet losses. The Robustness Variable must not be zero, and should not be one. Default: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router Alert Check</td>
<td>IGMP (v2/v3) messages have a router-alert option in the IP header. By default this is validated by the router and it drops the packets without the router-alert option. If this check is disabled, IGMP messages without the router-alert option are accepted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Member Query Interval</td>
<td>The Last Member Query Interval is the Max Response Time used to calculate the Max Resp Code inserted into Group-Specific Queries sent in response to Leave Group messages. It is also the Max Response Time used in calculating the Max Resp Code for Group-and-Source-Specific Query messages. Default: 10 (1 second)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output Field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Last Member Query Count</strong></td>
<td>The Last Member Query Count is the number of Group-Specific Queries sent before the router assumes there are no local members. The Last Member Query Count is also the number of Group-and-Source-Specific Queries sent before the router assumes there are no listeners for a particular source. Default: the Robustness Variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Older Host Present Timer</strong></td>
<td>The Older Host Present Interval is the time-out for transitioning a group back to IGMPv3 mode when an older version report is sent for that group. When an older version report is received, routers set their Older Host Present Timer to Older Host Present Interval. This value must be ((\text{the Robustness Variable} \times \text{the Query Interval}) + \text{one Query Response Interval}).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum Group Address</strong></td>
<td>This value indicates the maximum number of group address that can be accepted by the router.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example shows global IGMP settings.

device# show ip igmp settings
IGMP Global Configuration
Query Interval : 125s   Configured Interval : 125
Max Response Time : 10s
Group Membership Time : 260s
Operating Version : 2   Configured Version : 0
Robustness Variable : 2
Router Alert Check : Enabled
Last Member Query Interval: 1   Last Member Query Count: 2
Older Host Present Timer : 260
Maximum Group Address : 4096
show ip igmp ssm-map

Displays the association between a configured access control list (ACL) and source address mapped to it.

Syntax

```
show ip igmp [vrf vrf-name ] ssm-map [ group-address ]
```

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  - Specifies information for a VRF instance.
- **group-address**
  - Specifies displaying the ACL ID that has the specified multicast group address in its permit list and listing the source addresses mapped to the specified multicast group address.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example shows the association between a configured ACL and source address mapped to it.

```
device# show ip igmp ssm-map
+---------+-----------------+
| Acl id  | Source Address  |
+---------+-----------------+
   20     1.1.1.1
   100    1.1.1.1
   20     2.2.2.2
   20     2.2.2.3
   20     2.2.2.4
   20     2.2.2.5
   20     2.2.2.6
```

The following example shows the ACL IDs that have the specified multicast group address in their permit lists and lists the source addresses mapped to them.

```
device# show ip igmp ssm-map
+---------+-----------------+
| Acl id  | Source Address  |
+---------+-----------------+
   20     1.1.1.1
   100    1.1.1.1
   20     2.2.2.2
   20     2.2.2.3
   20     2.2.2.4
   20     2.2.2.5
   20     2.2.2.6
```
The following example shows the ACL IDs that have the specified multicast group address in their permit lists and lists the source addresses mapped to it.

device# show ip igmp ssm-map 232.1.1.1
+---------+-----------------+
| Acl id  | Source Address  |
+---------+-----------------+
   20    | 1.1.1.1          |
   100   | 1.1.1.1          |
    20   | 2.2.2.2          |
    20   | 2.2.2.3          |
    20   | 2.2.2.4          |
    20   | 2.2.2.5          |
    20   | 2.2.2.6          |
show ip igmp static

Displays information about static IGMP groups.

Syntax

```
show ip igmp [vrf vrf-name] static
```

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Specifies information for a VRF instance.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip igmp static` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group Address</td>
<td>The address of the multicast group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface Port List</td>
<td>The physical ports on which the multicast groups are received.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows information about static IGMP groups for the VRF named `my_vrf`.

```
device#show ip igmp vrf my_vrf static
Group Address    Interface Port List
----------------+---------+---------
229.1.0.12       1/1/1    ethe 1/1/1
229.1.0.13       1/1/1    ethe 1/1/1
229.1.0.14       1/1/1    ethe 1/1/1
229.1.0.92       1/1/1    ethe 1/1/1
```
**show ip igmp traffic**

Displays the traffic status on each virtual routing interface.

**Syntax**

```
show ip igmp [vrf vrf-name ] traffic
```

**Parameters**

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Specifies information for a VRF instance.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show ip igmp traffic` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QryV2</td>
<td>Number of general IGMP V2 query received or sent by the virtual routing interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QryV3</td>
<td>Number of general IGMP V3 query received or sent by the virtual routing interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-Qry</td>
<td>Number of group specific query received or sent by the virtual routing interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSQry</td>
<td>Number of source specific query received or sent by the virtual routing interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MbrV2</td>
<td>The IGMP V2 membership report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MbrV3</td>
<td>The IGMP V3 membership report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>Number of IGMP V2 “leave” messages on the interface. (See ToEx for IGMP V3.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsIN</td>
<td>Number of source addresses that were included in the traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsEX</td>
<td>Number of source addresses that were excluded in the traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToIN</td>
<td>Number of times the interface mode changed from exclude to include.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToEX</td>
<td>Number of times the interface mode changed from include to exclude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Number of times that additional source addresses were allowed or denied on the interface:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLK</td>
<td>Number of times that sources were removed from an interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows the traffic status on each virtual routing interface.

```
device# show ip igmp traffic
Recv  QryV2 QryV3 G-Qry GSQry MbrV2 MbrV3 Leave IsIN IsEX ToIN ToEX ALLOW BLK
v5    29   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
v18    15   0   0   0   0  30   0   60   0   0   0   0   0
v110   0   0   0   0   0  97   0  142  37   2   2   3   2
Send  QryV1 QryV2 QryV3 G-Qry GSQry
v5    0   2   0   0   0
v18   0   0   30   30   0
v110  0   0   30   44   11
```
show ip interface

Displays useful information about the configuration and status of the IP protocol and its services, on all interfaces.

Syntax

```plaintext
show ip interface [ethernet unit/slot/port | loopback num | tunnel num | ve num]
```

Parameters

- **ethernet unit slot port**
  Displays the specified Ethernet interface by unit, slot, and port number.

- **loopback num**
  Displays the loopback interface number.

- **tunnel num**
  Displays the tunnel interface number.

- **ve num**
  Displays the Virtual Ethernet interface number.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip interface` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>The type and the slot and port number of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP-Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK?</td>
<td>Whether the IP address is configured on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>Whether the IP address is saved in NVRAM. If you have set the IP address for the interface in the CLI, the Method field is &quot;manual&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The link status of the interface. If the user has disabled the interface with the <code>disable</code> command, the entry in the 'Status' field is &quot;administratively DOWN&quot;. Otherwise, the entry in the 'Status' field is either UP or DOWN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Whether the interface can provide two-way communication. If the IP address is configured and the link status of the interface is up, the entry in the 'Protocol' field is UP. Otherwise, the entry in the 'Protocol' field is DOWN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRF</td>
<td>Whether the VRF is configured or set to default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays information about all IP interfaces.

device# show ip interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>IP-Address</th>
<th>OK?</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>VRF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eth 1/1/6</td>
<td>10.53.5.1</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>manual</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eth mgmt1</td>
<td>10.25.224.194</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>manual</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays the `show ip interface` command specifically for tunnel interface 64.

device# show ip interface tunnel 64

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>port enabled</th>
<th>port state: UP</th>
<th>ip address: 10.224.64.0/31</th>
<th>Port belongs to VRF: default-vrf</th>
<th>encapsulation: GRE, mtu: 1476, metric: 1</th>
<th>directed-broadcast-forwarding: disabled</th>
<th>proxy-arp: disabled</th>
<th>ip arp-age: 10 minutes</th>
<th>No Helper Addresses are configured.</th>
<th>No inbound ip access-list is set</th>
<th>No outgoing ip access-list is set</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The following example displays the IP interface VE configurations.

device(config)# show ip interface ve 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface Ve 10</th>
<th>members: ethe 1/1/47 to 1/1/48 ethe 3/1/47</th>
<th>active: ethe 1/1/47 to 1/1/48 ethe 3/1/47</th>
<th>port enabled</th>
<th>port state: UP</th>
<th>ip address: 100.1.1.1 subnet mask: 255.255.255.0</th>
<th>Port belongs to VRF: default-vrf</th>
<th>encapsulation: ETHERNET, mtu: 1500, metric: 1</th>
<th>directed-broadcast-forwarding: disabled</th>
<th>ICMP redirect: enabled</th>
<th>ip arp-age: 10 minutes</th>
<th>delay notification timer: 20 seconds</th>
<th>No Helper Addresses are configured.</th>
<th>No inbound ip access-list is set</th>
<th>No outgoing ip access-list is set</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The following example displays the `show ip interface` command to verify a user-configured MAC address. The “ip-mac:” text is followed by the configured MAC address.

device# show ip interface ethernet 1/1/6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface Ethernet 1/1/6</th>
<th>port enabled</th>
<th>port state: DOWN</th>
<th>ip address: 10.53.5.1 subnet mask: 255.255.255.0</th>
<th>Port belongs to VRF: default-vrf</th>
<th>encapsulation: ETHERNET, mtu: 1500, metric: 1</th>
<th>directed-broadcast-forwarding: disabled</th>
<th>ICMP redirect: disabled</th>
<th>proxy-arp: disabled</th>
<th>ip arp-age: 10 minutes</th>
<th>No Helper Addresses are configured.</th>
<th>No inbound ip access-list is set</th>
<th>No outgoing ip access-list is set</th>
<th>ip-mac: aaaa.bbbb.cccc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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Part Number: 53-1005197-10
1749
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>The command output was modified to display a user-configured MAC address for an IP interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip mroute

Displays information on multicast routes. You can specify whether you want to display information from static or connected mroutes or from a particular mroute.

Syntax

show ip mroute [vrf vrf-name] {static | connected | nexthop | ip-subnet [mask]}

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
 replenished a VRF route.
static
 specified a static multicast route.
connected
 specified a directly attached (connected) multicast route.
nexthop
 specified an IPv4 next hop table.

ip-subnet [mask]
 specified an IP address.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Global configuration mode

Examples

The following example displays information for IP multicast routes:

Device(config)# show ip mroute

Total number of IP routes: 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Codes</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Gateway</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B:BGP</td>
<td>20.20.20.0/24</td>
<td>220.220.220.1</td>
<td>ve 220</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8m54s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D:Connected</td>
<td>50.50.50.0/24</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>ve 50</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8h26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>77.1.1.1/32</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>loopback 1</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8h26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>129.129.129.0/24</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>ve 129</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8h26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>220.220.220.0/24</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>ve 220</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2h49m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays information for static multicast routes:

Device(config)# show ip mroute static

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Codes</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Gateway</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B:BGP</td>
<td>20.20.20.0/24</td>
<td>220.220.220.1</td>
<td>ve 220</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8m54s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following example displays information for directly attached multicast routes:

Device(config)# show ip mroute connected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Codes - B:BGP  D:Connected  S:Static;</th>
<th>Cost - Dist/Metric</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Gateway</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50.50.50.0/24</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>ve 50</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8h26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77.1.1.1/32</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>loopback 1</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8h26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>129.129.129.0/24</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>ve 129</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8h26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>220.220.220.0/24</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>ve 220</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2h49m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays information for IP multicast route 50.50.50.100:

Device(config)# show ip mroute 50.50.50.100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Codes - B:BGP  D:Connected  S:Static;</th>
<th>Cost - Dist/Metric</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Gateway</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50.50.50.0/24</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>ve 50</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8h26m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip msdp mesh-group

Displays the details of a specific mesh-group.

Syntax

```
show ip msdp [ vrf vrf-name ] mesh-group group-name
```

Parameters

- `vrf`: Displays the mesh-group details for the VRF instance specified by the `vrf-name` variable.
- `vrf-name`: Specifies the VRF instance.
- `mesh-group`: Specifies the MSDP group.
- `group-name`: Specifies the mesh group.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- MSDP router configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If used without specifying a VRF, this command shows data from the default VRF.

Command Output

The `show ip msdp [ vrf vrf-name ] mesh-group group-name` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peer Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the MSDP peer that is placed in the mesh group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The state of the MSDP device connection with the mesh group. The state can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CONNECT - The session is in the active open state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ESTABLISH - The MSDP session is fully up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IDLE - The session is idle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LISTEN - The session is in the passive open state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KA (Keep Alive) In</td>
<td>The number of MSDP keepalive messages received by the mesh group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KA (Keep Alive) Out</td>
<td>The number of MSDP keepalive messages sent by the mesh group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA (Source-Active) In</td>
<td>The number of SA messages received by the mesh group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SA (Source-Active) Out</td>
<td>The number of SA messages sent by the mesh group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT (Notification) In</td>
<td>The number of notification messages received by the mesh group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT (Notification) out</td>
<td>The number of notification messages sent by the mesh group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>The number of seconds the messages has been in the cache.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example shows the mesh-group configuration details.

```
device#show ip msdp mesh-group
Mesh-Group-Name    Peer-IP-Address
group1             40.0.0.40
group2             21.0.0.23
```

The following example shows the details of mesh-group group1.

```
device#show ip msdp mesh-group group1
MSDP MESH-GROUP:group1
KA: Keepalive SA:Source-Active NOT: Notification
Peer Address    State          KA              SA            NOT         Age
                In     Out     In     Out     In     Out
40.0.0.40        ESTABLISH    1407    1406      0      0      0      0      6
```

The following example shows the mesh-group configuration details for the VRF 10 instance.

```
device#show ip msdp vrf 10 mesh-group
Mesh-Group-Name    Peer-IP-Address
group1             22.0.0.22
group2             21.0.0.23
```

The following example shows the mesh-group group2 details for the VRF 10 instance.

```
device#show ip msdp vrf 10 mesh-group group2
MSDP MESH-GROUP:group2
KA: Keepalive SA:Source-Active NOT: Notification
Peer Address    State          KA              SA            NOT        Age
                In     Out     In     Out    In     Out
21.0.0.23        IDLE       0      0      0      0      0      0      0
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip msdp peer

Displays Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) peer information.

Syntax

show ip msdp peer [vrf vrf-name] peer peer-address

Parameters

- vrf vrf-name
  Displays information for a specific VRF instance.
- peer-address
  Displays information for the specified peer address.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example shows MSDP information about the specified peer.

device# show ip msdp peer 10.40.40.3
MSDP Peer Status Summary
KA: Keepalive SA:Source-Active NOT: Notification
Peer Address Peer As  State         KA     SA      NOT    Age
  In  Out  In  Out  In  Out  In  Out
10.40.40.3   1001    ESTABLISH    62 62   0  0    0   0   7
**show ip msdp rpf-peer**

Displays Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) peer information for a reverse-path forwarding (RPF) peer.

**Syntax**

```
show ip msdp [ vrf vrf-name ] rpf-peer peer-address
```

**Parameters**

- `vrf vrf-name`
  
  Specifies information for a VRF instance.

- `peer-address`
  
  Specifies the source address for reverse-path forwarding (RPF) check.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Examples**

The following example shows MSDP peer information for the VRF named my_vrf.

```
device#show ip msdp vrf my_vrf rpf-peer 10.40.40.2
MSDP Peer Status Summary
KA: Keepalive SA:Source-Active NOT: Notification
Peer Address    Peer As    State           KA           SA            NOT        Age
In     Out    In     Out    In    Out
10.40.40.2      1001       ESTABLISH    5569   5568   0      0      0      0      57
```
**show ip msdp sa-cache**

Displays the source actives (SA) in the Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) cache.

**Syntax**
```
show ip msdp [ vrf vrf-name ] sa-cache [ counts ] [source-address group-address | peer peer-address { in | out } | peer-as as-number | orig-rp rp-address | rejected [ rpf | rp-filter | sg-filter ] | self-originated ]
```

**Parameters**
- **vrf vrf-name**
  Displays information for a specific VRF instance.
- **counts**
  Displays only the count of entries.
- **source-address**
  Specifies the source address of the SA entry.
- **group-address**
  Specifies the group address of the SA entry.
- **peer-as as-number**
  Specifies the BGP any-source (AS) number of the forwarding peer.
- **orig-rp rp-address**
  Displays information for the originating reverse-path (RP) address.
- **peer peer-address**
  Displays information for the peer address.
  - **in**
    Displays SA entries received from this peer.
  - **out**
    Displays SA entries advertised to this peer.
- **rejected**
  Displays the rejected SAs.
  - **rpf**
    Displays the RPF failure information.
  - **rp-filter**
    Displays the RP filter failure information.
  - **sg-filter**
    Displays the SG failure information.
- **self-originated**
  Displays the self-originated SAs.
Modes
User EXEC mode

Command Output
The `show ip msdp sa-cache` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>The number of entries the cache currently contains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>The cache entry number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>The RP through which receivers can access the group traffic from the source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SourceAddr</td>
<td>The IP address of the multicast source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GroupAddr</td>
<td>The IP multicast group to which the source is sending information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orig Peer</td>
<td>The peer from which this source-active entry was received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>The number of seconds the entry has been in the cache.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples
This example shows the source actives in the MSDP cache:

```
device> show ip msdp vrf my_vrf sa-cache
Total of 10 SA cache entries
Index | RP address (Source, Group) | Orig Peer | Age
---   | -------------------------- | --------- | ----
1     | 2.2.2.2 (192.6.1.10, 227.1.1.1) | 192.1.1.2 | 0
2     | 2.2.2.2 (192.6.1.10, 227.1.1.2) | 192.1.1.2 | 0
3     | 2.2.2.2 (192.6.1.10, 227.1.1.3) | 192.1.1.2 | 0
4     | 2.2.2.2 (192.6.1.10, 227.1.1.4) | 192.1.1.2 | 0
5     | 2.2.2.2 (192.6.1.10, 227.1.1.5) | 192.1.1.2 | 0
6     | 2.2.2.2 (192.6.1.10, 227.1.1.6) | 192.1.1.2 | 0
7     | 2.2.2.2 (192.6.1.10, 227.1.1.7) | 192.1.1.2 | 0
8     | 2.2.2.2 (192.6.1.10, 227.1.1.8) | 192.1.1.2 | 0
9     | 2.2.2.2 (192.6.1.10, 227.1.1.9) | 192.1.1.2 | 0
10    | 2.2.2.2 (192.6.1.10, 227.1.1.10) | 192.1.1.2 | 0
```

The following example configures to display only the entries matching a specific source.

```
device> show ip msdp sa-cache 1.1.1.1
```

The following example configures to display only the entries matching a specific group.

```
device> show ip msdp sa-cache 239.1.1.1
```

The following example configures to display only the SA cache entries that are received from peers in the BGP AS Number 100.

```
device> show ip msdp sa-cache 100
```

The following example configures to display only the SA cache entries that are originated by the RP 10.1.1.1.

```
device> show ip msdp sa-cache orig-rp 10.1.1.1
```

The following example configures to display only the rejected SAs. You can further narrow down by quoting the reason for rejection.

```
device> show ip msdp sa-cache rejected
```
The following example configures to display the self-originated SA.

device> show ip msdp sa-cache self-originated
Show Commands
show ip msdp summary

**show ip msdp summary**
Displays the IP addresses of the Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) peers, the state of the device MSDP session with each peer, and statistics for keepalive, source active, and notification messages sent to and received from each of the peers.

**Syntax**
```
show ip msdp [vrf vrf-name] summary
```

**Parameters**
- `vrf vrf-name`
  Specifies information for a VRF instance.

**Modes**
Privileged EXEC mode

**Command Output**
The `show ip msdp summary` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peer address</td>
<td>The IP address of the peer interface with the device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The state of the MSDP device connection with the peer. The state can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CONNECTING - The session is in the active open state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ESTABLISHED - The MSDP session is fully up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• INACTIVE - The session is idle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LISTENING - The session is in the passive open state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KA In</td>
<td>The number of MSDP keepalive messages the MSDP device has received from the peer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KA Out</td>
<td>The number of MSDP keepalive messages the MSDP device has sent to the peer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA In</td>
<td>The number of source active messages the MSDP device has received from the peer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA Out</td>
<td>The number of source active messages the MSDP device has sent to the peer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT In</td>
<td>The number of notification messages the MSDP router has received from the peer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT Out</td>
<td>The number of notification messages the MSDP router has sent to the peer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows summary MSDP information for the VRF named my_vrf.

device# show ip msdp my_vrf summary
MSDP Peer Status Summary
KA: Keepalive SA:Source-Active NOT: Notification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peer Address</th>
<th>Peer As</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>KA</th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>NOT</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40.40.40.1</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>ESTABLISH</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.40.40.3</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>ESTABLISH</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.1.1.2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>ESTABLISH</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show ip multicast**

Displays IPv4 IGMP snooping information.

**Syntax**

```
show ip multicast
```

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can use the `show ip multicast` command to display information for VLANs.

**Examples**

The following example shows IGMP snooping information.

```
device# show ip multicast
Summary of all vlans. Please use "sh ip mu vlan <vlan-id>" for details
Version=2, Intervals: Query=125, Group Age=260, Max Resp=10, Other Qr=255,
Leave Wait=2, Robustness=2

Replication resource sharing: Enabled.
VL20: dft V2, vlan cfg active, 0 grp, 0 (*G) cache, rtr ports,
    router ports: e1/1/5(220) 1.1.1.20,
    My Query address: None
VL30: dft V2, vlan cfg active, 0 grp, 0 (*G) cache, no rtr port,
    Vlan Querier address configured: 30.1.1.1
VL40: dft V2, vlan cfg passive, 0 grp, 0 (*G) cache, no rtr port,
    Vlan Querier address not configured. Ve/Loopback address also not available.
VL120 no snoop: no global or local config
VL200 no snoop: no global or local config
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>The output of this command was modified to display the robustness variable, leave-wait timer, and the My Query address field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was modified to display information for unregistered flooding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip multicast error

Displays information about possible IGMP errors.

Syntax

show ip multicast error

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip multicast error` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SW processed pkt</td>
<td>The number of multicast packets processed by IGMP snooping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up-time</td>
<td>The time since the IGMP snooping is enabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows information about possible IGMP errors.

device> show ip multicast error
  snoop SW processed pkt: 173, up-time 160 sec
show ip multicast group

Displays information about IGMP groups.

Syntax

```
show ip multicast [cluster] group [group-address [detail] [tracking]]
```

Parameters

- **cluster**
  Specifies a multi-chassis trunking (MCT) cluster.
- **group-address**
  Specifies information for a particular group.
- **detail**
  Specifies detailed IGMP group information for a specific group.
- **tracking**
  Specifies tracking information on interfaces that have tracking enabled.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip multicast group` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>group</td>
<td>The address of the group (destination address in this case, 224.1.1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-port</td>
<td>The physical port on which the group membership was received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td><code>Yes</code> indicates that the IGMP group was configured as a static group; <code>No</code> means the address was learned from reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QR</td>
<td><code>Yes</code> means the port is a querier port; <code>No</code> means it is not. A port becomes a non-querier port when it receives a query from a source with a lower source IP address than the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>life</td>
<td>The number of seconds the group can remain in EXCLUDE mode. An EXCLUDE mode changes to INCLUDE mode if it does not receive an &quot;IS_EX&quot; or &quot;TO_EX&quot; message during a certain period of time. The default is 260 seconds. There is no life displayed in INCLUDE mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>Indicates current mode of the interface: INCLUDE or EXCLUDE. If the interface is in INCLUDE mode, it admits traffic only from the source list. If an interface is in EXCLUDE mode, it denies traffic from the source list and accepts the rest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output Field | Description
--- | ---
source | Identifies the source list that will be included or excluded on the interface. For example, if an IGMP V2 group is in EXCLUDE mode with a source of 0, the group excludes traffic from the 0 (zero) source list, which actually means that all traffic sources are included.

### Examples

The following example shows that an IGMP V2 group is in EXCLUDE mode with a source of 0. The group excludes only traffic from the 0 (zero) source list, which means that all traffic sources are included.

```
Device# show ip multicast group
p-:physical, ST:static, QR:querier, EX:exclude, IN:include, Y:yes, N:no
VL70 : 3 groups, 4 group-port, tracking_enabled
  group p-port ST QR life mode source
  1 224.1.1.2 1/1/33 no yes 120 EX 0
  2 224.1.1.1 1/1/33 no yes 120 EX 0
  3 226.1.1.1 1/1/35 yes yes 100 EX 0
  4 226.1.1.1 1/1/33 yes yes 100 EX 0
```

The following example displays detailed IGMP group information for multicast group 226.1.1.1:

```
Device# show ip multicast group 226.1.1.1 detail
Display group 226.1.1.1 in all interfaces in details.
p-:physical, ST:static, QR:querier, EX:exclude, IN:include, Y:yes, N:no
VL70 : 1 groups, 2 group-port, tracking_enabled
  group p-port ST QR life mode source
  1 226.1.1.1 1/1/35 yes yes 120 EX 0
group: 226.1.1.1, EX, permit 0 (source, life):
  life=120, deny 0:
  group p-port ST QR life mode source
  2 226.1.1.1 1/1/33 yes yes 120 EX 0
group: 226.1.1.1, EX, permit 0 (source, life):
  life=120, deny 0:
```

The following example displays the list of clients that belong to multicast group 224.1.1.1 when tracking and fast leave are enabled:

```
Device# show ip multicast group 224.1.1.1 tracking
Display group 224.1.1.1 in all interfaces with tracking enabled.
p-:physical, ST:static, QR:querier, EX:exclude, IN:include, Y:yes, N:no
VL70 : 1 groups, 1 group-port, tracking_enabled
  group p-port ST QR life mode source
  *** Note: has 1 static groups to the entire vlan, not displayed here
  1 224.1.1.1 e1/3/33 no yes 100 EX 0
  receive reports from 1 clients: (age)
    (10.2.100.2 60)
```

The following example displays information for a device in an MCT cluster, In the “local” column, YES indicates that report/leave were received on local ports [cluster-edge ports (CEP) or cluster-client-edge ports (CCEP)]; NO indicates that report/leave were received on a port that is an inter-chassis link (ICL) between the MCT cluster switches, via an MCT peer.

```
Device# show ip multicast cluster group
p-:physical, ST:static, QR:querier, EX:exclude, IN:include, Y:yes, N:no
VL70 : 1 groups, 1 group-port
  group p-port ST QR life mode source local
  1 225.1.1.1 e1/3/10 no no 260 EX 0 YES
  2 230.1.1.2 e1/3/12 no yes 40 EX 0 NO
```
# History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was modified to display MCT cluster information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip multicast mcache

Displays information in the multicast forwarding mcache.

Syntax

```
show ip multicast [ cluster ] mcache
```

Parameters

- **cluster**
  - Specifies a multi-chassis trunking (MCT) cluster.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Configuring the `show default values` command does not show complete output; it shows only IGMP mcache values. The IGMP snooping mcache contains multicast forwarding information for VLANs and you must configure the `show ip multicast mcache` command to display those.

Command Output

The `show ip multicast mcache` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(source group)</td>
<td>Source and group addresses of this data stream. (* group) means match group only; (source group) means match both.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cnt</td>
<td>The number of packets processed in software. Packets are switched in hardware, which increases this number slowly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIF</td>
<td>The output interfaces. If <code>entire vlan</code> is displayed, this indicates that static groups apply to the entire VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age</td>
<td>The mcache age. The mcache will be reset to 0 if traffic continues to arrive, otherwise the mcache will be aged out when it reaches the time defined by the <code>ip multicast mcache-age</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uptime</td>
<td>The up time of this mcache in seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vidx</td>
<td>Vidx specifies output port list index. Range is from 4096 through 8191.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ref-cnt</td>
<td>The vidx is shared among mcaches having the same output interfaces. Ref-cnt indicates the number of mcaches using this vidx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICL</td>
<td>Inter-chassis link between MCT cluster switches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCEP</td>
<td>Cluster-client-edge ports (ports on cluster switch connecting it with a cluster client).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Show Commands
show ip multicast mcache

Examples

The following example shows information in the multicast forwarding mcache:

Device#show ip multicast mcache
Example: (S G) cnt=: cnt is number of SW processed packets
OIF: e1/1/22 TR(1/1/32,1/1/33), TR is trunk, e1/1/32 primary, e1/1/33 output
vlan 10, 1 caches. use 1 VIDX
1 (10.10.10.2 239.0.0.3) cnt=0
  OIF: tag e2
  age=2s up-time=2s change=2s vidx=8191 (ref-cnt=1)

The following example shows information in the multicast forwarding mcache when data arrives locally:

Device#show ip multicast cluster mcache
Example: (S G) cnt=: (S G) are the lowest 32 bits, cnt is number of SW processed packets
OIF: e1/1/22 TR(e1/1/32,e1/1/33), TR is trunk, e1/1/32 primary, e1/1/33 output
  [1,10]: [1 - has local oif, 10 - ICL due to CCEP count]
vlan 10, 1 caches. use 1 VIDX
1 (* 225.1.1.3) cnt=52244
  OIF: tag TR(e1/4/23) [1,0]
  age=167s up-time=11548s, change=58639s vidx=8184 (ref-cnt=1)

The following example shows information in the multicast forwarding mcache when data arrives on an MCT peer:

Device#show ip multicast cluster mcache
Example: (S G) cnt=: (S G) are the lowest 32 bits, cnt is number of SW processed packets
OIF: e1/1/22 TR(e1/1/32,e1/1/33), TR is trunk, e1/1/32 primary, e1/1/33 output
  [1,10]: [1 - has local oif, 10 - ICL due to CCEP count]
vlan 10, 1 caches. use 1 VIDX
1 (30.0.0.10 225.1.1.3) cnt=30084
  OIF: tag TR(e1/3/13) [1,0]
  age=152s up-time=13728s, change=9990s vidx=8184 (ref-cnt=1)

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was modified to display MCT cluster information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip multicast optimization

Displays Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping hardware resource-sharing information.

Syntax

```
show ip multicast optimization [ipmc-num]
```

Parameters

- **ipmc-num**
  
  Specifies the IP multicast (IPMC) group index number.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `show ip multicast optimization` command is available only on the ICX 7250, ICX 7450, and ICX 7750 devices.

Use this command to display the availability of IPMC group indexes in the hardware and how they are used and shared.

The IPMC group index range varies depending on the platform; values out of range are not displayed.

Examples

The following example displays resource information showing that IPMC group index 4 is shared by two users and the ports included in the set are 1/1/6 and 1/1/1:

```
Device(config)#vlan 150
Device(config-vlan-150)#show ip multicast optimization
Total IPMCs Allocated: 0; Available: 8192; Failed: 0
Index  IPMC     SetId          Users         Set
  1.  4         0x161fcbda5  2  {<1/1/6>,<1/1/1>,}
  2.  1         0x161d0930  10 {<1/1/6>,<1/1/4>,<1/1/3>,<1/1/2>,

Sharability Coefficient: 76%
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show ip multicast pimsm-snooping**

 Displays information related to PIM sparse mode (SM) snooping on the mcache.

**Syntax**

```
show ip multicast pimsm-snooping [ vlan vlan-id ] [ cache ip-address ] [ resources ]
```

**Parameters**

- **cache ip-address**
  Specifies the PIM SM Snooping cache.
- **vlan vlan-id**
  Specifies snooping for a VLAN.
- **resources**
  Specifies PIM SM snooping resources.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `show ip multicast pimsm-snooping` command to display information related to the PIM SM snooping on the outgoing interface (OIF) in the mcache.

**Examples**

The following example shows PIM SM information for the mcache:

```
Device#show ip multicast pimsm-snooping
Example: Port: 1/7/3 (ref_count=1)
ref_count: no of entries in pimsm snoop cache added this oif)

vlan 503, has 1 caches.
  1  (* 225.1.1.1) has 3 pim join ports out of 4 OIF
    4/23 (ref_count=2), 4/13 (ref_count=1), 4/5 (ref_count=3),
```
show ip multicast resource

Displays information about the software resources used.

Syntax

show ip multicast resource

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip multicast resource` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alloc</td>
<td>The allocated number of units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-use</td>
<td>The number of units currently being used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avail</td>
<td>The number of available units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get-fail</td>
<td>The number of resource failures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limit</td>
<td>The upper limit of this expandable field. The limit of multicast group is configured by the <code>system-max igmp-snoop-group-addr</code> command. The limit of snoop mcache entry is configured by the <code>system-max igmp-snoop-mcache</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get-mem</td>
<td>The number of memory allocation. This number must continue to increase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>The size of a unit (in bytes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>init</td>
<td>The initial allocated amount of memory. More memory may be allocated if resources run out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available vidx</td>
<td>The output interface (OIF) port mask used by mcache. The entire device has a maximum of 4096 vidx. Different mcaches with the same OIF share the same vidx. If vidx is not available, the stream cannot be hardware-switched.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows information about the software resources.

```
Device#show ip multicast resource
    alloc in-use avail get-fail limit get-mem size init
igmp group 256 1 255 0 32000 1 16 256
igmp phy port 1024 1 1023 0 200000 1 22 1024
.... entries deleted ...
igmp group 128 2 126 0 8192 3 56 128
total pool memory 109056 bytes
has total 2 forwarding hash
VIDX sharing hash : size=2 anchor=997 2nd-hash-no fast-trav=no
Available vidx: 4060. IGMP/MLD use 2
```
**show ip multicast vlan**

Displays IGMP snooping information for a specific VLAN.

**Syntax**

```
show ip multicast vlan [cluster] vlan-id
```

**Parameters**

- **cluster**
  Specifies a Multi-Chassis Trunking (MCT) cluster.

- **vlan-id**
  Specifies the VLAN for which you want information. If you do not specify a `vlan-id`, information for all VLANs is displayed.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can use the `show ip multicast vlan` command to display the querier information for a VLAN. This command displays the VLAN interface status and whether there is any other querier present with the lowest IP address. The following list provides the combinations of querier possibilities:

- Active Interface with no other querier present
- Passive Interface with no other querier present
- Active Interface with other querier present
- Passive Interface with other querier present

**Command Output**

The `show ip multicast vlan` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>The global IGMP version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Query</td>
<td>How often a querier sends a general query on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Age</td>
<td>The number of seconds membership groups can be members of this group before aging out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Resp</td>
<td>The maximum number of seconds a client waits before replying to a query.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Qr</td>
<td>How long it took a switch with a lower IP address to become a new querier. This value is 2 x Query + Max Resp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unregistered IPv4 Multicast Packets Flooding</td>
<td>Indicates whether flooding is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cfg</td>
<td>The IGMP version for the specified VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan cfg</td>
<td>The IGMP configuration mode, which is either passive or active.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Show Commands
show ip multicast vlan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pimsm</td>
<td>Indicates that PIM SM is enabled on the VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rtr port</td>
<td>The router ports, which are the ports receiving queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local</td>
<td>Entries learned on local interfaces of the cluster switch, for example, the local client edge port (CCEP) or cluster edge port (CEP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mct peer</td>
<td>Entries learned by way of the MCT peer cluster switch. Control messages synchronize by way of the inter-chassis link (ICL) from the MCT peer cluster switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows IGMP snooping information for VLAN 10:

device# show ip multicast vlan 10
Version=3, Intervals: Query=10, Group Age=260, Max Resp=10, Other Qr=30
VL10: cfg V3, vlan cfg passive, , pimsm (vlan cfg), 3 grp, 1 (*G) cache, no rtr port,
   My Query address: None
e2      has    3 groups, non-QR (passive), default V3
   **** Warning! has V2 client (life=240),
      group: 239.0.0.3, life = 240
      group: 224.1.1.2, life = 240
      group: 224.1.1.1, life = 240
e4      has    0 groups, non-QR (passive), default V3

The following example shows IGMP snooping information when the VLAN interface is active and no other querier is present with the lowest IP address:

device# show ip multicast vlan 10
Version=2, Intervals: Query=125, Group Age=260, Max Resp=10, Other Qr=260
VL10: dft
   V2, vlan cfg active, 0 grp, 0 (*G) cache, no rtr port,
   My Query address: None
   1/1/16 has 0 groups,
   This interface is Querier
default V2
   1/1/24 has 0 groups,
   This interface is Querier
default V2
   2/1/16 has 0 groups,
   This interface is Querier
default V2
   2/1/24 has 0 groups,
   This interface is Querier
default V2
   3/1/1 has 0 groups,
   This interface is Querier
default V2
   3/1/4 has 0 groups,
   This interface is Querier
default V2
The following example shows IGMP snooping information when the VLAN interface is passive and no other querier is present with the lowest IP address:

device# show ip multicast vlan 10
Version=2, Intervals: Query=125, Group Age=260, Max Resp=10, Other Qr=260
VL10: dft V2, vlan cfg passive, 0 grp, 0 (*G) cache, no rtr port,
  My Query address: None
  1/1/16 has 0 groups,
  This interface is non-Querier (passive)
  default V2
  1/1/24 has 0 groups,
  This interface is non-Querier (passive)
  default V2
  2/1/16 has 0 groups,
  This interface is non-Querier (passive)
  default V2
  2/1/24 has 0 groups,
  This interface is non-Querier (passive)
  default V2
  3/1/1 has 0 groups,
  This interface is non-Querier (passive)
  default V2
  3/1/4 has 0 groups,
  This interface is non-Querier (passive)
  default V2
The following example shows IGMP snooping information when the VLAN interface is active and another querier is present with the lowest IP address:

device# show ip multicast vlan 10
Version=2, Intervals: Query=125, Group Age=260, Max Resp=10, Other Qr=260
VL10: dfn V2, vlan cfg active, 7 grp, 6 (*G) cache, rtr ports,
    My Query address: None
    router ports: 2/1/24(260) 10.5.5.5, 3/1/4(260) 10.8.8.8,
    1/1/16 has  4 groups,
This interface is Querier
default V2
    group: 226.6.6.6, life = 240
group: 228.8.8.8, life = 240
group: 230.0.0.0, life = 240
group: 224.4.4.4, life = 240
1/1/24 has  1 groups,
This interface is Querier
default V2
    group: 228.8.8.8, life = 240
2/1/16 has  4 groups,
This interface is Querier
default V2
    group: 226.6.6.6, life = 240
group: 228.8.8.8, life = 240
group: 230.0.0.0, life = 240
group: 224.4.4.4, life = 240
2/1/24 has  2 groups,
This interface is non-Querier
Querier is 10.5.5.5
Age is 0
Max response time is 100
default V2
    **** Warning! has V3 (age=0) nbrs
    group: 234.4.4.4, life = 260
group: 226.6.6.6, life = 260
3/1/1 has  4 groups,
This interface is Querier
default V2
    group: 238.8.8.8, life = 260
group: 228.8.8.8, life = 260
group: 230.0.0.0, life = 260
group: 224.4.4.4, life = 260
3/1/4 has  1 groups,
This interface is non-Querier
Querier is 10.8.8.8
Age is 0
Max response time is 100
default V2
    **** Warning! has V3 (age=0) nbrs
    group: 236.6.6.6, life = 260
The following example shows IGMP snooping information when the VLAN interface is passive and another querier is present with the lowest IP address:

device# show ip multicast vlan 10
Version=2, Intervals: Query=125, Group Age=260, Max Resp=10, Other Qr=260
VL10: dft V2, vlan cfg passive, 7 grp, 6 (*G) cache, rtr ports, router ports: 2/1/24(260) 10.5.5.5, 3/1/4(260) 10.8.8.8,
My Query address: None
1/1/16 has 4 groups,
This interface is non-Querier (passive)
default V2
  group: 226.6.6.6, life = 260
  group: 228.8.8.8, life = 260
  group: 230.0.0.0, life = 260
  group: 224.4.4.4, life = 260
1/1/24 has 1 groups,
This interface is non-Querier (passive)
default V2
  group: 228.8.8.8, life = 260
2/1/16 has 4 groups,
This interface is non-Querier (passive)
default V2
  group: 226.6.6.6, life = 260
  group: 228.8.8.8, life = 260
  group: 230.0.0.0, life = 260
  group: 224.4.4.4, life = 260
2/1/24 has 2 groups,
This interface is non-Querier (passive)
Querier is 10.5.5.5
Age is 0
Max response time is 100
default V2
**** Warning! has V3 (age=0) nbrs
  group: 234.4.4.4, life = 260
  group: 226.6.6.6, life = 260
3/1/1 has 4 groups,
This interface is non-Querier (passive)
default V2
  group: 238.8.8.8, life = 260
  group: 228.8.8.8, life = 260
  group: 230.0.0.0, life = 260
  group: 224.4.4.4, life = 260
3/1/4 has 1 groups,
This interface is non-Querier (passive)
Querier is 10.8.8.8
Age is 0
Max response time is 100
default V2
**** Warning! has V3 (age=0) nbrs
  group: 236.6.6.6, life = 260

The following example shows IGMP snooping information when the device is connected to an MCT cluster:

device# show ip multicast cluster vlan 10
Version=2, Intervals: Query=125, Group Age=260, Max Resp=10, Other Qr=255
VL10: dft V2, vlan cfg passive, 0 grp, 0 (*G) cache, rtr ports,
  My Query address: None
  router ports: e4/14(65) 50.0.0.1 (local:1, mct peer:0)
(local:1, mct peer:0) <- Indicates if entry is local or mct-peer entry
The following example shows IGMP snooping information when flooding of unregistered IPv4 multicast frames is disabled:

device#show ip multicast vlan
Summary of all vlans. Please use "sh ip mu vlan <vlan-id>" for details
Version=2, Intervals: Query=125, Group Age=260, Max Resp=10, Other Qr=255

Unregistered IPv4 Multicast Packets Flooding: Disabled.
VL500: dft V2, vlan cfg active, 0 grp, 0 (*G) cache, no rtr port,
VL600 no snoop: no global or local config

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20</td>
<td>This command was modified to display MCT cluster information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>This command was modified to display flooding information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>The output of this command was updated to include the My Query address field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip ospf

Displays OSPF information.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf
```

Modes

User EXEC mode

Examples

The following example displays sample output from the `show ip ospf` command.

```
device> show ip ospf

OSPF Version                  Version 2
Router Id                     10.11.12.13
ASBR Status                   Yes
ABR Status                    No         (0)
Redistribute Ext Routes from  Default-Info
Initial SPF schedule delay    100        (msecs)
Minimum hold time for SPPs    100        (msecs)
Maximum hold time for SPPs    100        (msecs)
External LSA Counter          1
External LSA Checksum Sum     00006777
Originate New LSA Counter     5033
Rx New LSA Counter            1
External LSA Limit            22
Database Overflow Interval    0
Database Overflow State :     NOT OVERFLOWED
RFC 1583 Compatibility :      Enabled
NSSA Translator:              Enabled
Nonstop Routing:              Disabled
Graceful Restart:             Enabled,   timer 120
Graceful Restart Helper:      Enabled
```
**show ip ospf area**

Displays the OSPF area table in a specified format.

**Syntax**

```
show ip ospf area {A.B.C.D | decimal} database link-state [advertise index | asbr {asbr-id | adv-router router-id} | extensive | link-state-id id | network {net-id | adv-router router-id} | nssa {nssa-id | adv-router router-id} | router {router-id | adv-router router-id} | self-originate | sequence-number num | summary {id | adv-router router-id}]
```

**Parameters**

* A.B.C.D
  Area address in dotted decimal format.

* decimal
  Area address in decimal format. Valid values range from 0 to 2147483647.

* database link-state
  Displays database link-state information.

* advertise index
  Displays the link state by Link State Advertisement (LSA) index.

* asbr
  Displays the link state for all autonomous system boundary router (ASBR) links.

  * asbr-id
    Displays the state of a single ASBR link that you specify.

  * adv-router router-id
    Displays the link state for the advertising router that you specify.

* extensive
  Displays detailed information for all entries in the OSPF database.

* link-state-id id
  Displays the link state by link-state ID.

* network
  Displays the link state by network link.

  * net-id
    Displays the link state of a particular network link that you specify.

* nssa
  Displays the link state by not-so-stubby area (NSSA).

  * nssa-id
    Displays the link state of a particular NSAA area that you specify.

* router
  Displays the link state by router link.
**router-id**
Displays the link state of a particular router link that you specify.

**self-originate**
Displays self-originated link states.

**sequence-number num**
Displays the link-state by sequence number that you specify.

**summary**
Displays the link state summary. Can specify link-state ID or advertising router ID.

**id**
Displays the link state for the advertising router that you specify.

**Modes**
User EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The **show ip ospf area** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>The row number of the entry in the router’s OSPF area table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>The area number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The area type, which can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• nssa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• stub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>The area's cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPFR</td>
<td>The SPFR value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABR</td>
<td>The ABR number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASBR</td>
<td>The ASBR number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSA</td>
<td>The LSA number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chksum(Hex)</td>
<td>The checksum for the LSA packet. The checksum is based on all the fields in the packet except the age field. The device uses the checksum to verify that the packet is not corrupted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example shows output for the **show ip ospf area** command.

```bash
device> show ip ospf area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>SPFR</th>
<th>ABR</th>
<th>ASBR</th>
<th>LSA</th>
<th>Chksum(Hex)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0000781f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.147.60.0</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0000fee6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.147.80.0</td>
<td>stub</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>000181cd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
**show ip ospf border-routers**

Displays information about border routers and boundary routers.

**Syntax**

```
show ip ospf border-routers [A.B.C.D]
```

**Parameters**

`A.B.C.D`

Specifies the router ID in dotted decimal format.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to display information about area border routers (ABRs) and autonomous system boundary routers (ASBRs). You can display information for all ABRs and ASBRs or for a specific router.

**Command Output**

The `show ip ospf border-routers` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Index)</td>
<td>Displayed index number of the border router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router ID</td>
<td>ID of the OSPF router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router type</td>
<td>Type of OSPF router: ABR or ASBR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next hop router</td>
<td>ID of the next hop router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outgoing interface</td>
<td>ID of the interface on the router for the outgoing route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>ID of the OSPF area to which the OSPF router belongs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following is sample output for the `show ip ospf border-routers` command when no router ID is specified.

```
device> show ip ospf border-routers
    router ID          router type  next hop router  outgoing interface  Area
    1 10.65.12.1        ABR          10.1.49.2        v49              0
    1 10.65.12.1        ASBR         10.1.49.2        v49              0
    1 10.65.12.1        ABR          10.65.2.251      v201             65
    1 10.65.12.1        ASBR         10.65.2.251      v201             65
```

The following is sample output for the `show ip ospf border-routers` command when a router ID is specified.

```
device> show ip ospf border-routers 192.168.98.111
    router ID          router type  next hop router  outgoing interface  Area
    192.168.98.111     ABR           193.213.111.111.111 4/3/1*8/3/1  0
```
show ip ospf config

Displays general OSPF configuration information.

Syntax

show ip ospf config

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip ospf config` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router OSPF</td>
<td>Shows whether or not the router OSPF is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonstop Routing</td>
<td>Shows whether or not the non-stop routing is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graceful Restart</td>
<td>Shows whether or not the graceful restart is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graceful Restart Helper</td>
<td>Shows whether or not the OSPF graceful restart helper mode is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graceful Restart Time</td>
<td>Shows the maximum restart wait time advertised to neighbors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graceful Restart Notify Time</td>
<td>Shows the graceful restart notification time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redistribution</td>
<td>Shows whether or not the redistribution is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default OSPF Metric</td>
<td>Shows the default OSPF metric value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPF Auto-cost Reference Bandwidth</td>
<td>Shows whether or not the auto-cost reference bandwidth option is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Passive Interface</td>
<td>Shows whether or not the default passive interface state is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPF Redistribution Metric</td>
<td>Shows the OSPF redistribution metric type, which can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Type1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Type2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPF External LSA Limit</td>
<td>Shows the external LSA limit value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPF Database Overflow Interval</td>
<td>Shows the database overflow interval value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 1583 Compatibility</td>
<td>Shows whether or not the RFC 1583 compatibility is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router id</td>
<td>Shows the ID of the OSPF router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OSPF traps</strong></td>
<td>Shows whether or not the following OSPF traps generation is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Interface State Change Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Virtual Interface State Change Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Neighbor State Change Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Virtual Neighbor State Change Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Interface Configuration Error Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Virtual Interface Configuration Error Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Interface Authentication Failure Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Virtual Interface Authentication Failure Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Interface Receive Bad Packet Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Virtual Interface Receive Bad Packet Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Interface Retransmit Packet Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Virtual Interface Retransmit Packet Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Originate LSA Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Originate MaxAge LSA Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Link State Database Overflow Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Link State Database Approaching Overflow Trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area-ID</strong></td>
<td>Shows the area ID of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area-Type</strong></td>
<td>Shows the area type, which can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• nssa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• stub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>Shows the cost of the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethernet Interface</strong></td>
<td>Shows the OSPF interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ip ospf md5-authentication-key-activation-wait-time</strong></td>
<td>Shows the wait time of the device until placing a new MD5 key into effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ip ospf area</strong></td>
<td>Shows the area of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ip ospf cost</strong></td>
<td>Shows the overhead required to send a packet across an interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays general OSPF configuration information.

device> show ip ospf config
Router OSPF: Enabled
Nonstop Routing: Disabled
Graceful Restart: Disabled
Graceful Restart Helper: Enabled
Graceful Restart Time: 120
Graceful Restart Notify Time: 0
Redistribution: Disabled
Default OSPF Metric: 50
OSPF Auto-cost Reference Bandwidth: Disabled
Default Passive Interface: Enabled
OSPF Redistribution Metric: Type2
OSPF External LSA Limit: 1447047
OSPF Database Overflow Interval: 0
RFC 1583 Compatibility: Enabled
Router id: 10.95.11.128
Interface State Change Trap:                      Enabled
Virtual Interface State Change Trap:              Enabled
Neighbor State Change Trap:                      Enabled
Virtual Neighbor State Change Trap:              Enabled
Interface Configuration Error Trap:               Enabled
Virtual Interface Configuration Error Trap:       Enabled
Interface Authentication Failure Trap:            Enabled
Virtual Interface Authentication Failure Trap:    Enabled
Interface Receive Bad Packet Trap:               Enabled
Virtual Interface Receive Bad Packet Trap:        Enabled
Interface Retransmit Packet Trap:                Disabled
Originat LSA Trap:                                Disabled
Originat MaxAge LSA Trap:                        Disabled
Link State Database Overflow Trap:               Disabled
Link State Database Approaching Overflow Trap:    Disabled
OSPF Area currently defined:
Area-ID  Area-Type Cost
0        normal  0
OSPF Interfaces currently defined:
Ethernet Interface: 1/3/1-1/3/2
  ip ospf md5-authentication-key-activation-wait-time 300
  ip ospf cost 0
  ip ospf area 0
Ethernet Interface: v1
  ip ospf md5-authentication-key-activation-wait-time 300
  ip ospf cost 0
  ip ospf area 0
show ip ospf database

Shows OSPFv2 database information.

Syntax

- `show ip ospf database`
- `show ip ospf database database-summary`
- `show ip ospf database external-link-state [ advertise index | extensive | link-state-id id | router-id router-id | sequence-number num ]`
- `show ip ospf database grace-link-state`
- `show ip ospf database link-state [ advertise index | asbr [ asbr-id | adv-router router-id ] | extensive | link-state-id id | network { net-id | adv-router router-id } | nssa { nssa-id | adv-router router-id } | router { router-id | adv-router router-id } | router-id router-id | self-originate | sequence-number num | summary { id | adv-router router-id } ]`

Parameters

- **database-summary**
  Displays how many link state advertisements (LSAs) of each type exist for each area, as well as total number of LSAs.

- **external-link-state**
  Displays information by external link state, based on the following parameters:
  - `advertise index`
    Displays the hexadecimal data in the specified LSA packet. The `index` parameter identifies the LSA packet by its position in the router’s External LSA table. To determine an LSA packet’s position in the table, enter the `show ip ospf external-link-state` command.
  - `extensive`
    Displays LSAs in decrypt format. Do not use this parameter in combination with other display parameters because the entire database is displayed.
  - `link-state-id id`
    Displays external LSAs for the LSA source that you specify.
  - `router-id router-id`
    Displays external LSAs for the advertising router that you specify.
  - `sequence-number num`
    Displays the External LSA entries for the hexadecimal LSA sequence number that you specify.

- **link-state**
  Displays the link state, based on the following parameters:
  - `adv-router router-id`
    Displays the link state for the advertising router that you specify.
advertise index
Displays the hexadecimal data in the specified LSA packet. The index parameter identifies the LSA packet by its position in the router’s external-LSA table. To determine an LSA packet’s position in the table, enter the `show ip ospf external-link-state` command.

asbr
Displays autonomous system boundary router (ASBR) LSAs.

extensive
Displays LSAs in decrypt format. Do not use this parameter in combination with other display parameters because the entire database is displayed.

link-state-id id
Displays LSAs for the LSA source that you specify.

network
Displays either all network LSAs or the LSAs for a network that you specify.

nssa
Displays either all NSSA LSAs or the LSAs for a not-so-stubby area (NSSA) that you specify.

router
Displays LSAs by router link.

router-id router-id
Displays the link state for the advertising router that you specify.

self-originate
Displays self-originated LSAs.

sequence-number
Displays the LSA entries for the hexadecimal LSA sequence number that you specify.

summary
Displays summary information. You can specify link-state ID or advertising router ID.

adv-router router-id
Displays the link state for the advertising router that you specify.

Modes
User EXEC mode

Command Output
The `show ip ospf database` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>ID of the entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area ID</td>
<td>ID of the OSPF area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Link state type of the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS ID</td>
<td>The ID of the link-state advertisement from which the router learned this route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv Rtr</td>
<td>ID of the advertised route.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field Description

| Seq(Hex) | The sequence number of the LSA. The OSPF neighbor that sent the LSA stamps the LSA with a sequence number. This number enables the device and other OSPF routers to determine which LSA for a given route is the most recent. |
| Age | The age of the LSA in seconds. |
| Chksum | The checksum for the LSA packet. The checksum is based on all the fields in the packet except the age field. The device uses the checksum to verify that the packet is not corrupted. |
| SyncState | This field indicates whether the synchronization is complete or not. |

### Examples

The following example shows output for the `show ip ospf database` command.

```
device> show ip ospf database
```

```
Index | Area ID | Type | LS ID | Adv Rtr | Seq(Hex) | Age | Cksum | SyncState
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
1 | 0.0.0.200 | Rtr | 192.168.98.111 | 192.168.98.111 | 8000003b | 626 | 0xf885 | Done
2 | 0.0.0.200 | Rtr | 192.168.98.213 | 192.168.98.213 | 800000c9 | 963 | 0x209c | Done
3 | 0.0.0.200 | Rtr | 192.168.98.113 | 192.168.98.113 | 80000028 | 169 | 0x0275 | Done
4 | 0.0.0.200 | Rtr | 192.168.98.112 | 192.168.98.112 | 8000002d | 226 | 0x1c03 | Done
5 | 0.0.0.200 | Net | 193.113.111.113 | 192.168.98.113 | 8000001f | 1132 | 0x353d | Done
6 | 0.0.0.200 | Net | 192.213.111.213 | 192.168.98.213 | 8000002d | 1683 | 0x17bc | Done
7 | 0.0.0.200 | Net | 192.168.98.111 | 192.168.98.111 | 8000003b | 626 | 0xf885 | Done
8 | 0.0.0.200 | Net | 192.168.98.213 | 192.168.98.213 | 800000c9 | 963 | 0x209c | Done
9 | 0.0.0.200 | Net | 192.168.98.113 | 192.168.98.113 | 80000028 | 169 | 0x0275 | Done
10 | 0.0.0.200 | Net | 192.168.98.112 | 192.168.98.112 | 8000002d | 226 | 0x1c03 | Done
11 | 0.0.0.200 | Net | 193.113.111.113 | 192.168.98.113 | 8000001f | 1132 | 0x353d | Done
12 | 0.0.0.200 | Net | 192.213.111.213 | 192.168.98.213 | 8000002d | 1683 | 0x17bc | Done
13 | 0.0.0.200 | Net | 192.168.98.111 | 192.168.98.111 | 8000003b | 626 | 0xf885 | Done
14 | 0.0.0.200 | Net | 192.168.98.213 | 192.168.98.213 | 800000c9 | 963 | 0x209c | Done
15 | 0.0.0.200 | Net | 192.168.98.113 | 192.168.98.113 | 80000028 | 169 | 0x0275 | Done
16 | 0.0.0.200 | Net | 192.168.98.112 | 192.168.98.112 | 8000002d | 226 | 0x1c03 | Done
17 | 0.0.0.200 | Net | 193.113.111.113 | 192.168.98.113 | 8000001f | 1132 | 0x353d | Done
18 | 0.0.0.200 | Net | 192.213.111.213 | 192.168.98.213 | 8000002d | 1683 | 0x17bc | Done
```

The following example shows output for the `show ip ospf database` command when the `link-state` parameter is used.

```
device> show ip ospf database link-state
```

```
Index | Area ID | Type | LS ID | Adv Rtr | Seq(Hex) | Age | Cksum | SyncState
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
1 | 0 | Rtr | 10.1.10.1 | 10.1.10.1 | 800060ef | 3 | 0x4be2 | Done
2 | 0 | Rtr | 10.65.12.1 | 10.65.12.1 | 80005264 | 6 | 0xc870 | Done
3 | 0 | Net | 10.1.64.2 | 10.65.12.1 | 8000008c | 1088 | 0x06d7 | Done
4 | 0 | Net | 10.1.167.2 | 10.65.12.1 | 80000093 | 1809 | 0x86c8 | Done
5 | 0 | Net | 10.1.14.2 | 10.65.12.1 | 8000008c | 1088 | 0x2ec1 | Done
6 | 0 | Net | 10.1.117.2 | 10.65.12.1 | 8000008c | 1087 | 0x8cbb | Done
7 | 0 | Net | 10.1.67.2 | 10.65.12.1 | 8000008c | 1088 | 0x94d5 | Done
8 | 0 | Net | 10.1.170.2 | 10.65.12.1 | 80000073 | 604 | 0xa5c6 | Done
9 | 0 | Net | 10.1.17.2 | 10.65.12.1 | 8000008c | 1088 | 0x0df2 | Done
10 | 0 | Net | 10.1.120.2 | 10.65.12.1 | 8000008c | 1087 | 0x9be9 | Done
11 | 0 | Net | 10.1.70.2 | 10.65.12.1 | 8000008c | 1088 | 0xc3f3 | Done
12 | 0 | Net | 10.1.173.2 | 10.65.12.1 | 80000017 | 1087 | 0x3d88 | Done
13 | 0 | Net | 10.1.20.2 | 10.65.12.1 | 8000008c | 1088 | 0xebfd | Done
14 | 0 | Net | 10.1.123.2 | 10.65.12.1 | 8000008c | 1087 | 0x7a08 | Done
15 | 0 | Net | 10.1.76.2 | 10.65.12.1 | 80000025 | 1087 | 0x0f7b | Done
16 | 0 | Net | 10.1.23.2 | 10.65.12.1 | 8000008c | 1088 | 0xca1c | Done
17 | 0 | Net | 10.1.126.2 | 10.65.12.1 | 8000008c | 1087 | 0x5926 | Done
```

---

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The following example shows output for the **show ip ospf database** command when the **external-link-state** parameter is used.

```bash
device> show ip ospf database external-link-state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>LS ID</th>
<th>Router</th>
<th>Netmask</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Flag</th>
<th>Fwd Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>10.65.13.0 10.65.12.1 fffffff00 8000000a 0000</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>10.65.16.0 10.65.12.1 fffffff00 8000000a 0000</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>10.65.14.0 10.65.12.1 fffffff00 8000000a 0000</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>10.65.17.0 10.65.12.1 fffffff00 8000000a 0000</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>10.65.12.0 10.65.12.1 fffffff00 8000000a 0000</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>10.65.15.0 10.65.12.1 fffffff00 8000000a 0000</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>10.65.18.0 10.65.12.1 fffffff00 8000000a 0000</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The following example shows output for the **show ip ospf database** command when the **database-summary** parameter is used.

```bash
device> show ip ospf database database-summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area ID</th>
<th>Router</th>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Sum-Net</th>
<th>Sum-ASBR</th>
<th>NSSA-Ext</th>
<th>Opq-Area</th>
<th>Subtotal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS External</td>
<td>308</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
show ip ospf interface

Displays information about all or specific OSPF-enabled interfaces.

Syntax

show ip ospf interface [ ip address ] [ brief ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port ] [ loopback number ] [ tunnel number ] [ ve vlan_id ]

Parameters

- **ip address**
  Specifies interface IP address in dotted decimal format.

- **brief**
  Displays brief summary information about the specified interface.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  Specifies an Ethernet interface. Specify the interface ID in the format unit/slot/port-id.

- **loopback number**
  Specifies a loopback port number in the range of 1 to 255.

- **tunnel number**
  Specifies a tunnel interface.

- **ve vlan_id**
  Specifies the VLAN number.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the **brief** keyword to limit the display to the following fields:

- Interface
- Area
- IP address
- Cost
- State
- Nbrs(F/C)

Command Output

The **show ip ospf interface** command displays the following information:
### Show Commands

**show ip ospf interface**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This field</th>
<th>Displays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>The type of interface type and the port number or number of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>The OSPF area configured on the interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database Filter</td>
<td>The router's configuration for blocking outbound LSAs on an OSPF interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If Not Configured is displayed, there is no outbound LSA filter configured. This is the default condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The state of the interface. Possible states include the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DR - The interface is functioning as the Designated Router for OSPFv2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• BDR - The interface is functioning as the Backup Designated Router for OSPFv2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Loopback - The interface is functioning as a loopback interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• P2P - The interface is functioning as a point-to-point interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Passive - The interface is up but it does not take part in forming an adjacency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Waiting - The interface is trying to determine the identity of the BDR for the network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• None - The interface does not take part in the OSPF interface state machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Down - The interface is unusable. No protocol traffic can be sent or received on such an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DR other - The interface is a broadcast or NBMA network on which another router is selected to be the DR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Active - The interface sends or receives all the OSPFv2 control packets and forms the adjacency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>Shows whether or not the default passive state is set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pri</td>
<td>The interface priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>The configured output cost for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface bandwidth</td>
<td>The configured bandwidth on a tunnel interface for routing metric purposes only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options</td>
<td>OSPF Options (Bit7 - Bit0):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• unused:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• opaque:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• summary:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• dont_propagate:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• nssa:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• multicast:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• external route capable:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• tos:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The area type, which can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Broadcast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Point to Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• non-broadcast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Virtual Link</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This field Displays

Events OSPF Interface Event:
- Interface_Up = 0x00
- Wait_Timer = 0x01
- Backup_Seen = 0x02
- Neighbor_Change = 0x03
- Loop_Indication = 0x04
- Unloop_Indication = 0x05
- Interface_Down = 0x06
- Interface_Passive = 0x07

Timer intervals
- The interval, in seconds, of the transmit-interval, retransmit-interval, hello-interval, and dead-interval timers.

DR
- The router ID (IPv4 address) of the DR.

BDR
- The router ID (IPv4 address) of the BDR.

Neighbor Count
- The number of neighbors to which the interface is connected.

Adjacent Neighbor Count
- The number of adjacent neighbor routers.

Neighbor:
- The IP address of the neighbor.

### Examples

This example shows sample output from the **show ip ospf interface** command when the **brief** keyword is used.

```
device# show ip ospf interface brief
Number of Interfaces is 1
Interface Area IP Addr/Mask Cost State Nbrs(F/C)
eth 1/1/2 0 16.1.1.2/24 1 down 0/0
```

This example displays information about a specified OSPF-enabled VE interface.

```
device# show ip ospf interface ve 20

ve 20 admin up, oper up, ospf enabled, state up
IP Address 21.21.21.22, Area 0
Database Filter: Not Configured
State BDR, Pri 1, Cost 1, Options 2, Type broadcast Events 31
Timers(sec): Transmit 1, Retrans 5, Hello 10, Dead 40
DR: Router ID 3.3.3.3 Interface Address 21.21.21.21
BDR: Router ID 2.2.2.2 Interface Address 21.21.21.22
Packets Received Packets Sent
Hello 86374 86735
Database 2 4
LSA Req 1 0
LSA Upd 451 907
LSA Ack 906 451
No Packet Errors!
Neighbor Count = 1, Adjacent Neighbor Count= 1
Neighbor: 21.21.21.21 [id 3.3.3.3] (DR)
Authentication-Key: None
MD5 Authentication: Key None, Key-Id None, Auth-change-wait-time 300
```

This example displays information about a specified OSPF-enabled Ethernet interface, including the cost, where the cost is calculated using the default interface speed and auto cost.

```
device# show ip ospf interface ethernet 3/1/1
e 3/1/1 admin up, oper up, ospf enabled, state up
IP Address 89.0.0.2, Area 0
Database Filter: Not Configured
State BDR, Pri 1, Cost 1, Options 2, Type broadcast Events 3
```
This example displays information about a specified OSPF-enabled Ethernet interface, including the cost, which has been calculated using the configured interface bandwidth and the default auto-cost.

device# show ip ospf interface ethernet 1/1/3

e 1/1/3 admin up, oper up, ospf enabled, state up
  IP Address 172.201.3.2, Area 0
  Database Filter: Not Configured
  State DR, Pri 1, Cost 34, Options 2, Type broadcast Events 5
  Timers(sec): Transmit 1, Retrans 5, Hello 10, Dead 40
  DR: Router ID 192.168.3.1 Interface Address 172.201.3.2
  BDR: Router ID 192.168.1.1 Interface Address 172.201.3.1

  Packets Received Packets Sent
  Hello                73                 79
  Database            3                   2
  LSA Req             0                   1
  LSA Upd             4                   5
  LSA Ack             5                   3

  No Packet Errors!
  Neighbor Count = 1, Adjacent Neighbor Count= 1
  Neighbor: 172.201.3.1 [id 192.168.1.1] (BDR)
  Authentication-Key: None
  MD5 Authentication: Key None, Key-Id None, Auth-change-wait-time 300

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>This command was modified to include configured bandwidth status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip ospf neighbor

Displays OSPF neighbor information.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf neighbor [ extensive | num | router-id A.B.C.D ]
```

Parameters

- **extensive**
  Displays detailed neighbor information.

- **num**
  Specifies displays only the entry in the specified index position in the neighbor table. For example, if you enter "1", only the first entry in the table is displayed.

- **router-id A.B.C.D**
  Displays neighbor information for the specified router ID.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip ospf neighbor` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port through which the device is connected to the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the port on which this device is connected to the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pri</td>
<td>The OSPF priority of the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• For multi-access networks, the priority is used during election of the Designated Router (DR) and Backup designated Router (BDR).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• For point-to-point links, this field shows one of the following values:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1 = point-to-point link</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 3 = point-to-point link with assigned subnet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### State

The state of the conversation between the device and the neighbor. This field can have one of the following values:

- **Down** - The initial state of a neighbor conversation. This value indicates that there has been no recent information received from the neighbor.
- **Attempt** - This state is only valid for neighbors attached to non-broadcast networks. It indicates that no recent information has been received from the neighbor.
- **Init** - A Hello packet has recently been seen from the neighbor. However, bidirectional communication has not yet been established with the neighbor. (The router itself did not appear in the neighbor’s Hello packet.) All neighbors in this state (or higher) are listed in the Hello packets sent from the associated interface.
- **2-Way** - Communication between the two routers is bidirectional. This is the most advanced state before beginning adjacency establishment. The Designated Router and Backup Designated Router are selected from the set of neighbors in the 2-Way state or greater.
- **ExStart** - The first step in creating an adjacency between the two neighboring routers. The goal of this step is to decide which router is the master, and to decide upon the initial Database Description (DD) sequence number. Neighbor conversations in this state or greater are called adjacencies.
- **Exchange** - The router is describing its entire link state database by sending Database Description packets to the neighbor. Each Database Description packet has a DD sequence number, and is explicitly acknowledged. Only one Database Description packet can be outstanding at any time. In this state, Link State Request packets can also be sent asking for the neighbor’s more recent advertisements. All adjacencies in Exchange state or greater are used by the flooding procedure. In fact, these adjacencies are fully capable of transmitting and receiving all types of OSPF routing protocol packets.
- **Loading** - Link State Request packets are sent to the neighbor asking for the more recent advertisements that have been discovered (but not yet received) in the Exchange state.
- **Full** - The neighboring routers are fully adjacent. These adjacencies will now appear in router links and network link advertisements.

### Neigh Address

The IP address of the neighbor.

For point-to-point links, the value is as follows:

- If the **Pri** field is "1", this value is the IP address of the neighbor router's interface.
- If the **Pri** field is "3", this is the subnet IP address of the neighbor router's interface.

### Neigh ID

The neighbor router’s ID.

### Ev

The number of times the neighbor’s state changed.
Output field | Description
---|---
Opt | The sum of the option bits in the Options field of the Hello packet. This information is used by Ruckus technical support. Refer to Section A.2 in RFC 2178 for information about the Options field in Hello packets.
Cnt | The number of LSAs that were retransmitted.

### Examples

The following example displays information about OSPF neighbors.

```
device> show ip ospf neighbor
Port   Address     Pri  State    Neigh Address    Neigh ID   Ev Op Cnt
v10    10.1.10.1   1    FULL/DR  10.1.10.2       10.65.12.1  5  2  0
v11    10.1.11.1   1    FULL/DR  10.1.11.2       10.65.12.1  5  2  0
v12    10.1.12.1   1    FULL/DR  10.1.12.2       10.65.12.1  5  2  0
v13    10.1.13.1   1    FULL/DR  10.1.13.2       10.65.12.1  5  2  0
v14    10.1.14.1   1    FULL/DR  10.1.14.2       10.65.12.1  5  2  0
```
show ip ospf redistribute route

Displays routes that have been redistributed into OSPF.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf redistribute route [A.B.C.D:M]
```

Parameters

*A.B.C.D:M*

Specifies an IP address and mask for the output.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Examples

The following example shows sample output for the `show ip ospf redistribute route` command when no IP address and network mask are specified.

```
device> show ip ospf redistribute route
    4.3.0.0 255.255.0.0 static
    3.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 static
    10.11.61.0 255.255.0.0 connected
    4.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 static
```

The following example shows sample output for the `show ip ospf redistribute route` command when an IP address and network mask is specified.

```
device> show ip ospf redistribute route 192.213.1.0 255.255.255.254
    192.213.1.0 255.255.255.254 fwd 0.0.0.0 (0) metric 10 connected
```
show ip ospf routes

Displays OSPF calculated routes.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf routes [A.B.C.D]
```

Parameters

`A.B.C.D`

Specifies a destination IP address in dotted decimal format.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip ospf routes` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>The IP address of the route's destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask</td>
<td>The network mask for the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path_Cost</td>
<td>The cost of this route path. (A route can have multiple paths. Each path represents a different exit port for the device.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type2_Cost</td>
<td>The type 2 cost of this path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path_Type</td>
<td>The type of path, which can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Inter - The path to the destination passes into another area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Intra - The path to the destination is entirely within the local area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• External1 - The path to the destination is a type 1 external route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• External2 - The path to the destination is a type 2 external route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv_Router</td>
<td>The OSPF router that advertised the route to this device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-State</td>
<td>The link state from which the route was calculated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dest_Type</td>
<td>The destination type, which can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ABR - Area Border Router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ASBR - Autonomous System Boundary Router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Network - the network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The route state, which can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Changed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Invalid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>The external route tag.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>State information for the route entry. This information is used by Ruckus technical support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paths</td>
<td>The number of paths to the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out_Port</td>
<td>The router port through which the device reaches the next hop for this route path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next_Hop</td>
<td>The IP address of the next-hop router for this path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The route type, which can be one of the following: - OSPF - Static Replaced by OSPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>State information for the path. This information is used by Ruckus technical support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example displays all OSPF-calculated routes.

device> show ip ospf route

OSPF Area 0x00000000 ASBR Routes 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Mask</th>
<th>Path_Cost</th>
<th>Type2_Cost</th>
<th>Path_Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.65.12.1</td>
<td>255.255.255.255</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Intra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv_Router</td>
<td>Link_State</td>
<td>Dest_Type</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.65.12.1</td>
<td>10.65.12.1</td>
<td>Asbr</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paths Out_Port</td>
<td>Next_Hop</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>v49</td>
<td>10.1.49.2</td>
<td>OSPF</td>
<td>21 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>v12</td>
<td>10.1.12.2</td>
<td>OSPF</td>
<td>21 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>v11</td>
<td>10.1.11.2</td>
<td>OSPF</td>
<td>21 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>v10</td>
<td>10.1.10.2</td>
<td>OSPF</td>
<td>00 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OSPF Area 0x000000041 ASBR Routes 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Mask</th>
<th>Path_Cost</th>
<th>Type2_Cost</th>
<th>Path_Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.65.12.1</td>
<td>255.255.255.255</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Intra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv_Router</td>
<td>Link_State</td>
<td>Dest_Type</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.65.12.1</td>
<td>10.65.12.1</td>
<td>Asbr</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paths Out_Port</td>
<td>Next_Hop</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>v204</td>
<td>10.65.5.251</td>
<td>OSPF</td>
<td>21 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>v201</td>
<td>10.65.2.251</td>
<td>OSPF</td>
<td>20 d1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>v202</td>
<td>10.65.3.251</td>
<td>OSPF</td>
<td>20 cd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>v205</td>
<td>10.65.6.251</td>
<td>OSPF</td>
<td>00 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OSPF Area Summary Routes 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Mask</th>
<th>Path_Cost</th>
<th>Type2_Cost</th>
<th>Path_Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.65.0.0</td>
<td>255.255.0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Inter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv_Router</td>
<td>Link_State</td>
<td>Dest_Type</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1.10.1</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>Network</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paths Out_Port</td>
<td>Next_Hop</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>00 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OSPF Regular Routes 208:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Mask</th>
<th>Path_Cost</th>
<th>Type2_Cost</th>
<th>Path_Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.1.10.0</td>
<td>255.255.255.252</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Intra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv_Router</td>
<td>Link_State</td>
<td>Dest_Type</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1.10.1</td>
<td>10.1.10.2</td>
<td>Network</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paths Out_Port</td>
<td>Next_Hop</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>v10</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>OSPF</td>
<td>00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>Mask</td>
<td>Path_Cost</td>
<td>Type2_Cost</td>
<td>Path_Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1.11.0</td>
<td>255.255.255.252</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Intra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv_Router</td>
<td>Link_State</td>
<td>Dest_Type</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1.11.2</td>
<td>10.1.11.2</td>
<td>Network</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paths Out_Port</td>
<td>Next_Hop</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>v11</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>OSPF</td>
<td>00 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip ospf summary

Displays summary information for all OSPF instances.

Syntax

show ip ospf summary

Modes

User EXEC mode

Examples

device> show ip ospf summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq</th>
<th>Instance</th>
<th>Intfs</th>
<th>Nbrs</th>
<th>Nbrs-Full LSAs</th>
<th>Routes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip ospf traffic
Displays OSPF traffic details.

Syntax

show ip ospf traffic

Modes
User EXEC mode

Examples
The following example shows all OSPF traffic.

device> show ip ospf traffic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packet Type</th>
<th>Packets Received</th>
<th>Packets Sent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSA Req</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSA Upd</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSA Ack</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Packet Errors!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip ospf trap

Displays OSPF trap status.

Syntax

show ip ospf trap

Modes

User EXEC mode

Examples

The following example shows all OSPF traffic.

device> show ip ospf trap

Interface State Change Trap: Enabled
Virtual Interface State Change Trap: Enabled
Neighbor State Change Trap: Enabled
Virtual Neighbor State Change Trap: Enabled
Interface Configuration Error Trap: Enabled
Virtual Interface Configuration Error Trap: Enabled
Interface Authentication Failure Trap: Enabled
Virtual Interface Authentication Failure Trap: Enabled
Interface Receive Bad Packet Trap: Enabled
Virtual Interface Receive Bad Packet Trap: Enabled
Interface Retransmit Packet Trap: Disabled
Virtual Interface Retransmit Packet Trap: Disabled
Originate LSA Trap: Disabled
Originate MaxAge LSA Trap: Disabled
Link State Database Overflow Trap: Disabled
Link State Database Approaching Overflow Trap: Disabled
**show ip ospf virtual link**

Displays information about virtual links.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
show ip ospf virtual link [index]
```

**Parameters**

`index`

Shows information about all virtual links or one virtual link that you specify.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Examples**

The following example shows information about all virtual links.

```
device> show ip ospf virtual link

Indx Transit Area     Router ID        Transit(sec) Retrans(sec) Hello(sec)
                  Dead(sec) events           state        Authentication-Key
1    1                131.1.1.10       1            5            10
            40               1                ptr2ptr      None
 MD5 Authentication-Key:       None
 MD5 Authentication-Key-Id:    None
 MD5 Authentication-Key-Activation-Wait-Time:      300
```
show ip ospf virtual neighbor

Displays information about virtual neighbors.

Syntax

```
show ip ospf virtual neighbor [index]
```

Parameters

`index`

Shows information about all virtual neighbors or one virtual neighbor that you specify.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Examples

The following example shows information about all virtual neighbors.

```
device> show ip ospf virtual neighbor

Indx Transit Area    Router ID       Neighbor address options
1    1               131.1.1.10      135.14.1.10      2
Port   Address         state           events          count
6/2/3          27.11.1.27      FULL            5               0
```
show ip multicast traffic
Displays status information for IGMP snooping traffic.

Syntax
show ip multicast traffic

Modes
User EXEC mode

Command Output
The show ip multicast traffic command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qry</td>
<td>General Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QryV2</td>
<td>Number of general IGMP V2 queries received or sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QryV3</td>
<td>Number of general IGMP V3 queries received or sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-Qry</td>
<td>Number of group-specific queries received or sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSQry</td>
<td>Number of group source-specific queries received or sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbr</td>
<td>The membership report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MbrV2</td>
<td>The IGMP V2 membership report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MbrV3</td>
<td>The IGMP V3 membership report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsIN</td>
<td>Number of source addresses that were included in the traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsEX</td>
<td>Number of source addresses that were excluded in the traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToIN</td>
<td>Number of times the interface mode changed from EXCLUDE to INCLUDE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToEX</td>
<td>Number of times the interface mode changed from INCLUDE to EXCLUDE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLO</td>
<td>Number of times that additional source addresses were allowed on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLK</td>
<td>Number of times that sources were removed from an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pkt-Err</td>
<td>Number of packets having errors, such as checksum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pimsm-snooping hello, join, prune</td>
<td>Number of PIM sparse hello, join, and prune packets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Examples

The following example shows information for IGMP snooping traffic.

```
device> show ip multicast traffic
IGMP snooping: Total Recv: 22, Xmit: 26
Q: query, Qry: general Q, G-Qry: group Q, GSQry: group-source Q, Mbr: member
Recv  QryV2  QryV3  G-Qry  GSQry  MbrV2  MbrV3  Leave
VL1     0       0       0       0       4       0       0
VL70    18       0       0       0       0       0       0
Recv  IsIN  IsEX  ToIN  ToEX  ALLOW  BLOCK  Pkt-Err
VL1     0     4       0       0       0       0       0
VL70    0     0       0       0       0       0       0
Send  QryV2  QryV3  G-Qry  GSQry  MbrV2  MbrV3
VL1     0       0       8       0       0       0
VL70    0     0       0       0       0      18
VL70   pim-snooping, Hello: 12, Join/Prune: 9
```
show ip pim bsr

Displays bootstrap router (BSR) information.

Syntax

show ip pim [ all-vrf | vrf vrf-name ] bsr

Parameters

all-vrf
Displays information for all VRFs.

vrf vrf-name
Displays information for a specific VRF instance.

bsr
Displays BSR information.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the vrf option, this command displays information for the default VRF instance.

Command Output

The show ip pim bsr command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSR address</td>
<td>The IP address of the interface configured as the PIM Sparse BSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSR priority</td>
<td>The priority assigned to the interface for use during the BSR election process. During BSR election, the priorities of the candidate BSRs are compared and the interface with the highest BSR priority becomes the BSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hash mask length</td>
<td>The number of significant bits in the IP multicast group comparison mask. This mask determines the IP multicast group numbers for which the device can be a BSR. The default is 32 bits, which allows the device to be a BSR for any valid IP multicast group number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**
This field appears only if this device is a candidate BSR.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Next bootstrap message in</td>
<td>Indicates how much time will pass before the BSR sends the next bootstrap message. The time is displayed in “hh:mm:ss” format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> This field appears only if this device is the BSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Candidate-RP-advertisement message in</td>
<td>Indicates how much time will pass before the BSR sends the next candidate PR advertisement message. The time is displayed in “hh:mm:ss” format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> This field appears only if this device is a candidate BSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Indicates the IP address of the Rendezvous Point (RP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> This field appears only if this device is a candidate BSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group prefixes</td>
<td>Indicates the multicast groups for which the RP listed by the previous field is a candidate RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> This field appears only if this device is a candidate BSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidate-RP-advertisement period</td>
<td>Indicates how frequently the BSR sends candidate RP advertisement messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> This field appears only if this device is a candidate BSR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example shows information for a device that has been elected as the BSR.

device> show ip pim bsr
PIMv2 Bootstrap information for Vrf Instance : default-vrf
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
This system is the Elected BSR
Next bootstrap message in 00:01:00
Configuration:
  Candidate Loopback 2 (Address 1.51.51.1). Hash Mask Length 32. Priority 255.
Next Candidate-RP-advertisement in 00:01:00
RP: 1.51.51.1
  group prefixes:
    224.0.0.0 / 4
Candidate-RP-advertisement period: 60
The following example shows information for a device that is not the BSR.

```plaintext
device(config)# show ip pim bsr
PIMv2 Bootstrap information for Vrf Instance : default-vrf
---------------------------------------------------------------
Next Candidate-RP-advertisment in 00:00:30
 RP: 1.51.51.3
  group prefixes:
   224.0.0.0 / 4
Candidate-RP-advertisement period: 60
```

**Show Commands**

```
show ip pim bsr
```
show ip pim counter nsr

Displays multicast nonstop routing (NSR) counter and statistics information.

Syntax

```
show ip pim [vrf vrf-name] counter nsr
```

Parameters

- `vrf vrf-name`
  
  Displays information for a VRF instance.

- `counter nsr`
  
  Displays NSR counter and statistics information.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the `vrf` option, this command displays information for the default VRF instance.

Command Output

The `show ip pim counter nsr` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mcache sync</td>
<td>The mcache NSR sync queue that carries the NSR sync message for mcache updates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pack</td>
<td>The number of NSR sync messages that are packed from the active module to the standby module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unpack</td>
<td>The number of NSR sync messages that are received and unpacked by the standby module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ack</td>
<td>The number of NSR sync acknowledgements received by the active module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPset sync</td>
<td>The RPset sync queue that carries the NSR sync message for RPset update.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSR status</td>
<td>The BSR status sync queue that carries the NSR sync message for BSR information update.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Show Commands
show ip pim counter nsr

Examples

The following example displays PIM NSR counter and statistic information.

device> show ip pim counter nsr
Mcache sync {entity id: 203}
  pack: 0
  unpack: 0
  ack: 0
RPset sync {entity id: 201}
  pack: 0
  unpack: 0
  ack: 0
BSR status {entity id: 202}
  pack: 1
  unpack: 0
  ack: 1
**show ip pim dense**

Displays PIM Dense configuration information.

**Syntax**

```
show ip pim [vrf vrf-name] dense
```

**Parameters**

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Specifies information for a VRF instance.

- **dense**
  Displays PIM Dense configuration information.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When entered without the `vrf` option, this command displays information for the default VRF instance.

**Command Output**

The `show ip pim dense` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Mcache</td>
<td>The maximum number multicast cache entries allowed on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Count</td>
<td>The number of multicast cache entries currently used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello interval</td>
<td>How frequently the device sends hello messages out the PIM dense interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor timeout</td>
<td>The interval after which a PIM device will consider a neighbor to be absent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join/Prune interval</td>
<td>How long a PIM device will maintain a prune state for a forwarding entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactivity interval</td>
<td>How long a forwarding entry can remain unused before the device deletes it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Drop Enabled</td>
<td>Displays Yes if the Passive Multicast Route Insertion feature is enabled and No if it is not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prune Wait Interval</td>
<td>The amount of time a PIM device waits before stopping traffic to neighbor devices that do not want the traffic. The value can be from zero to three seconds. The default is three seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graft Retransmit interval</td>
<td>The interval between the transmission of graft messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prune Age</td>
<td>The number of packets the device sends using the path through the RP before switching to using the SPT path.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Route Precedence</td>
<td>The route precedence configured to control the selection of routes based on the four route types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Non-default route from the mRTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Default route from the mRTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Non-default route from the uRTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Default route from the uRTM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example displays PIM Dense configuration information.

device> show ip pim dense

Global PIM Dense Mode Settings
Maximum Mcache : 12992  Current Count : 2
Hello interval : 30  Neighbor timeout : 105
Join/Prune interval : 60  Inactivity interval : 180
Hardware Drop Enabled : Yes  Prune Wait Interval : 3
Graft Retransmit interval : 180  Prune Age : 180
Route Precedence : mc-non-default mc-default uc-non-default uc-default
**show ip pim group**

Displays PIM group information.

**Syntax**

```
show ip pim [vrf vrf-name] group
```

**Parameters**

- **vrf vrf-name**
  *Displays information for a VRF instance.*

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When entered without the `vrf` option, this command displays information for the default VRF instance.

**Command Output**

The `show ip pim group` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of groups</td>
<td>Lists the total number of IP multicast groups the device is forwarding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> This list can include groups that are not PIM Sparse groups. If interfaces on the device are configured for regular PIM (dense mode), these groups are listed too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>The index number of the table entry in the display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
<td>The multicast group address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ports</td>
<td>The device ports connected to the receivers of the groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays PIM group information.

device> show ip pim group
Total number of groups for VRF default-vrf: 7
1  Group 226.0.34.0
   Group member at e1/2/9: v59
   Group member at e1/1/16: v57
2  Group 226.0.77.0
   Group member at e1/2/9: v59
   Group member at e1/1/16: v57
3  Group 226.0.120.0
   Group member at e1/2/9: v59
   Group member at e1/1/16: v57
4  Group 226.0.163.0
   Group member at e1/2/9: v59
   Group member at e1/1/16: v57
5  Group 226.0.206.0
   Group member at e1/2/9: v59
   Group member at e1/1/16: v57
6  Group 226.0.249.0
   Group member at e1/2/9: v59
   Group member at e1/1/16: v57
7  Group 226.0.30.0
   Group member at e1/2/9: v59
   Group member at e1/1/16: v57
show ip pim hw-resource

Displays usage and fail-count information for SG entries.

Syntax

```
show ip pim { all-vrf | vrf vrf-name } hw-resource
```

Parameters

- `all-vrf`
  Displays information for all VRF instances.
- `vrf vrf-name`
  Displays information for the specified VRF instance.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip pim hw-resource` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VRF</td>
<td>Name of the VRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage</td>
<td>Number of allocated SG entries in this VRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>Number of failures while allocating SG entries in this VRF (due to the system-max limit).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total usage</td>
<td>Total number of SG entries in the system (all VRFs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System-max limit for SG entries</td>
<td>Configured system limit for pim-hw-mcache.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following sample output from the `show ip pim all-vrf hw-resource` command displays usage and fail-count information for SG entries on each VRF.

```
device# show ip pim all-vrf hw-resource
VRF          Usage  Fail
default-vrf  3072   8
blue         3072   0
-------------------------
Total usage    6144

System-max limit for SG entries: 6144
```
show ip pim interface

Displays information for PIM interfaces.

Syntax

```
show ip pim interface { ethernet unit/slot/port | loopback loopback-number | ve ve-number }
```

Parameters

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  Specifies a physical interface. On standalone devices specify the interface ID in the format slot/port-id; on stacked devices you must also specify the stack ID, in the format stack-id/slot/port-id.

- **loopback loopback-number**
  Specifies a loopback interface.

- **ve ve-number**
  Specifies a virtual interface.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

This example displays output from the `show ip pim interface` command, showing that ACL 10 is applied to interface 1/1/9 to control neighbor access.

```
device# show ip pim interface
Flags : SM - Sparse Mode v2, DM - Dense Mode v2, P - Passive Mode
--------+---------------+-----+---+-------+---+-----+-------+-------+----+--------+
Int'face|Local          |Mode |St |Des Rtr|TTL|Mcast| Filter| VRF   |DR  |Override
--------+---------------+-----+---+-------+---+-----+-------+-------+----+--------+
e1/1/1   5.5.5.5         SM   Ena  Itself   1  None   None   default  1   3000ms
e1/1/9   15.1.1.5        SM   Ena  Itself   1  None   10     default  1   3000ms
e1/1/12  12.12.12.1      SM   Dis  Itself   1  None   None   default  1   3000ms
v20      21.21.21.22     SM   Ena  Itself   1  None   None   default  1   3000ms
v60      60.60.60.1      SM   Ena  Itself   1  None   None   default  1   3000ms
v310     110.110.110.2   SM   Ena  Itself   1  None   None   default  1   3000ms
v360     160.160.160.1   SM   Dis  Itself   1  None   None   default  1   3000ms
l2       4.4.4.4         SM   Ena  Itself   1  None   None   default  1   3000ms
l3       10.10.10.10     SM   Ena  Itself   1  None   None   default  1   3000ms
--------+---------------+-----+---+-------+---+-----+-------+-------+----+--------+
Total Number of Interfaces : 9
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20a</td>
<td>This command was modified to display neighbor filter information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip pim mcache

Displays the PIM multicast cache.

**Syntax**

```
show ip pim [ vrf vrf-name ] mcache [ source-address | group-address | counts | dense | dit-idx dit-idx | g_entries | receiver | sg_entries | sparse | ssm ]
```

**Parameters**

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Specifies information for a VRF instance.

- **source-address**
  Specifies the multicast cache source address.

- **group-address**
  Specifies the multicast cache group address.

- **counts**
  Specifies the number of entries.

- **dense**
  Specifies displaying only the PIM Dense Mode entries.

- **dit-idx dit-idx**
  Specifies displaying all entries that match a specified downstream interface (DIT).

- **g_entries**
  Specifies displaying only the (*, G) entries.

- **receiver**
  Specifies displaying all entries that egress a specified interface.

- **sg_entries**
  Specifies displaying only the (S, G) entries.

- **sparse**
  Specifies displaying only the PIM Sparse Mode entries.

- **ssm**
  Specifies displaying only the SSM entries.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show ip pim mcache` command displays the following information:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total entries in mcache</td>
<td>The total number of PIM mcache entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>Membership Join</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Membership Include</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME</td>
<td>Membership Exclude - Legend for the mcache entry printed once per page, it gives the explanation of each of the flags used in the entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR</td>
<td>Blocked RPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td>Blocked Assert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BF</td>
<td>Blocked Filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BI</td>
<td>Blocked IIF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uptime</td>
<td>Shows the entry uptime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upstream neighbor</td>
<td>Shows the upstream neighbor for the Source/RP based on the type of entry. For (*.G) it shows the upstream neighbor towards the RP. For (S,G) entries it shows the upstream neighbor towards the source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Flags Represent Entry flags in hex format in the braces. And indicates the meaning of the flags set in abbreviated string whose explanations are as below. Only shows the flags which are set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Shows If the entry is created by PIM Sparse Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM</td>
<td>Shows If DM mode entry is enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSM</td>
<td>Shows If the SSM mode entry is enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPT</td>
<td>Shows If the entry is on the rendezvous point (RP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>Shows If the entry is on the source tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSRC</td>
<td>Shows If the source is in a directly-connected interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRcv</td>
<td>Shows If the receiver is directly connected to the router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REG</td>
<td>if the data registration is in progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2REG</td>
<td>if the source is directly connected to the router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGSUPP</td>
<td>if the register suppression timer is running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RegProbe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HW</td>
<td>Shows If the candidate for hardware forwarding is enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAST</td>
<td>Shows If the resources are allocated for hardware forwarding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAG</td>
<td>Shows If there is a need for allocating entries from the replication table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSDPADV</td>
<td>Shows If RP is responsible for the source and must be advertised to its peers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEEDRTE</td>
<td>Shows If there is no route to the source and RP is available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRUNE</td>
<td>Shows If PIM DM Prune to upstream is required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Shows the IP address of the RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast ports</td>
<td>Shows forwarding port mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AgeSltMsk</td>
<td>Shows a value of 1 if the entry is programmed in hardware, and a value of 0 if it is not programmed in hardware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 FID</td>
<td>Shows the hardware resource allocated for the traffic switched to receivers in the ingress VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIT</td>
<td>Shows the hardware resource allocated for routed receivers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RegPkt</td>
<td>Shows Count of Packets forwarded due to the Register decapsulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of matching entries</td>
<td>Shows the total number of mcache entries matching a particular multicast filter specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outgoing interfaces Section</td>
<td>This section consists of three parts. L3 OIFs, L2OIFs and Blocked OIFs. And each section has Format of L3/L2/Blocked followed by (HW/SW) followed by count of the number of OIF in each section. Additionally, each section displays the OIFs one per line. And shows the OIF in the format eth/Tr(Vlan) followed by uptime/ expiry time, followed by the Flags associated with each OIF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3</td>
<td>Shows whether the traffic is routed out of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2</td>
<td>Shows whether the traffic is switched out of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HW</td>
<td>Shows whether the entry is hardware forwarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Shows whether the entry is software forwarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eth/Tr(VL1)</td>
<td>Shows the outgoing interface on the specified VLAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Flags (explanation of flags in the OIF section) | Shows the flags set in each of the Outgoing interface in abbreviated string format whose explanations are as below. Legend of this shown at the top of each entry  
IM - Immediate  
IH - Inherited  
MJ - Membership Join  
MI - Membership Include  
ME - Membership Exclude  
BR - Blocked due to SG RPT  
BA - Blocked due to Assert  
BF - Blocked due to Filter  
BI - Blocked IIF (Incoming interface) matches OIF |
| Src-Vlan                 | Shows the VLAN associated with the ingress interface.                       |
| MCTPEERF - Traffic Forw By Cluster Peer CCEP | Applies only to Layer 3 multicast routing over MCT. This means multicast traffic for this stream is forwarded by cluster peer [remote] CCEP port because of flow load balancing |
Examples

This example shows all PIM multicast cache entries:

Device(config)# show ip pim mcache
IP Multicast Mcache Table
Entry Flags : SM - Sparse Mode, SSM - Source Specific Multicast, DM - Dense Mode
          RPT - RPT Bit, SPT - SPT Bit, LSRC - Local Source, LRCV - Local Receiver
          HW - HW Forwarding Enabled, FAST - Resource Allocated, TAG - Need For Replication Entry
          REGPROB - Register In Progress, REGSUPP - Register Suppression Timer
          MSDPAADV - Advertise MSDP, NEEDRTE - Route Required for Src/RP, PRUN - DM Prune Upstream
Interface Flags: IM - Immediate, IH - Inherited, WA - Won Assert
          MJ - Membership Join, MI - Membership Include, ME - Membership Exclude
          BR - Blocked RPT, BA - Blocked Assert, BF - Blocked Filter, BI - Blocked IIF
Total entries in mcache: 20
1 (140.140.140.3, 225.0.0.1) in v340 (tag e1/8/1), Uptime 00:00:02
Source is directly connected
Flags (0x200004e1) DM HW FAST TAG
fast ports: ethe 1/4/6 ethe 1/8/26
AgeSltMsk: 1, L2 FID: 8188, DIT: 3
Forwarding_oif: 2
L3 (HW) 2:
  TR(e1/4/6,e1/4/6)(VL330), 00:00:02/0, Flags: IM
e1/8/26(VL310), 00:00:02/0, Flags: IM
Src-Vlan: 340

This example shows the PIM multicast cache for the specified address:

Device(config)# show ip pim mcache 10.140.140.14 230.1.1.9
IP Multicast Mcache Table
Entry Flags : SM - Sparse Mode, SSM - Source Specific Multicast, DM - Dense Mode
          RPT - RPT Bit, SPT - SPT Bit, LSRC - Local Source, LRCV - Local Receiver
          HW - HW Forwarding Enabled, FAST - Resource Allocated, TAG - Need For Replication Entry
          REGPROB - Register In Progress, REGSUPP - Register Suppression Timer
          MSDPAADV - Advertise MSDP, NEEDRTE - Route Required for Src/RP, PRUN - DM Prune Upstream
Interface Flags: IM - Immediate, IH - Inherited, WA - Won Assert
          MJ - Membership Join, MI - Membership Include, ME - Membership Exclude
          BR - Blocked RPT, BA - Blocked Assert, BF - Blocked Filter, BI - Blocked IIF
Total entries in mcache: 20
1 (10.140.140.14, 230.1.1.9) in v1001 (tag e1/4/29), Uptime 00:03:12
upstream neighbor 10.11.11.13
Flags (0x600680e1) SM SPT LRCV HW FAST TAG
fast ports: ethe 1/4/29 ethe 1/5/2
AgeSltMsk: 1, L2 FID: 8188, DIT: 8
Forwarding_oif: 3, Immediate_oif: 0, Blocked_oif: 0
L3 (HW) 2:
e1/4/29(VL13), 00:03:12/0, Flags: MJ
e1/5/2(VL1004), 00:03:12/0, Flags: MJ
L2 (HW) 1:
e1/5/2, 00:00:07/0, Flags: MJ
L2 MASK: ethe 1/5/2
Src-Vlan: 1001
This example shows the PIM multicast cache for the specified DIT:

Device# show ip pim mcache dit-idx 2
IP Multicast Mcache Table
Entry Flags : SM - Sparse Mode, SSM - Source Specific Multicast, DM - Dense Mode
RPT - RPT Bit, SPT - SPT Bit, LSRC - Local Source, LRCV - Local Receiver
HW - HW Forwarding Enabled, FAST - Resource Allocated, TAG - Need For Replication
Entry
REGPROB - Register In Progress, REGSUPP - Register Suppression Timer
MSDPADV - Advertise MSDP, NEEDRTE - Route Required for Src/RP, PRUN - DM Prune
Upstream
Interface Flags: IM - Immediate, IH - Inherited, WA - Won Assert
MJ - Membership Join, MI - Membership Include, ME - Membership Exclude
BR - Blocked RPT, BA - Blocked Assert, BF - Blocked Filter, BI - Blocked IIF
Total entries in mcache: 30
1 (20.20.20.100, 225.1.1.1) in v220 (tag e1/1/13), Uptime 07:12:07
upstream neighbor 220.220.220.1
Flags (0x200680e1) SM SPT LRCV HW FAST TAG
fast ports: ethe 1/1/11
AgeSltMsk: 1, L2 FID: 105c, DIT: 2
Forwarding_oif: 1, Immediate_oif: 0, Blocked_oif: 0
L3 (HW) 1:
 e1/1/11(VL40), 07:12:07/0, Flags: MJ
Src-Vlan: 220
2 (20.20.20.100, 225.1.1.2) in v220 (tag e1/1/13), Uptime 00:01:00
upstream neighbor 220.220.220.1
Flags (0x200680e1) SM SPT LRCV HW FAST TAG
fast ports: ethe 1/1/11
AgeSltMsk: 1, L2 FID: 105c, DIT: 2
Forwarding_oif: 1, Immediate_oif: 0, Blocked_oif: 0
L3 (HW) 1:
 e1/1/11(VL40), 00:01:00/0, Flags: MJ
Src-Vlan: 220
3 (20.20.20.100, 225.1.1.3) in v220 (tag e1/1/13), Uptime 00:01:00
upstream neighbor 220.220.220.1
Flags (0x200680e1) SM SPT LRCV HW FAST TAG
fast ports: ethe 1/1/11
AgeSltMsk: 1, L2 FID: 105c, DIT: 2
Forwarding_oif: 1, Immediate_oif: 0, Blocked_oif: 0
L3 (HW) 1:
 e1/1/11(VL40), 00:01:00/0, Flags: MJ
Src-Vlan: 220

This example shows the PIM multicast cache with Layer 3 multicast routing over MCT, showing that multicast traffic for a stream is forwarded by a cluster peer CCEP port because of flow load balancing.

Device# show ip pim mcache
IP Multicast Mcache Table
Entry Flags : SM - Sparse Mode, SSM - Source Specific Multicast, DM - Dense Mode
RPT - RPT Bit, SPT - SPT Bit, LSRC - Local Source, LRCV - Local Receiver
HW - HW Forwarding Enabled, FAST - Resource Allocated, TAG - Need For Replication
Entry
REGPROB - Register In Progress, REGSUPP - Register Suppression Timer
MSDPADV - Advertise MSDP, NEEDRTE - Route Required for Src/RP, PRUN - DM Prune
Upstream
Interface Flags: IM - Immediate, IH - Inherited, WA - Won Assert, MCTPEERF - Traffic Forw By Cluster Peer CCEP
MJ - Membership Join, MI - Membership Include, ME - Membership Exclude
BR - Blocked RPT, BA - Blocked Assert, BF - Blocked Filter, BI - Blocked IIF
Total entries in mcache: 2
1 (39.39.39.1, 229.1.1.10) in v40 (tag e2/1/12), Uptime 00:21:31
upstream neighbor 40.40.40.175
Flags (0x200284e1) SM SPT HW FAST TAG
fast ports: ethe 2/1/11
AgeSltMsk: 1, IPMC: 4
Forwarding_oif: 1, Immediate_oif: 1, Blocked_oif: 0
L3 (HW) 1:
 TR(e2/1/11,e2/1/11(VL10)), 00:21:31/178, Flags: MCTPEERF
Src-Vlan: 40
# History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>The output of the command was modified to remove the AvgRate and Profile entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30h</td>
<td>The output of the command was modified to remove the rate counter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40a</td>
<td>The output of the command was modified to remove the rate counter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>This command was modified to show output for Layer 3 multicast routing over MCT.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip pim neighbor

Displays information about PIM neighbors.

Syntax

```
show ip pim [ vrf vrf-name ] neighbor [ ethernet stack/slot/port | tunnel tunnel-id | ve ve-num ]
```

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Displays information for the specified VRF instance.
- **ethernet stack/slot/port**
  Displays information for the specified Ethernet interface.
- **tunnel tunnel-id**
  Displays information for the specified Tunnel interface.
- **ve ve-num**
  Displays information for the specified VE interface.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip pim neighbor` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The interface through which the device is connected to the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyport</td>
<td>When there is a virtual interface, this is the physical port to which the neighbor is connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor</td>
<td>The IP interface of the PIM neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdtime sec</td>
<td>Indicates how many seconds the neighbor wants this device to hold the entry for this neighbor in memory. The neighbor sends the Hold Time in Hello packets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the device receives a new Hello packet before the Hold Time received in the previous packet expires, the device updates its table entry for the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the device does not receive a new Hello packet from the neighbor before the Hold time expires, the device assumes the neighbor is no longer available and removes the entry for the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age sec</td>
<td>The number of seconds since the device received the last hello message from the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpTime sec</td>
<td>The number of seconds the PIM neighbor has been up. This timer starts when the device receives the first Hello messages from the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Show Commands
dshow ip pim neighbor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VRF</td>
<td>The VRF in which the interface is configured. This can be a VRF that the port was assigned to or the default VRF of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>The DR priority that is used in the DR election process. This can be a configured value or the default value of 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example shows information about PIM neighbors.

device(config)# show ip pim neighbor

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>PhyPort</th>
<th>Neighbor</th>
<th>Holdtime</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>PropDelay</th>
<th>Override</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>UpTime</th>
<th>VRF</th>
<th>Prio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v2</td>
<td>e1/1/1</td>
<td>2.1.1.2</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>00:44:10</td>
<td>default-vrf 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v4</td>
<td>e1/2/2</td>
<td>4.1.1.2</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00:42:50</td>
<td>default-vrf 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v5</td>
<td>e1/1/4</td>
<td>5.1.1.2</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>00:44:00</td>
<td>default-vrf 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v22</td>
<td>e1/1/1</td>
<td>22.1.1.1</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>00:44:10</td>
<td>default-vrf 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Number of Neighbors : 4
show ip pim nsr

Displays the multicast nonstop routing (NSR) status information.

Syntax

```
show ip pim [vrf vrf-name] nsr
```

Parameters

- `vrf vrf-name`
  Specifies information for a VRF instance.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the `vrf` option, this command displays information for the default VRF instance.

Command Output

The `show ip pim nsr` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NSR</td>
<td>The NSR field indicates whether the <code>ip multicast-nonstop-routing</code> command is enabled (ON) or disabled (OFF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switchover in Progress Mode</td>
<td>The Switchover in Progress Mode field indicates whether the multicast traffic is in the middle of a switchover (displaying a TRUE status), or not (displaying a FALSE status).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays PIM NSR status information.

```
device> show ip pim nsr
Global Mcast NSR Status
  NSR: ON
  Switchover In Progress Mode: FALSE
```
show ip pim optimization

Displays PIM optimization information.

Syntax

```
show ip pim optimization [ dit-idx | vlan-fid ]
```

Parameters

- `dit-idx`
  Represents the IPMC index.
- `vlan-fid`
  Represents the software VLAN index that stores the Layer 2 OIF sets.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip pim optimization` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPMC</td>
<td>The IP multicast entry number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetId</td>
<td>Identifies the internal software resource used in sharing (optimizing).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>The set manager database ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW-VIDX</td>
<td>The internal software VLAN index used for sharing Layer 2 OIFs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays optimization information for all VRFs.

```
device# show ip pim optimization dit-idx
Displaying Optimization information for all vrfs
Total IPMCs Allocated: 2; Available: 7831; Failed: 0
Index | IPMC       | SetId     | Users | Set
      | 374        | 0x30eb38c8 | 100   | [{VLAN <30>:Port <37/2/2>},
      | 363        | 0x305dd728 | 100   | [{VLAN <30>:Port <36/1/48>},
      |            |            |       | [{VLAN <30>:Port <31/1/48}>},
      |            |            |       | [{VLAN <30>:Port <24/1/48>},
Sharability Coefficient: 99%
```

Show Commands

- `show ip pim optimization`
The following example displays the PIM optimization vlan-fid information.

device# show ip pim optimization vlan-fid
Total SW-VIDXs Allocated: 2; Available: 4093; Failed: 0
Index  SW-VIDX  SetId         Users         Set
1.      1      0x30e98448    1 {Port <37/2/2>,}
2.      5      0x305d68a0    1 {Port <36/1/48>,Port <31/1/48>,Port <24/1/48>,}
Sharability Coefficient: 0%

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip pim prune

Displays all multicast cache entries that are currently in a pruned state and have not yet aged out.

Syntax

```
show ip pim [vrf vrf-name] prune
```

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**: Displays information for a specific VRF instance.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

When entered without the **vrf** option, this command displays information for the default VRF instance.

Examples

This example shows all multicast cache entries that are currently in a pruned state and have not yet aged out:

```
device> show ip pim prune
1 (104.1.1.2 231.0.1.1): e1/2/2,1/2/2(150)
2 (108.1.1.100 231.0.1.1): e1/2/2,1/2/2(150)
3 (104.1.1.2 231.0.1.2): e1/2/2,1/2/2(150)
4 (108.1.1.100 231.0.1.2): e1/2/2,1/2/2(150)
5 (108.1.1.100 231.0.1.3): e1/2/2,1/2/2(150)
6 (104.1.1.2 231.0.1.4): e1/2/2,1/2/2(150)
7 (108.1.1.100 231.0.1.4): e1/2/2,1/2/2(150)
8 (104.1.1.2 231.0.1.5): e1/2/2,1/2/2(150)
9 (108.1.1.100 231.0.1.5): e1/2/2,1/2/2(150)
Total Prune entries: 9
```
**show ip pim resource**

Displays the hardware resource information, such as hardware allocation, availability, and limit, for software data structures.

**Syntax**

```
show ip pim [ all-vrf | vrf vrf-name ] resource
```

**Parameters**

- `all-vrf`
  
  Displays information for all virtual routing and forwarding instances (VRFs).

- `vrf vrf-name`
  
  Displays information for a particular VRF instance.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show ip pim resource` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Num alloc</td>
<td>Number of VRF instances allocated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System max</td>
<td>Maximum number of VRFs allowed in the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Size of one instance of the resource in bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alloc</td>
<td>Number of nodes of that data that are currently allocated in memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-use</td>
<td>Number of allocated nodes in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avail</td>
<td>Number of allocated nodes are not in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get-fail</td>
<td>Number of allocation failures for this node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limit</td>
<td>Maximum number of nodes that can be allocated for a data structure. This may or may not be configurable, depending on the data structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get-mem</td>
<td>Number of successful allocations for this node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>Size of the node in bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>init</td>
<td>Number of nodes that are allocated during initialization time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Examples

The following example displays output from the `show ip pim resource` command.

```
device> show ip pim resource
Global PIM Parameters :
GLOBAL Ipv4 MULTICAST CLASS Size:16811 bytes
GLOBAL Ipv4 PIM CLASS Size:1065 bytes
MULTICAST IPV4 CLASS Num alloc:5, System max:129, Size:1228 bytes
PIM IPV4 CLASS Num alloc:5, System max:129, Size:50440
Vrf Instance : default-vrf
--------------------------------------
alloc in-use avail get-fail limit get-mem size init
NBR list 256 3 253 0 512 4 90 256
RP set list 256 4 252 0 1536 5032 43 256
Static RP 64 0 64 0 64 0 36 64
LIF Entry 512 0 512 0 512 0 41 512
Anycast RP 64 0 64 0 64 0 190 64
timer 256 0 256 0 59392 4 64 256
prune 128 0 128 0 29696 0 34 128
pimsm J/P elem 1024 0 1024 0 48960 1258 29 1024
Timer Data 256 1 255 0 59392 2 28 256
mcache SLIB Sync 280 0 280 0 64960 20 28 280
mcache 56 2 54 0 12992 2 796 56
graft if no mcache 197 0 197 0 45704 0 64 197
HW replic vlan 2000 3 1997 0 464000 4 66 2000
HW replic port 1024 3 1021 0 237568 4 78 1024
pim/dvm intf. group 256 0 256 0 59392 0 24 256
pim/dvm global group 256 2 254 0 59392 2 46 256
repl entry(Global) 1024 0 1024 0 237568 4 43 1024
IGMP Resources(All Vrfs):
  groups 256 2 254 0 4096 2 210 256
  group-memberships 256 2 254 0 4096 2 142 256
  sources 56 1 55 0 12992 606 59 56
  client sources 56 0 56 0 12992 0 81 56
  ssm-map 256 0 256 0 256 0 18 256
  ssm-map-sources 256 0 256 0 59392 0 1024 256
Hardware-related Resources:
  Total (S,G) entries 1
  Total SW FWD entries 0
  Total sw w/Tag MVID entries 0
  Total sw w/Tag invalid MVID entries 0
  Total HW FWD entries 1
  Total hw w/Tag MVID entries 0
  Total hw w/Tag invalid MVID entries 0
```
**show ip pim rp-candidate**

Displays candidate rendezvous point (RP) information.

**Syntax**

```bash
show ip pim [vrf vrf-name] rp-candidate
```

**Parameters**

- `vrf vrf-name`
  
  Displays information for a specific VRF instance.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When used without the `vrf` option, this command displays information for the default VRF.

**Command Output**

The `show ip pim rp-candidate` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candidate-RP-advertisement in</td>
<td>How time will pass before the BSR sends the next RP message. The time is displayed in “hh:mm:ss” format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> This field appears only if this device is a candidate RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>The IP address of the RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> This field appears only if this device is a candidate RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group prefixes</td>
<td>The multicast groups for which the RP listed by the previous field is a candidate RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> This field appears only if this device is a candidate RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidate-RP-advertisement period</td>
<td>How frequently the BSR sends candidate RP advertisement messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> This field appears only if this device is a candidate RP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Show Commands

show ip pim rp-candidate

Examples

The following example shows information for a candidate RP.

device> show ip pim rp-candidate
Next Candidate-RP-advertisement in 00:00:10
RP: 207.95.7.1
  group prefixes:
    224.0.0.0 / 4
  Candidate-RP-advertisement period: 60
show ip pim rpf

Displays what PIM sees as the best reverse path to the source. While there may be multiple routes back to the source, the one displayed by this command is the one that PIM thinks is best.

Syntax

show ip pim [vrf vrf-name] rpf ip-address [group-address]

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
  Displays information for the specified VRF instance.

ip-address
  Specifies the source address for reverse-path forwarding (RPF) check.

group-address
  Specifies the group address for reverse-path forwarding (RPF) check.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Examples

This example shows best reverse path to the specified source:

device# show ip pim vrf eng rpf 130.50.11.10
Source 130.50.11.10 directly connected on e1/4/1
show ip pim rp-hash

Displays rendezvous-point (RP) information for a PIM Sparse group.

Syntax

```
show ip pim [vrf vrf-name] rp-hash group-addr
```

Parameters

**vrf vrf-name**

Displays information for the specified VRF instance.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip pim rp-hash` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Indicates the IP address of the RP for the specified PIM Sparse group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Info source</td>
<td>Indicates the source of the RP information. It can be a static-RP configuration or learned via the bootstrap router. If RP information is learned from the bootstrap, the BSR IP address is also displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows RP information for a PIM Sparse group.

```
device# show ip pim rp-hash 239.255.162.1
RP: 207.95.7.1, v2
   Info source: 207.95.7.1, via bootstrap
```
**show ip pim rp-map**

Displays rendezvous-point (RP)-to-group mapping information.

**Syntax**

```
show ip pim [vrf vrf-name] rp-map
```

**Parameters**

- `vrf vrf-name`
  
  Displays information for the specified VRF instance.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show ip pim rp-map` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group address</td>
<td>Indicates the PIM Sparse multicast group address using the listed RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP address</td>
<td>Indicates the IP address of the RP for the listed PIM Sparse group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example shows RP-to-group mapping.

```
device> show ip pim rp-map
Number of group-to-RP mappings: 6
Group address    RP address
--------------------------------------
1 239.255.163.1   99.99.99.5
2 239.255.163.2   99.99.99.5
3 239.255.163.3   99.99.99.5
4 239.255.162.1   99.99.99.5
5 239.255.162.2   43.43.43.1
6 239.255.162.3   99.99.99.5
```
show ip pim rp-set

Displays rendezvous-point (RP)-set list for the device elected as the bootstrap router (BSR).

Syntax

```
show ip pim [ all-vrf | vrf vrf-name ] rp-set
```

Parameters

- **all-vrf**
  
  Displays information for all VRF instances.

- **vrf vrf-name**
  
  Displays information for the specified VRF instance.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip pim rp-set` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of group prefixes</td>
<td>The number of PIM Sparse group prefixes for which the RP is responsible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group prefix</td>
<td>Indicates the multicast groups for which the RP listed by the previous field is a candidate RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPs expected or received</td>
<td>Indicates how many RPs were expected and received in the latest bootstrap message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP num</td>
<td>Indicates the RP number. If there are multiple RPs in the PIM Sparse domain, a line of information for each RP is listed, in ascending numerical order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>The RP priority of the candidate RP. During the election process, the candidate RP with the highest priority is elected as the RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age</td>
<td>The age (in seconds) of this RP-set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>holdtime</td>
<td>Indicates the time in seconds for which this rp-set information is valid. If this rp-set information is not received from BSR within the holdtime period, the rp-set information is aged out and deleted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows the RP set list for the device elected as BSR.

device> show ip pim rp-set
Static RP
--------
Static RP count: 2
1.51.51.4
1.51.51.5
Number of group prefixes Learnt from BSR: 1
Group prefix = 224.0.0.0/4 # RPs: 2
  RP 1: 1.51.51.1  priority=0  age=60  holdtime=150
  RP 2: 1.51.51.3  priority=0  age=30  holdtime=150

The following example shows the RP set list for devices that are not elected as BSR.

device> show ip pim rp-set
Static RP
--------
Static RP count: 2
1.51.51.4
1.51.51.5
Number of group prefixes Learnt from BSR: 1
Group prefix = 224.0.0.0/4 # RPs expected: 2
  # RPs received: 2
  RP 1: 1.51.51.1  priority=0  age=60  holdtime=150
  RP 2: 1.51.51.3  priority=0  age=30  holdtime=150
**show ip pim sparse**

Displays PIM Sparse configuration information, including whether the hardware-drop feature is enabled or disabled, and information for PIM SSM range ACL configuration.

**Syntax**

```
show ip pim [vrf vrf-name] sparse
```

**Parameters**

- `vrf vrf-name`
  
  Displays information for the specified VRF instance.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show ip pim sparse` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global PIM Sparse mode settings</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum mcache</td>
<td>Maximum number of multicast cache entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Count</td>
<td>Number of multicast cache entries used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello interval</td>
<td>How often the device sends IPIM Sparse hello messages to its PIM Sparse neighbors. This field shows the number of seconds between hello messages. PIM Sparse routers use hello messages to discover one another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor timeout</td>
<td>Number of seconds the device waits for a hello message from a neighbor before determining that the neighbor is no longer present and is not removing cached PIM Sparse forwarding entries for the neighbor. The default is 105 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join or Prune interval</td>
<td>How frequently the device sends IPv6 PIM Sparse Join or Prune messages for the multicast groups it is forwarding. This field shows the number of seconds between Join or Prune messages. The device sends Join or Prune messages on behalf of multicast receivers that want to join or leave an PIM Sparse group. When forwarding packets from PIM Sparse sources, the device sends the packets only on the interfaces on which it has received join requests in Join or Prune messages for the source group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactivity interval</td>
<td>Number of seconds a forwarding entry can remain unused before the router deletes it. The default is 180 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Drop Enabled</td>
<td>Whether hardware drop is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To prevent unwanted multicast traffic from being sent to the CPU, PIM Routing and Passive Multicast Route Insertion (PMRI) can be used together to ensure that multicast streams are only forwarded out ports with interested receivers and unwanted traffic is dropped in the hardware on Layer 3 Switches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prune Wait Interval</td>
<td>Number of seconds a PIM device waits before stopping traffic to neighbor devices that do not want the traffic. The range is 0 to 3 seconds. The default is 3 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap Msg interval</td>
<td>How frequently the BSR configured on the device sends the RP set to the RPs within the PIM Sparse domain. The RP set is a list of candidate RPs and their group prefixes. The group prefix of a candidate RP indicates the range of PIM Sparse group numbers for which it can be an RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This field contains a value only if an interface on the device is elected to be the BSR. Otherwise, the field is blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidate-RP Msg interval</td>
<td>Number of seconds the candidate RP configured on the Layer 3 switch sends candidate RP advertisement messages to the BSR. The default is 60 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register Suppress Time</td>
<td>This is the mean interval between receiving a Register-Stop and allowing registers to be sent again. A lower value means more frequent register bursts at RP, while a higher value means longer join latency for new receivers. The default is 60 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register Probe Time</td>
<td>Number of seconds the PIM router waits for a register-stop from an RP before it generates another NULL register to the PIM RP. The default is 10 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register Stop Delay</td>
<td>Register stop message. The default is 10 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register Suppress interval</td>
<td>Number of seconds that it takes the designated router to send a Register-encapsulated date to the RP after receiving a Register-Stop message. The default is 60 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSM Enabled</td>
<td>If yes, source-specific multicast is configured globally on this router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPT threshold</td>
<td>Number of packets the device sends using the path through the RP before switching to the SPT path. The default is 1 packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSM Group Range</td>
<td>Source-specific multicast group range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route Precedence</td>
<td>The route precedence configured to control the selection of routes based on the four route types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Non-default route from the mRTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Default route from the mRTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Non-default route from the uRTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Default route from the uRTM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays PIM Sparse configuration information.

```
device> show ip pim sparse
Global PIM Sparse Mode Settings
Maximum Mcache : 12992       Current Count : 0
Hello interval : 30          Neighbor timeout : 105
Join/Prune interval : 60      Inactivity interval : 180
Hardware Drop Enabled : Yes    Prune Wait Interval : 3
Bootstrap Msg interval : 60    Candidate-RP Msg interval : 60
Register Suppress Time : 60    Register Probe Time : 10
Register Stop Delay : 10       Register Suppress interval : 60
SSM Enabled : Yes             SPT Threshold : 1
SSM Group Range : 232.0.0.0/8
Route Precedence : mc-non-default mc-default uc-non-default uc-default
```

The following example displays PIM Sparse configuration for a VRF instance named my_vrf.

```
device> show ip pim my_vrf sparse
Global PIM Sparse Mode Settings
Maximum Mcache : 12992       Current Count : 0
Hello interval : 30          Neighbor timeout : 105
Join/Prune interval : 60      Inactivity interval : 180
Hardware Drop Enabled : Yes    Prune Wait Interval : 3
Bootstrap Msg interval : 60    Candidate-RP Msg interval : 60
Register Suppress Time : 60    Register Probe Time : 10
Register Stop Delay : 10       Register Suppress interval : 60
SSM Enabled : Yes             SPT Threshold : 1
SSM Group Range : 232.0.0.0/8
Route Precedence : mc-non-default mc-default uc-non-default uc-default
```

This example shows whether the hardware-drop feature has been enabled or disabled:

```
device> show ip pim sparse
Global PIM Sparse Mode Settings
Maximum Mcache : 12992       Current Count : 0
Hello interval : 30          Neighbor timeout : 105
Join/Prune interval : 60      Inactivity interval : 180
Hardware Drop Enabled : Yes    Prune Wait Interval : 3
Bootstrap Msg interval : 60    Candidate-RP Msg interval : 60
Register Suppress Time : 60    Register Probe Time : 10
Register Stop Delay : 10       Register Suppress interval : 60
SSM Enabled : Yes             SPT Threshold : 1
SSM Group Range : 232.0.0.0/8
Route Precedence : mc-non-default mc-default uc-non-default uc-default
```

The following example displays information for PIM SSM range ACL configuration.

```
device> show ip pim sparse
Global PIM Sparse Mode Settings
Maximum Mcache : 0          Current Count : 0
Hello interval : 30         Neighbor timeout : 105
Join/Prune interval : 60    Inactivity interval : 180
Register Suppress Time : 60 Register Probe Time : 10
SPT Threshold : 1           Hardware Drop Enabled : Yes
Bootstrap Msg interval : 60 Candidate-RP Msg interval : 60
Register Stop Delay : 60    Register Suppress interval : 60
SSM Enabled : Yes
SSM Group Range : 224.1.1.1/24
SSM Group Range ACL : xyz
Route Precedence : mc-non-default mc-default uc-non-default uc-default
```
show ip pim traffic
Displays IPv4 PIM traffic statistics.

Syntax
show ip pim traffic [ vrf vrf-name ] [ join-prune ] [ rx | tx ]

Parameters
vrf vrf-name
Specifies information for a VRF instance.
join-prune
Specifies displaying join and prune statistics.
rx
Specifies displaying received PIM traffic statistics.
tx
Specifies displaying transmitted PIM traffic statistics.

Modes
Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines
PIM control packet statistics for interfaces that are configured for standard PIM are listed first by the display.

Command Output
The show ip pim traffic command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port or virtual interface on which the PIM interface is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELLO</td>
<td>The number of PIM Hello messages sent or received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOIN-PRUNE</td>
<td>The number of Join or Prune messages sent or received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSERT</td>
<td>The number of Assert messages sent or received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGISTER GRAFT (DM)</td>
<td>The number of Register messages sent or received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE
Unlike PIM Dense, PIM Sparse uses the same messages for Joins and Prunes.
### Output Field Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGISTER STOP (SM)</td>
<td>The number of Register Stop messages sent or received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOTSTRAP MSGS (SM)</td>
<td>The number of bootstrap messages sent or received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAND. RP ADV. (SM)</td>
<td>The total number of Candidate-RP-Advertisement messages sent or received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Err</td>
<td>The total number of messages discarded, including a separate counter for those that failed the checksum comparison.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

This example shows PIM join and prune traffic statistics for received and sent packets:

```plaintext
device(config)# show ip pim traffic
Port HELLO JOIN-PRUNE ASSERT REGISTER REGISTER BOOTSTRAP CAND. RP Err
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRAFT (DM)</th>
<th>STOP (SM)</th>
<th>MSGS (SM)</th>
<th>ADV. (SM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rx</td>
<td>Rx</td>
<td>Rx</td>
<td>Rx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v50</td>
<td>2526</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v150</td>
<td>2531</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v200</td>
<td>2531</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Port HELLO JOIN-PRUNE ASSERT REGISTER REGISTER BOOTSTRAP CAND. RP Err
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRAFT (DM)</th>
<th>STOP (SM)</th>
<th>MSGS (SM)</th>
<th>ADV. (SM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tx</td>
<td>Tx</td>
<td>Tx</td>
<td>Tx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v30</td>
<td>2528</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v50</td>
<td>2540</td>
<td>1263</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v150</td>
<td>2529</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v200</td>
<td>2529</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

This example shows the number of received IPv4 PIM Hello packets dropped on interface 1/1/9 because an ACL to control neighbor access is configured on it.

```plaintext
device# show ip pim traffic rx
Port HELLO JOIN-PRUNE ASSERT REG REG BTSTRP CAND RP Err
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRAFT (DM)</th>
<th>STOP (SM)</th>
<th>MSGS (SM)</th>
<th>ADV. (SM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rx</td>
<td>Rx</td>
<td>Rx</td>
<td>Rx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/1/1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/1/9</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/1/12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v20</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v310</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v360</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This example shows PIM join and prune traffic statistics for sent packets:

```plaintext
device(config)# show ip pim traffic tx
Port HELLO JOIN-PRUNE ASSERT REG REG BTSTRP CAND RP Err
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRAFT (DM)</th>
<th>STOP (SM)</th>
<th>MSGS (SM)</th>
<th>ADV. (SM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tx</td>
<td>Tx</td>
<td>Tx</td>
<td>Tx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v30</td>
<td>2528</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v50</td>
<td>2540</td>
<td>1263</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v150</td>
<td>2529</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v200</td>
<td>2530</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
This example shows PIM join and prune traffic statistics.

device(config)# show ip pim traffic join-prune
Port  Packet    Join      Prune     Avg Aggr  Last Aggr
-----+---------+---------+---------+---------+----------
  Rx   Rx      Rx        Rx        Rx
     +---------+---------+---------+---------+----------
v30   0         0         0         0         0
v50   1260      1260      0         1         1
v150  0         0         0         0         0
v200  0         0         0         0         0

Port  Packet    Join      Prune     Avg Aggr  Last Aggr
-----+---------+---------+---------+---------+----------
  Tx   Tx      Tx        Tx        Tx
     +---------+---------+---------+---------+----------
v30   0         0         0         0         0
v50   1263      1262      1         1         1
v150  0         0         0         0         0
v200  0         0         0         0         0

This example shows PIM join and prune traffic statistics.

device(config)# show ip pim traffic join-prune rx
Port  Packet    Join      Prune     Avg Aggr  Last Aggr
-----+---------+---------+---------+---------+----------
  Rx   Rx      Rx        Rx        Rx
     +---------+---------+---------+---------+----------
v30   0         0         0         0         0
v50   1260      1260      0         1         1
v150  0         0         0         0         0
v200  0         0         0         0         0

This example shows PIM join and prune traffic statistics.

device(config)# show ip pim traffic join-prune tx
Port  Packet    Join      Prune     Avg Aggr  Last Aggr
-----+---------+---------+---------+---------+----------
  Tx   Tx      Tx        Tx        Tx
     +---------+---------+---------+---------+----------
v30   0         0         0         0         0
v50   1264      1263      1         1         1
v150  0         0         0         0         0
v200  0         0         0         0         0

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20a</td>
<td>This command was modified to display, in the Err column, received Hello packets dropped on an interface because of an ACL to control neighbor access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip pimsm-snooping cache

Displays the downstream PIM join/prune information for both source-path tree (SPT) and rendezvous-point tree (RPT).

Syntax

    show ip pimsm-snooping cache [ vlan vlan-id ] ip-address [ resources ]

Parameters

- **ip-address**
  Specifies the IP address.
- **vlan vlan-id**
  Specifies snooping for a VLAN.
- **resources**
  Specifies PIM SM snooping resources.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the `show ip pimsm-snooping cache` command to check and verify the outgoing interfaces (OIF)s added by pimsm-snooping module.

Command Output

The `show ip pimsm-snooping cache` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SG</td>
<td>(s,g) downstream fsm state for SPT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>(*,g) downstream fsm state for RPT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `show ip pimsm-snooping cache` command displays the following information only when multi-chassis trunking (MCT) is enabled on the VLAN:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCEP</td>
<td>Cluster client edge port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEP</td>
<td>Cluster edge port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote/Local</td>
<td>Join/Prune received on MCT peer or local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

Device1#show ip pimsm-snooping cache
OIF Info:
TR - OIF Belongs to Trunk/LAG, Primary port is displayed
SG - (s,g) downstream fsm state:
G - (*,g) downstream fsm state:
NI : No Info, J : Join, PP : Prune Pending, CLEAN : cleanup in progress
RPT - (s,g,rpt) downstream fsm state:
    NI : No Info, P : Pruned, PP : Prune Pending, Px : Temp step in (*,G)
join processing, PPx : Temp State in (*,G) processing, CLEAN : cleanup
    in progress.

PIMSM Snoop cache for vlan 700, has 20 cache
1  (* 226.0.0.1) Up Time: 00:47:05
   OIF: 1
   e1/1/6 G : J(173) ET: 210, Up Time: 00:47:05 , CEP, Local
2  (80.1.1.9 226.0.0.1) Up Time: 00:47:04
   OIF: 1
   e1/1/6 SG : J(178) ET: 210, Up Time: 00:47:04 , CEP, Local
...

The following example filters out sg-entries.

Device2#show ip pimsm-snooping cache sg-entries
OIF Info:
TR - OIF Belongs to Trunk/LAG, Primary port is displayed
SG - (s,g) downstream fsm state:
G - (*,g) downstream fsm state:
NI : No Info, J : Join, PP : Prune Pending, CLEAN : cleanup in progress
RPT - (s,g,rpt) downstream fsm state:
    NI : No Info, P : Pruned, PP : Prune Pending, Px : Temp step in (*,G)
join processing, PPx : Temp State in (*,G) processing, CLEAN : cleanup
    in progress.

PIMSM Snoop cache for vlan 700, has 20 cache
1  (80.1.1.9 226.0.0.1) Up Time: 00:50:20
   OIF: 1
   e1/1/6 SG : J(162) ET: 210, Up Time: 00:50:20 , CEP, Local
2  (80.1.1.9 226.0.0.2) Up Time: 00:50:18
   OIF: 1
   e1/1/6 SG : J(161) ET: 210, Up Time: 00:50:18 , CEP, Local
...

Show Commands
show ip pimsm-snooping cache
The following example filters out g-entries.

Device#show ipv6 pimsm-snooping cache g-entries
GIF Info:
TR - GIF Belongs to Trunk/LAG, Primary port is displayed
SG - (s,g) downstream fsm state:
    G - (*,g) downstream fsm state:
        NI : No Info, J : Join, PP : Prune Pending, CLEAN : cleanup in progress
RPT - (s,g,rpt) downstream fsm state:
        NI : No Info, P : Pruned, PP : Prune Pending, Px : Temp step in (*,G)
            join processing, PPx : Temp State in (*,G) processing, CLEAN : cleanup in progress.

PIMSM Snoop cache for vlan 700, has 20 cache
1 (* ffle:6:1) Up Time: 00:57:33
   OIF: 1
   e1/1/6 G : J(175) ET: 210, Up Time: 00:57:33 , CEF, Local
2 (* ffle:6:2) Up Time: 00:57:09
   OIF: 1
   e1/1/6 G : J(178) ET: 210, Up Time: 00:57:09 , CEF, Local
....
....
9 (* ffle:6:9) Up Time: 00:57:08
   OIF: 1
   e1/1/6 G : J(168) ET: 210, Up Time: 00:57:08 , CEF, Local
10 (* ffle:6:a) Up Time: 00:57:35
   OIF: 1
   e1/1/6 G : J(169) ET: 210, Up Time: 00:57:35 , CEF, Local
show ip reverse-path-check

Displays the global unicast Reverse Path Forwarding settings.

**Syntax**

```
show ip reverse-path-check
```

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

**Command Output**

The `show ip reverse-path-check` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLI config</td>
<td>The command line configured on the device after device bootup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current state</td>
<td>The mode set during device bootup. This takes effect only after reload.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example shows the uRPF settings on ICX 7750 devices.

```
device# show ip reverse-path-check
Global uRPF Settings:
CLI config : Enabled
Current State : Enabled
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>Removed show output for the ICX 6610 device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip reverse-path-check interface

Displays unicast Reverse Path Forwarding settings at the interface level on ICX devices.

Syntax

show ip reverse-path-check interface

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the interface level unicast Reverse Path Forwarding settings such as the uRPF mode and whether uRPF excludes the default route for uRPF source IP lookup. Use the \texttt{show ip interface ethernet} command to view details about the interface level RPF mode configuration.

Command Output

The \texttt{show ip reverse-path-check interface} command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>The interface number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uRPF mode</td>
<td>The uRPF mode enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uRPF exclude default</td>
<td>Yes specifies that the exclude default option is enabled, while No specifies that the exclude default option is not enabled on the interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows the interface level uRPF settings on ICX devices.

```
device# show ip reverse-path-check interface
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>uRPF mode</th>
<th>uRPF Exclude default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eth 1/1/11</td>
<td>Strict</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip rip

Displays RIP filters.

Syntax

show ip rip

Modes

Privileged-EXEC mode

Command Output

The **show ip rip** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RIP Summary area</td>
<td>Shows the current configuration of RIP on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static metric</td>
<td>Shows the static metric configuration. &quot;Not defined&quot; means the route map has not been distributed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPF metric</td>
<td>Shows what OSPF route map has been applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor Filter Table area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>The filter number. You assign this number when you configure the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>The action the device takes for RIP route packets to or from the specified neighbor:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deny</td>
<td>If the filter is applied to an interface's outbound filter group, the filter prevents the device from advertising RIP routes to the specified neighbor on that interface. If the filter is applied to an interface's inbound filter group, the filter prevents the device from receiving RIP updates from the specified neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permit</td>
<td>If the filter is applied to an interface's outbound filter group, the filter allows the device to advertise RIP routes to the specified neighbor on that interface. If the filter is applied to an interface's inbound filter group, the filter allows the device to receive RIP updates from the specified neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor IP Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the RIP neighbor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following example shows the current configuration of RIP on a device with a neighbor filter table configured to deny routes from source IP address 10.11.222.25.

device# show ip rip
RIP Summary
  Default port 520
  Administrative distance is 120
  Updates every 30 seconds, expire after 180
  Holdown lasts 180 seconds, garbage collect after 120
  Last broadcast 29, Next Update 27
  Need trigger update 0, Next trigger broadcast 1
  Minimum update interval 25, Max update Offset 5
  Split horizon is on; poison reverse is off
  Import metric 1
  Prefix List, Inbound : block_223
  Prefix List, Outbound : block_223
  Route-map, Inbound : Not set
  Route-map, Outbound : Not set
  Redistribute: CONNECTED Metric : 0 Routemap : Not Set

RIP Neighbor Filter Table
  Index   Action   Neighbor IP Address
  1       deny     10.11.222.55
  5       permit   any
show ip rip interface
Displays RIP filters for a specific interface.

Syntax

```
show ip rip interface [ ethernet unit/slot/port | lag number | ve number ]
```

Parameters

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  Designates an Ethernet interface for which RIP filters are displayed.

- **lag number**
  Designates the LAG for which RIP filters are displayed.

- **ve number**
  Designates a virtual Ethernet interface for which RIP filters are displayed.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip rip interface` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RIP mode: Version x</td>
<td>Specifies RIP version 1, version 2, or version 1-2 compatible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running: True/False</td>
<td>Indicates whether RIP protocol is active on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route summarization</td>
<td>Indicates whether route summarization is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split horizon is on/off; poison reverse is on/off</td>
<td>Indicates whether split horizon or poison reverse is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default routes</td>
<td>Indicates whether default routes are accepted or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric-offset, Inbound</td>
<td>Indicates whether a value has been added to the metric for incoming (learned) routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric-offset, Outbound</td>
<td>Indicates whether a value has been added to the metric for outgoing (advertised) routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix List, Inbound</td>
<td>Indicates whether a prefix list is applied to incoming routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix List, Outbound</td>
<td>Indicates whether a prefix list is applied to outgoing routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route-map, Inbound</td>
<td>Indicates whether a route-map is applied to incoming routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route-map, Outbound</td>
<td>Indicates whether a route-map is applied to outgoing routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIP Sent/Receive packet statistics</td>
<td>Provides number of requests and responses sent or received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIP Error packet statistics</td>
<td>Provides number of error packets by category: Rejected, Version, Response format, Address family, Metric, or Request format.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following sample output shows that Ethernet interface 1/1/1 is running RIP Version 2 without prefix lists or route-maps and is adding 1 to the metric for learned RIP routes.

device# show ip rip interface ethernet 1/1/1
Interface e 1/1/1
RIP Mode : Version2 Running: TRUE
Route summarization disabled
Split horizon is on; poison reverse is off
Default routes not accepted
Metric-offset, Inbound 1
Metric-offset, Outbound 0
Prefix List, Inbound : Not set
Prefix List, Outbound : Not set
Route-map, Inbound : Not set
Route-map, Outbound : Not set
RIP Sent/Receive packet statistics:
Sent : Request 2 Response 34047
Received : Total 123473 Request 1 Response 123472 UnRecognised 0
RIP Error packet statistics:
Rejected 0 Version 0 RespFormat 0 AddrFamily 0
Metric 0 ReqFormat 0
show ip rip route

Displays RIP route information for a device or a specific interface.

Syntax

    show ip rip route [ ip-address | ip-address / L ]

Parameters

  ip-address
  
  Specifies the IP address, in the format A.B.C.D, for which RIP routes are displayed.

  ip-address / L
  
  Specifies the IP address prefix and mask, in the format A.B.C.D/L, where "L" is the mask length. Information is displayed for IP addresses matching the mask.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The **show ip rip route** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RIP Routing Table - nn entries</td>
<td>Indicates the number of routes in the device's routing table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIP route designation</td>
<td>Designates each route by CIDR designation, originating IP address, and interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIP route settings</td>
<td>For each designated route, indicates protocol, metric setting, tag, and non-default timer settings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows RIP route information for the device.

device# show ip rip route
RIP Routing Table - 474 entries:
1.1.1.1/32, from 169.254.30.1, e 1/1/23 (820)  
RIP, metric 4, tag 0, timers: aging 13
1.1.2.1/32, from 169.254.50.1, e 1/3/1 (482)  
RIP, metric 3, tag 0, timers: aging 42
1.1.6.1/32, from 169.254.100.1, ve 101 (413)  
RIP, metric 2, tag 0, timers: aging 42
169.254.40.0/24, from 192.168.1.2, e 1/1/1 (1894)  
RIP, metric 3, tag 0, timers: aging 14
169.254.50.0/24, from 192.168.1.2, e 1/1/1 (1895)  
RIP, metric 4, tag 0, timers: aging 14
169.254.100.0/24, from 192.168.1.2, e 1/1/1 (2040)  
RIP, metric 2, tag 0, timers: aging 14
169.254.101.0/30, from 192.168.1.2, e 1/1/1 (2105)  
223.229.32.0/31, from 169.254.50.1, e 1/3/1 (818)  
RIP, metric 2, tag 0, timers: aging 21
show ip route

Displays the IP route table information.

Syntax

    show ip route [vrf vrf-name] [ip-addr | num | bgp | direct | ospf | rip | static | summary]

Parameters

    vrf vrf-name
        Displays VRF routes.
    ip-addr
        Displays information for the subnet mask.
    num
        Displays route starting from index.
    bgp
        Displays BGP routes.
    direct
        Displays directly attached routes.
    ospf
        Displays OSPF routes.
    rip
        Displays RIP routes.
    static
        Displays static IP routes.
    summary
        Displays route summary.

Modes

    User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ip route command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>The destination network of the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>The route's cost.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field Description

**Type**

- **B** - The route was learned from BGP.
- **D** - The destination is directly connected to this Ruckus device.
- **R** - The route was learned from RIP.
- **S** - The route is a static route.
- ***** - The route is a candidate default route.
- **O** - The route is an OSPF route. Unless you use the OSPF option to display the route table, 'O' is used for all OSPF routes. If you do not use the OSPF option, the following type codes are used:
  - **O** - OSPF intra area route (within the same area.)
  - **IA** - The route is an OSPF inter area route (a route that passes from one area in another area.)
  - **E1** - The route is an OSPF external type 1 route.
  - **E2** - The route is an external type 2 route.

### Examples

The following example shows the **show ip route** command:

device# show ip route
Total number of IP routes: 2
Type Codes - B:BGP D:Connected O:OSPF R:RIP S:Static; Cost - Dist/Metric
BGP Codes - i:iBGP e:eBGP
OSPF Codes - i:Inter Area 1:External Type 1 2:External Type 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Gateway</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 0.0.0.0/0</td>
<td>10.25.224.1</td>
<td>e mgmt1</td>
<td>254/1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>8d6h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 10.25.224.0/24</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>e mgmt1</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>6h39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip source-guard

Displays the learned IP addresses for IP Source Guard ports.

Syntax

show ip source-guard ethernet stack-id/slot/port

Parameters

ethernet stack-id/slot/port

Specifies the Ethernet interface.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Command Output

The show ip source-guard command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>Displays the interface number for source guard entries learnt or configured statically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Displays the interface type - IP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter mode</td>
<td>Displays the filter mode - active or inactive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP-address</td>
<td>The dynamically learned or statically configured address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>Specifies the VLAN number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static</td>
<td>All the static source guard entries configured are populated as &quot;Yes&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following output displays the learned IP addresses for IP Source Guard ports.

device# show ip source-guard e 1/1/48
Total IP Source Guard entries on port 1/1/48: 33

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Filter-mode</th>
<th>IP-address</th>
<th>Vlan</th>
<th>Static</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/1/9*4/1/39</td>
<td>ip</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>15.15.15.127</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1/1/9*4/1/39</td>
<td>ip</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>15.15.15.9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1/1/9*4/1/39</td>
<td>ip</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>15.15.15.10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1/1/9*4/1/39</td>
<td>ip</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>15.15.15.11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1/1/9*4/1/39</td>
<td>ip</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>15.15.15.12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1/1/9*4/1/39</td>
<td>ip</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>15.15.15.13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1/1/9*4/1/39</td>
<td>ip</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>15.15.15.14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1/1/9*4/1/39</td>
<td>ip</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>15.15.15.15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1/1/9*4/1/39</td>
<td>ip</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>15.15.15.16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1/1/9*4/1/39</td>
<td>ip</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>15.15.15.17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>The output of this command was modified for static source guard entries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip ssh

Displays SSH connections details.

Syntax

show ip ssh [ config ]

Parameters

config

Displays the SSH configuration details.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Command Output

The `show ip ssh` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inbound</td>
<td>Connections listed under this heading are inbound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbound</td>
<td>Connections listed under this heading are outbound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection</td>
<td>The SSH connection ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>The SSH version number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>The encryption method used for the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td>The username for the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMAC</td>
<td>The HMAC version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server Hostkey</td>
<td>The type of server host key. This can be DSA or RSA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the SSH client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH-v2.0 enabled</td>
<td>Indicates that SSHv2 is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostkey</td>
<td>Indicates that at least one host key is on the device. It is followed by a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>list of the host key types and modulus sizes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `show ip ssh config` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSH server</td>
<td>SSH server is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH port</td>
<td>SSH port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>The encryption used for the SSH connection. The following values are displayed when AES only is enabled:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AES-256, AES-192, and AES-128 indicate the different AES methods used for encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 3-DES indicates 3-DES algorithm is used for encryption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit empty password</td>
<td>Empty password login is allowed or not allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication methods</td>
<td>The authentication methods used for SSH. The authentication can have one or more of the following values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Password - Indicates that you are prompted for a password when attempting to log into the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Public-key - Indicates that DSA or RSA challenge-response authentication is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Interactive - Indicates the interactive authentication is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication retries</td>
<td>The number of authentication retries. This number can be from 1 through 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login timeout (seconds)</td>
<td>SSH login timeout value in seconds. This can be from 0 through 120.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idle timeout (minutes)</td>
<td>SSH idle timeout value in minutes. This can be from 0 through 240.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strict management VRF</td>
<td>Strict management VRF is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCP</td>
<td>SCP is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH IPv4 clients</td>
<td>The list of IPv4 addresses to which SSH access is allowed. The default is “All”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH IPv6 clients</td>
<td>The list of IPv6 addresses to which SSH access is allowed. The default is “All”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH IPv4 access-list</td>
<td>The IPv4 ACL used to permit or deny access using SSH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH IPv6 access-list</td>
<td>The IPv6 ACL used to permit or deny access using SSH.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example displays sample output of the `show ip ssh` command.

```
device# show ip ssh
Connection  Version  Encryption  Username  HMAC       Server Hostkey  IP Address
Inbound: 1     SSH-2    3des-cbc    Raymond   hmac-sha1  ssh-dss         10.120.54.2
Outbound: 6     SSH-2    aes256-cbc  Steve     hmac-sha1  ssh-dss         10.37.77.15
SSH-v2.0 enabled; hostkey: DSA(1024), RSA(2048)
```

The following example displays sample output of the `show ip ssh config` command.

```
device# show ip ssh config
SSH server : Disabled
SSH port : tcp\22
Host Key : Encryption : AES-256, AES-192, AES-128, 3-DES
Permit empty password : No
Authentication methods : Password, Public-key, Interactive
Authentication retries : 3
Login timeout (seconds) : 120
Idle timeout (minutes) : 0
SCP : Enabled
SSH IPv4 clients : All
SSH IPv6 clients : All
SSH IPv4 access-group : SSH IPv6 access-group :
SSH Client Keys :
```
**show ip ssl**

Displays SSL connection details.

**Syntax**

```
show ip ssl certificate
```

**Parameters**

- `certificate`
  
  Displays the SSL certificate details.

**Modes**

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode

**Examples**

The following example displays the output of the `show ip ssl` command.

```
device(config)#show ip ssl
Session Protocol Source IP      Source Port  Remote IP      Remote Port
1       TLS_1_2  10.20.157.102  634          10.25.105.201  60892
```

The following example displays the SSL certificate details.

```
device(config)#show ip ssl certificate
Trusted Certificates:
  Dynamic:
  Index 0:
    Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
    Issuer:
      CN: 10.25.105.201
    Validity:
      Not Before: 2014 Aug 22 05:12:45
      Not After : 2017 Aug 21 05:12:45
    Subject:
      CN: 10.25.105.201
    X509v3 extensions:
      X509v3 Subject Alternative Name:
        IP Address: 10.25.105.201
    Signature:
      9e:7f:13:96:
```
show ip static mroute

Displays information for configured multicast routes.

Syntax

show ip static mroute [ vrf vrf-name ] ip-subnet mask

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
 Specifies an optional VRF route.

ip-subnet mask
 Specifies an IP address and an optional address mask.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Only resolved and best static mroutes are added to the mRTM table. These routes are prefixed with an asterisk in the output from the show ip static mroute command.

Examples

The following example displays information for configured multicast routes:

Device(config)# show ip static mroute
IP Static Routing Table - 2 entries:
IP Prefix          Next Hop        Interface  Dis/Metric/Tag  Name
*20.20.20.0/24      220.220.220.1   -          1/1/0
20.20.20.0/24       50.50.50.2      -          1/2/0
21.21.21.0/24       1.2.3.4         -          1/1/0

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip static-arp

Displays the static ARP entries along with static inspect ARP entries.

Syntax

show ip static-arp

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The display index for static inspect ARP entries is not be displayed in the command output.

Command Output

The `show ip static-arp` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Static ARP table size</td>
<td>The maximum number of static ARP entries that can be configured. The default value is 512, and can be changed to 1024 using the <code>max-static-inspect-arp-entries</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays the static ARP.

```
device# show ip static-arp
Static ARP table size: 512, configurable from 512 to 1024
Index   IP Address       MAC Address       Port
1       207.95.6.111     0800.093b.d210     1/1/1
3       207.95.6.123     0800.093b.d211     1/1/1
-       1.1.1.1           0800.0000.0001     Invalid
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30b</td>
<td>This command was modified. The output does not display the index for static inspect ARP entries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show ip traffic**
Displays IP traffic statistics.

**Syntax**
show ip traffic

**Modes**
User EXEC mode

**Command Output**
The *show ip traffic* command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP statistics</td>
<td>The total number of IP packets received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>received</td>
<td>The total number of IP packets originated and sent by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sent</td>
<td>The total number of IP packets fragmented by this device to accommodate the MTU of this device or of another device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragmented</td>
<td>The total number of IP packets fragmented by this device to accommodate the MTU of this device or of another device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reassembled</td>
<td>The total number of fragmented IP packets that this device re-assembled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad header</td>
<td>The number of IP packets dropped by the device due to a bad packet header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no route</td>
<td>The number of packets dropped by the device because there was no route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unknown proto</td>
<td>The number of packets dropped by the device because the value in the Protocol field of the packet header is unrecognized by this device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no buffer</td>
<td>This information is used by Ruckus customer support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other errors</td>
<td>The number of packets that this device dropped due to error types other than the types listed above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ICMP statistics**
The ICMP statistics are derived from RFC 792, "Internet Control Message Protocol", RFC 950, "Internet Standard Subnetting Procedure", and RFC 1256, "ICMP Router Discovery Messages". Statistics are organized into Sent and Received. The field descriptions below apply to each.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>The total number of ICMP messages sent or received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>errors</td>
<td>This information is used by Ruckus customer support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unreachable</td>
<td>The number of Destination Unreachable messages sent or received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time exceed</td>
<td>The number of Time Exceeded messages sent or received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parameter</td>
<td>The number of Parameter Problem messages sent or received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source quench</td>
<td>The number of Source Quench messages sent or received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redirect</td>
<td>The number of Redirect messages sent or received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echo</td>
<td>The number of Echo messages sent or received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echo reply</td>
<td>The number of Echo Reply messages sent or received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timestamp</td>
<td>The number of Timestamp messages sent or received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timestamp reply</td>
<td>The number of Timestamp Reply messages sent or received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addr mask</td>
<td>The number of Address Mask Request messages sent or received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addr mask reply</td>
<td>The number of Address Mask Replies messages sent or received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irdp advertisement</td>
<td>The number of ICMP Router Discovery Protocol (IRDP) Advertisement messages sent or received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irdp solicitation</td>
<td>The number of IRDP Solicitation messages sent or received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>received</td>
<td>The number of UDP packets received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sent</td>
<td>The number of UDP packets sent by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no port</td>
<td>The number of UDP packets dropped because the packet did not contain a valid UDP port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP statistics</td>
<td>The TCP statistics are derived from RFC 793, &quot;Transmission Control Protocol&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current active tcb</td>
<td>The number of TCP Control Blocks (TCBs) that are currently active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcb allocated</td>
<td>The number of TCBs that have been allocated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcb freed</td>
<td>The number of TCBs that have been freed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcb protected</td>
<td>This information is used by Ruckus customer support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active opens</td>
<td>The number of TCP connections opened by this device by sending a TCP SYN to another device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive opens</td>
<td>The number of TCP connections opened by this device in response to connection requests (TCP SYNs) received from other devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failed attempts</td>
<td>This information is used by Ruckus customer support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active resets</td>
<td>The number of TCP connections this device reset by sending a TCP RESET message to the device at the other end of the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive resets</td>
<td>The number of TCP connections this device reset because the device at the other end of the connection sent a TCP RESET message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input errors</td>
<td>This information is used by Ruckus customer support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in segments</td>
<td>The number of TCP segments received by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out segments</td>
<td>The number of TCP segments sent by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retransmission</td>
<td>The number of segments that this device retransmitted because the retransmission timer for the segment had expired before the device at the other end of the connection had acknowledged receipt of the segment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following is sample output from the `show ip traffic` command.

device# show ip traffic
IP Statistics
  875327 received, 120 sent, 0 forwarded
  0 filtered, 0 fragmented, 0 reassembled, 0 bad header
  0 no route, 0 unknown proto, 0 no buffer, 32124 other errors

ARP Statistics
  553661 total recv, 538907 req recv, 78 req sent, 137 rep sent
  0 pending drop, 0 invalid source, 0 invalid dest
  0 mis-match dst-mac, 0 mis-match ip addr, 0 mis-match src-mac

ICMP Statistics
Received:
  1 total, 0 errors, 0 unreachable, 0 time exceed
  0 parameter, 0 source quench, 0 redirect, 1 echo, 0 echo reply, 0 timestamp, 0 timestamp reply, 0 addr mask
  0 addr mask reply, 0 irdp advertisement, 0 irdp solicitation
Sent:
  1 total, 0 errors, 0 unreachable, 0 time exceed
  0 parameter, 0 source quench, 0 redirect, 0 echo, 1 echo reply, 0 timestamp, 0 timestamp reply, 0 addr mask
  0 addr mask reply, 0 irdp advertisement, 0 irdp solicitation

UDP Statistics
  42046 received, 119 sent, 41930 no port, 0 input errors

TCP Statistics
  0 active opens, 0 passive opens, 0 failed attempts
  0 active resets, 0 passive resets, 0 input errors
  0 in segments, 0 out segments, 0 retransmission
show ip tunnel traffic

Displays the link status of the tunnel and the number of keepalive packets received and sent on the tunnel.

Syntax

show ip tunnel traffic

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ip tunnel traffic` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel Status</td>
<td>Indicates whether the tunnel is up or down. Possible values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Up/Up - The tunnel and line protocol are up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Up/Down - The tunnel is up and the line protocol is down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Down/Up - The tunnel is down and the line protocol is up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Down/Down - The tunnel and line protocol are down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packet Received</td>
<td>The number of packets received on the tunnel since it was last cleared by the administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packet Sent</td>
<td>The number of packets sent on the tunnel since it was last cleared by the administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KA recv</td>
<td>The number of keepalive packets received on the tunnel since it was last cleared by the administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KA sent</td>
<td>The number of keepalive packets sent on the tunnel since it was last cleared by the administrator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following output from the `show ip tunnel traffic` command displays the link status of the tunnel and the number of keepalive packets received and sent on the tunnel.

device# show ip tunnel traffic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP GRE Tunnels</th>
<th>Tunnel</th>
<th>Packet Received</th>
<th>Packet Sent</th>
<th>KA recv</th>
<th>KA sent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel Status</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>up/up</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>up/up</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>down/down</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ip vrrp

Displays information about IPv4 Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) sessions.

Syntax

```
show ip vrrp
[ brief ]
show ip vrrp [ ethernet unit/slot/port | ve num ]
show ip vrrp [ statistics [ ethernet unit/slot/port | ve num ] ]
show ip vrrp [ ve num [ vrid VRID ] ]
show ip vrrp [ vrid VRID [ ethernet unit/slot/port | ve num ] ]
```

Parameters

- **brief**
  Displays summary information about the VRRP session.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  Displays IPv4 VRRP information only for the specified port. A forward slash “/” must be entered between the unit, slot, and port numbers.
- **statistics**
  Displays statistical information about the VRRP session.
- **ve num**
  Displays IPv4 VRRP information only for the specified virtual Ethernet port.
- **vrid VRID**
  Displays IPv4 VRRP information only for the specified virtual-group ID.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display information about IPv4 VRRP sessions, either in summary or full-detail format. You can also specify a virtual group or interface for which to display output.

This command supports IPv4 VRRP. You can modify or redirect the displayed information by using the default Linux tokens (|, >).

Command Output

The `show ip vrrp` command displays the following information.
**Output field** | **Description**
---|---
Total number of VRRP routers defined | The total number of virtual routers configured and currently running on this Ruckus ICX device. For example, if the device is running VRRP-E, the total applies only to VRRP-E routers.
Interface | The interface on which VRRP or VRRP-E is configured. If VRRP or VRRP-E is configured on multiple interfaces, information for each interface is listed separately.
VRID | The ID of the virtual router configured on this interface. If multiple virtual routers are configured on the interface, information for each virtual router is listed in a separate row.
Current Priority | The current VRRP or VRRP-E priority of this Ruckus device for the virtual router.
Flags Codes | Whether the backup preempt mode is enabled and which version of VRRP is enabled. If the backup preempt mode is enabled, this field contains a "P". If the mode is disabled, this field is blank.
  • P:Preempt
  • 2:V2—VRRP Version 2
  • 3:V3—VRRP Version 3
  • S:Short-Path-Fwd—Short-path forwarding is enabled
State | This device's VRRP state for the virtual router. The state can be one of the following:
  • Init—The virtual router is not enabled (activated). If the state remains Init after you activate the virtual router, make sure that the virtual router is also configured on the other routers and that the routers can communicate with each other.
  • Backup—This device is a backup for the virtual router.
  • Master—This device is the master for the virtual router.
Master IP Address | The IP address of the router interface that is currently the Master for the virtual router. If the IP address is assigned on this device, “Local” is displayed here.
Backup IP Address | The IP addresses of the router interfaces that are currently backups for the virtual router. If the IP address is not known in the routing table, “Unknown” is displayed here.
Virtual IP Address | The virtual IP address that is being backed up by the virtual router.

**Examples**

The following example displays VRRP session information in summary format.

device(config)# show ip vrrp brief

```
Total number of VRRP routers defined: 2
Flags Codes = P:Preempt 2:V2 3:V3 S:Short-Path-Fwd
Inte- VRID  Current  Flags    State   Master IP Backup IP  Virtual IP
face       Priority                  Address   Address    Address
----------------------------------------------------------------------
1/1/1  10    255      P2-     Master  Local     Unknown    10.30.30.2
1/1/3  13    100      P2-     Master  Local     Unknown    10.13.13.3
```
The following example displays IPv4 VRRP configuration information about VRID 1.

device# show ip vrrp vrid 1

Interface 1/1/1
--------------
auth-type no authentication
VRID 1 (index 1)
interface 1/1/1
state master
administrative-status enabled
version v2
mode owner
virtual mac aaaa.bbbb.cccc (configured)
priority 255
current priority 255
track-priority 2
hello-interval 1 sec
backup hello-interval 6
show ip vrrp-extended

Displays information about IPv4 Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol Extended (VRRP-E) sessions.

Syntax

```
show ip vrrp-extended [ brief ]
show ip vrrp-extended [ ethernet unit/slot/port | ve num ]
show ip vrrp-extended [ statistics [ ethernet unit/slot/port | ve num ] ]
show ip vrrp-extended [ ve num [ vrid VRID ] ]
show ip vrrp-extended [ vrid VRID [ ethernet unit/slot/port | ve num ] ]
```

Parameters

- **brief**
  Displays summary information about the VRRP-E session.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  Displays IPv4 VRRP-E information only for the specified port. A forward slash “/” must be entered between the unit, slot, and port numbers.

- **ve num**
  Displays IPv4 VRRP-E information only for the specified virtual Ethernet port.

- **statistics**
  Displays statistical information about the VRRP-E session.

- **vrid VRID**
  Displays IPv4 VRRP-E information only for the specified virtual-group ID.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display information about IPv4 VRRP-E sessions, either in summary or full-detail format. You can also specify a virtual group or interface for which to display output.

This command supports IPv4 VRRP-E. You can modify or redirect the displayed information by using the default Linux tokens (|, >).

This command can be entered in any mode on the device.

Command Output

The `show ip vrrp-extended` command displays the following information.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of VRRP-E routers defined</td>
<td>The total number of virtual routers configured and currently running on this Ruckus ICX device. For example, if the device is running VRRP-E, the total applies only to VRRP-E routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>The interface on which VRRP or VRRP-E is configured. If VRRP or VRRP-E is configured on multiple interfaces, information for each interface is listed separately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRID</td>
<td>The ID of the virtual router configured on this interface. If multiple virtual routers are configured on the interface, information for each virtual router is listed in a separate row.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Priority</td>
<td>The current VRRP or VRRP-E priority of this device for the virtual router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Whether the backup preempt mode is enabled. If the backup preempt mode is enabled, this field contains a &quot;P&quot;. If the mode is disabled, this field is blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• P: Preempt 2:V2 3:V3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2: implies VRRP Version2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 3: implies VRRP Version3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>This device's VRRP state for the virtual router. The state can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Init—The virtual router is not enabled (activated). If the state remains Init after you activate the virtual router, make sure that the virtual router is also configured on the other routers and that the routers can communicate with each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the state is Init and the mode is incomplete, make sure that you have specified the IP address for the virtual router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Backup—This device is a backup for the virtual router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Master—This device is the master for the virtual router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master IP Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the router interface that is currently the Master for the virtual router. If the IP address is assigned on this device, “Local” is displayed here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup IP Address</td>
<td>The IP addresses of the router interfaces that are currently backups for the virtual router. If the IP address is not known in the routing table, “Unknown” is displayed here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual IP Address</td>
<td>The virtual IP address that is being backed up by the virtual router.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example displays summary information for a VRRP-E session.

```
device# show ip vrrp-extended brief

Total number of VRRP-E routers defined: 2
Flags Codes - P:Preempt 2:V2 3:V3 S:Short-Path-Fwd
Inte- VRID Current Flags State Master IP Backup IP  Virtual IP
face Priority Address Address Address
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Ve 1  2      255 P2- Master  Local  10.30.20.2 10.30.30.2
Ve 3  4      100 P2- Backup  Local  10.30.20.2 10.30.30.2
```
The following example displays detailed information for a VRRP-E backup device.

device(config)# show ip vrrp-extended

Total number of vrrp-extended routers defined: 1
Interface v10
----------------
auth-type no authentication
VRID 10 (index 1)
interface v10
state backup
administrative-status enabled
mode non-owner(backup)
virtual mac 02e0.52a0.c00a
priority 50
current priority 50
track-priority 5
hello-interval 1 sec
backup hello-interval 60 sec
slow-start timer (configured) 30 sec
advertise backup disabled
dead-interval 3600 ms
preempt-mode true
virtual ip address 10.10.10.254
next hello sent in 1000ms
track-port 1/1/1 (up)
master router 10.10.10.4 expires in 3.1 sec
short-path-forwarding enabled

The following example displays IPv4 VRRP-E statistics. The "received vrrp-extended packets with unknown or inactive vrid" shows the number of packets that contain virtual router IDs that are not configured on the device or its interface.

device> show ip vrrp-extended statistics

Global VRRP-Extended statistics
-------------------------------
- received vrrp-extended packets with checksum errors = 0
- received vrrp-extended packets with invalid version number = 0
- received vrrp-extended packets with unknown or inactive vrid = 1480
Interface v10
----------------
VRID 1
- number of transitions to backup state = 1
- number of transitions to master state = 1
- total number of vrrp-extended packets received = 0
  - received backup advertisements = 0
  - received packets with zero priority = 0
  - received packets with invalid type = 0
  - received packets with invalid authentication type = 0
  - received packets with authentication type mismatch = 0
  - received packets with authentication failures = 0
  - received packets dropped by owner = 0
  - received packets with ip ttl errors = 0
  - received packets with ip address mismatch = 0
  - received packets with advertisement interval mismatch = 0
  - received packets with invalid length = 0
- total number of vrrp-extended packets sent = 2004
  - sent backup advertisements = 0
  - sent packets with zero priority = 0
  - received arp packets dropped = 0
  - received proxy arp packets dropped = 0
  - received ip packets dropped = 0
The following example displays IPv4 VRRP-E configuration information about VRID 1.

device# show ip vrrp-extended vrid 1

Interface 1/1/1
--------------
auth-type md5-authentication
VRID 1 (index 1)
interface 1/1/1
state master
administrative-status disabled
mode non-owner(backup)
virtual mac aaaa.bbbb.cccc (configured)
priority 100
current priority 100
track-priority 5
backup hello-interval 60 sec
slow-start timer (configured) 30 sec
advertise backup disabled
dead-interval 0 ms
preempt-mode true
virtual ip address 10.20.1.100
short-path-forwarding disabled

The following example displays whether the VRRP-E hitless upgrade feature is enabled. This feature is used in conjunction with the short-path forwarding feature. In this example, the activate backup and the short-path-forwarding commands are enabled. Only partial output is displayed.

device# show ip vrrp-extended

Total number of VRRP-Extended routers defined: 1
Interface v10
auth-type no authentication
VRID 5
state backup
administrative-status enabled
short-path-forwarding enabled
activate-backup: enabled

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was modified to add new output for the VRRP-E hitless upgrade feature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipc_stats

Displays reliable Inter-process Communications (IPC) and dynamic queue statistics.

Syntax

show ipc_stats

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode
NTP configuration mode

Examples

The following is sample output from the show ipc_stats command.

device# show ipc_stats

Total available Hsync channel space = 1048580
Total available Appl channel space = 524292
Total number of application msgs in dyn queue = 0
Total number of hsync msgs in dyn queue = 0
Total number of rel sync msgs in dyn queue = 0
Total number of rx pkt msgs in standby dynamic queue = 0
Total number of rx pkt msgs in active dyn queue = 0
Total number of rx pkts relayed = 0
Total number of rx pkts received = 5686578
Total number of dyn-sync messages received so far = 3
Total number of rel-sync pending complete = 0
Total number of L3 baseline-sync packets = 655
Total number of packet drops in sync = 0
Is image_sync_in_progress? = 0
Total num of rx dyn queue drops = 0
Total num of jumbo corrupts = 0
Total number of messages in IP send queue = 0
show ipsec card-utilization

Displays information about the utilization of the IPsec interface module that includes the administration status of the module and traffic statistics.

Syntax

show ipsec card-utilization

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Traffic utilization percentages have a variance of plus or minus percent.

Command Output

The show ipsec card-utilization command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPSEC Module</td>
<td>The module ID of the system where the ICX7400-SERVICE-MOD module is installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admin</td>
<td>The administration status of the ICX7400-SERVICE-MOD module. Possible values are UP or DOWN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx pkt count</td>
<td>The total number of packets transmitted over the ICX7400-SERVICE-MOD module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx pkt count</td>
<td>The total number of packets received from the ICX7400-SERVICE-MOD module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx pkt/sec</td>
<td>The packet transmission rate over the ICX7400-SERVICE-MOD module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx pkt/sec</td>
<td>The transmission rate of packets received from the ICX7400-SERVICE-MOD module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx byte count</td>
<td>The total number of bytes transmitted over the ICX7400-SERVICE-MOD module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx byte count</td>
<td>The total number of bytes received from the ICX7400-SERVICE-MOD module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx bytes/sec</td>
<td>The packet transmission rate (in bytes) over the ICX7400-SERVICE-MOD module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx bytes/sec</td>
<td>The transmission rate (in bytes) of packets received from the ICX7400-SERVICE-MOD module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encrypt In Utilization</td>
<td>Plain text packet received by the router for encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrypt In Utilization</td>
<td>Encrypted packet received by the router for decryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encrypt Out Utilization</td>
<td>Encrypted packet going out of the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrypt Out Utilization</td>
<td>Plain text packet going out of the router after decryption.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows how to display information about utilization of the ICX7400-SERVICE-MOD interface module when the maximum amount of traffic is ingressing on the device.

device# show ipsec card-utilization
IPSEC Module : 1/4, admin: UP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>card-utilization</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tx pkt count</td>
<td>2181783416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx pkt/sec</td>
<td>30104535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx byte count</td>
<td>208735473958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx bytes/sec</td>
<td>4166829344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx pkt Count</td>
<td>2181782549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx pkt/sec</td>
<td>30104483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx byte Count</td>
<td>306526015230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx bytes/sec</td>
<td>4890915108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encrypt In Utilization</td>
<td>53.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encrypt Out Utilization</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrypt In Utilization</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrypt Out Utilization</td>
<td>93.24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipsec profile

Displays configuration information about IP security (IPsec) profiles.

Syntax

```
show ipsec profile [ profile-name ]
```

Parameters

`profile-name`

Specifies the name of an IPsec profile.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This command may be entered in all configuration modes.

When an IPsec profile is not specified, this command displays configuration information for all IPsec profiles.

Command Output

The `show ipsec profile` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The name of an IPsec profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A description of the IPsec profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ike Profile</td>
<td>The name of the IKEv2 profile that is attached to this IPsec profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime</td>
<td>The lifetime period (in minutes) for an IPsec SA. The range is from 10 through 1440. The default value is 480 minutes (8 hours). A value of 0 indicates that the IPsec SA remains up indefinitely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-replay service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DH group</td>
<td>The Diffie-Hellman group that is used for IKEv2 negotiations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal</td>
<td>The name of any IPsec proposals that are attached to this IPsec profile.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows how to display IPsec profile configuration information.

device# show ipsec profile

Name : 17
Description : 17
Ike Profile : 17
Lifetime : 28800 sec
Anti-Replay Service : Disabled
DH Group : None
Proposal : 17

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipsec proposal

Displays configuration information about IP security (IPsec) proposals.

Syntax

```
show ipsec proposal [ proposal-name ]
```

Parameters

`proposal-name`

Specifies the name of an IPsec proposal.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This command may be entered in all configuration modes.

When an IPsec proposal is not specified, this command displays configuration information for all IPsec proposals.

Command Output

The `show ipsec proposal` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The name of the IPsec proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>The transform type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>A list of encryption algorithms that are supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication</td>
<td>The authentication method for data traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESN</td>
<td>The Extended Sequence Number (ESN) status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>The packet encapsulation mode that is supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref Count</td>
<td>The number of IPsec profiles that refer to this IPsec proposal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows how to display configuration information for all IPsec proposals. In this example, only the default proposal (def-ipsec-prop) is configured on the device.

device# show ipsec proposal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>def-ipsec-prop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>ESP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption</td>
<td>aes-gcm-256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESN</td>
<td>Disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Tunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref Count</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipsec sa

Displays IPsec security association (IPsec SA) database information.

Syntax

show ipsec sa [ [ tunnel-id | address ip-address | interface tunnel-id | peer ip-address ] [ detail ] | detail | identity { address ip-address | email email-address | fqdn fqdn-address | key-id key-id } ] | ipv4 ]

Parameters

tunnel-id
Specifies the tunnel ID for an IPsec SA.

address ip-address
Specifies the local IPv4 address for an IPsec SA.

detail
Specifies the transform type for an IPsec proposal.

identity
Specifies the remote identity for the IPsec SA in any of the following formats.

address ip-address
Specifies the remote identity by using an IP address (in IPv4 format).

e-mail email-address
Specifies the remote identity by using an email address.

fqdn fqdn-address
Specifies the remote identity by using a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).

key-id key-id
Specifies the remote identity by using a key ID.

interface tunnel-id
Specifies the tunnel ID for an IPsec SA.

ipv4
Specifies the display of information about the IPv4 IPsec SA database.

peer ip-address
Specifies the peer address (in IPv4 format) of an IPsec SA.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This command may be entered in all configuration modes.
Command Output

The **show ipsec sa** command displays the following information (when the **detail** option is specified).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interface</td>
<td>The IPsec tunnel interface ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local address</td>
<td>The source address of the IPsec SA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote address</td>
<td>The destination address of the IPsec SA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner VRF</td>
<td>The base VRF of the IPsec tunnel interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Identity</td>
<td>The total traffic selector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Identity</td>
<td>The received traffic selector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DF-bit</td>
<td>The &quot;Don't fragment&quot; bit that indicates if fragmentation is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile-name</td>
<td>The name of the IPsec profile that is used by this IPsec SA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DH group</td>
<td>The Diffie-Hellman group that is used by this IPsec SA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>The direction of the IPsec SA. Possible values are INBOUND or OUTBOUND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>The encapsulation type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>The transform type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICV size</td>
<td>The integrity check value (ICV) size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lifetime(sec)</td>
<td>The rekey time for this IPsec SA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-replay service</td>
<td>The anti-replay service configuration. Possible values are Enable or Disable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESN</td>
<td>The Extended Sequence Number (ESN) configuration. Possible values are Enable or Disable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The state of the IPsec SA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worry Metric</td>
<td>The rekey time for the IKEv2 SA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays basic information about the IPsec SA database.

device# show ipsec sa

IPSEC Security Association Database is empty.

SPQID(vrf:if) Dir Encap SPI Destination AuthAlg EncryptAlg
IPSEC Security Association Database(child SA pair:4)
0:tnl 18 OUT IPSEC_ 0x00007935 10.18.3.4 Null aes-gcm-256
0:tnl 18 IN IPSEC_ 0x0000b278 10.18.3.5 Null aes-gcm-256
0:tnl 22 OUT IPSEC_ 0x000064b2 10.22.3.4 Null aes-gcm-256
0:tnl 22 IN IPSEC_ 0x00008dea 10.22.3.5 Null aes-gcm-256
0:tnl 19 OUT IPSEC_ 0x00006018 10.19.3.4 Null aes-gcm-256
0:tnl 19 IN IPSEC_ 0x000062df 10.19.3.5 Null aes-gcm-256
0:tnl 20 OUT IPSEC_ 0x0000de58 10.20.3.4 Null aes-gcm-256
0:tnl 20 IN IPSEC_ 0x0000acff 10.20.3.5 Null aes-gcm-256
The following example displays detailed information for an IPsec SA by specifying the local IP address of the SA.

device# show ipsec sa address 10.19.3.4 detail

IPSEC Security Association Database(child SA pair:0)
  interface  : tnl 19
  Local address: 10.3.3.4/500, Remote address: 10.19.3.5/500
  Inner VRF    : vrf1
  Local Identity (addr/mask/prot/port): address(0.0.0.0/0/0/0)
  Remote Identity(addr/mask/prot/port): address(0.0.0.0/0/0/0)
  DF-bit      : clear
  Profile-name : 19
  DH group     : none
  Direction    : outbound, SPI: 0x6018
  Mode         : tunnel,
  ICV size     : 16 bytes
  lifetime(sec) : Expiring in 243 secs
  Anti-replay service : Disable
  ESN          : Disable
  Status       : ACTIVE
  Worry Metric : 0

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show ipv6**

Displays the details of the IPv6 configuration.

**Syntax**

```
show ipv6
```

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

**Examples**

The following is sample output from the `show ipv6` command.

```
device# show ipv6
DUT(config-if-mgmt-1)# sh ipv6
Global Settings
  IPv6 is enabled
  Link-local address(es):
    fe80::768e:f8ff:fe9:6d80 [Preferred]
  Global unicast address(es):
    2620:100:c:fe23:768e:f8ff:fe9:6d80 [Preferred], subnet is 2620:100:c:fe23::/64
  Joined group address(es):
    ff02::1
    ff02::1:fff9:6d80
  PMTUS : 0
  MTU is 1500 bytes
  ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 3
  ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
  ND retransmit interval is 1000 milliseconds
  Current Hop Limit is 64
  Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses
  No Inbound Access List Set
  No Outbound Access List Set
  No IPv6 Domain Name Set
  No IPv6 DNS Server Address set
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>The output was updated to display the best default router for the default gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 access-list

Displays the IPv6 access control lists (ACLs) configured on a device.

Syntax

show ipv6 access-list [ acl-name ]

Parameters

acl-name

Specifies the IPv6 ACL name.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode
ACL configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

From FastIron release 08.0.50, sequence numbers are automatically added to existing ACL rules, in the following manner:

- The first rule within each ACL is numbered 10.
- The sequence number for each succeeding rule is incremented by 10.
Examples

The following example displays information about all the IPv6 ACLs configured.

```plaintext
device# show ipv6 access-list
ipv6 access-list v6-ACL1: 1 entries
  10: deny ipv6 any any
ipv6 access-list v6-ACL2: 1 entries
  10: permit ipv6 any any
ipv6 access-list v6-ACL3: 2 entries
  10: deny ipv6 2001:DB8:10::/64 any
  20: permit ipv6 any any
ipv6 access-list v6-ACL4: 2 entries
  10: deny ipv6 2001:DB8::/64 any
  20: permit ipv6 any any
ipv6 access-list rate-ACL: 1 entries
  10: permit ipv6 any any traffic-policy rate800M
ipv6 access-list v6-ACL5: 8 entries
  10: permit tcp 2001:DB8::/64 any
  20: permit ipv6 2001:DB8::/64 any
  30: permit ipv6 2001:DB8:101::/64 any
  40: permit ipv6 2001:DB8:10::/64 2001:DB8:102::/64
  50: permit ipv6 host 2001:DB8:aa:10::102 host 2001:DB8:101::102
  60: permit ipv6 host 2001:DB8:10::101 host 2001:DB8:101::101 dscp-matching 0
  70: dscp-marking 63 dscp-cos-mapping
  80: permit ipv6 any any dscp-matching 63 dscp-cos-mapping
  90: permit ipv6 any any fragments
```

The following example displays information for a specific IPv6 ACL.

```plaintext
device# show ipv6 access-list rtr
ipv6 access-list rtr: 3 entries
  10: remark This entry permits ipv6 packets from 2001:DB8::2 to any destination permit ipv6 host 2001:DB8::2 any
  20: remark This entry denies udp packets from any source to any destination deny udp any any
  30: remark This entry denies IPv6 packets from any source to any destination deny ipv6 any any
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>The command was modified to add sequence numbers automatically to existing rules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 bgp

Displays entries in the BGP4+ routing table.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp
show ipv6 bgp ipv6-prefix /prefix-length
show ipv6 bgp ipv6-prefix /prefix-length longer-prefixes
```

Parameters

- `ipv6-prefix`
  - Specifies an IPv6 network number.
- `/prefix-length`
  - Specifies the length of the IPv6 prefix.
- `longer-prefixes`
  - Displays routes that match a specified or longer BGP prefix.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 bgp` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of BGP Routes (appears in display of all BGP routes only)</td>
<td>The number of routes known by the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of BGP Routes matching display condition (appears in display that</td>
<td>The number of routes that matched the display parameters you entered. This is the number of routes displayed by the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matches specified and longer prefixes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status codes</td>
<td>A list of the characters the display uses to indicate the route's status. The status code appears in the left column of the display, to the left of each route. The status codes are described in the command's output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origin codes</td>
<td>A character the display uses to indicate the route's origin. The origin code appears to the right of the AS path (Path field). The origin codes are described in the command's output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network</td>
<td>The network prefix and prefix length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Hop</td>
<td>The next-hop router for reaching the network from the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MED</td>
<td>The value of the route's MED attribute. If the route does not have a metric, this field is blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LocPrf</td>
<td>The degree of preference for this route relative to other routes in the local AS. When the BGP4+ algorithm compares routes on the basis of local preferences, the route with the higher local preference is chosen. The preference can have a value from 0 - 4294967295.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output field | Description
--- | ---
Weight | The value that this device associates with routes from a specific neighbor. For example, if the device receives routes to the same destination from two BGP4+ neighbors, the device prefers the route from the neighbor with the larger weight.
Path | The route's AS path.

Examples

The following example displays sample output from the `show ipv6 bgp` command.

device> show ipv6 bgp

Total number of BGP Routes: 4
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i internal, S stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Next Hop</th>
<th>MED</th>
<th>LocPrf</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*&gt; 2001:db8:10:10::/64</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*&gt; 2001:db8:113:113::/64</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*&gt; 2001:db8:400:400::/64</td>
<td>::1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*i 2001:db8:400:400::/64</td>
<td>2001:db8:400:400::2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>65005</td>
<td>65010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*&gt;i 2001:db8:824:824::/64</td>
<td>2001:db8:400:400::2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>65005</td>
<td>65010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays sample output from the `show ipv6 bgp` command, showing information for prefix 2001:db8:400:400::/64, when the `longer-prefixes` keyword is used.

device> show ipv6 bgp 2001:db8:400:400::/64 longer-prefixes

Number of BGP Routes matching display condition : 2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Next Hop</th>
<th>MED</th>
<th>LocPrf</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*&gt; 2001:db8:400:400::/64</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*i 2001:db8:400:400::/64</td>
<td>2001:db8:400:400::2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>65005</td>
<td>65010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 bgp attribute-entries

Displays BGP4+ route-attribute entries that are stored in device memory.

Syntax

show ipv6 bgp attribute-entries

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

The route-attribute entries table lists the sets of BGP4+ attributes that are stored in device memory. Each set of attributes is unique and can be associated with one or more routes. In fact, the device typically has fewer attribute entries than routes. Use this command to view BGP4+ route-attribute entries that are stored in device memory.

Command Output

The `show ipv6 bgp attribute-entries` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of BGP Attribute Entries</td>
<td>The number of entries contained in the device's BGP4+ route-attribute entries table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Hop</td>
<td>The IPv6 address of the next hop router for routes that have this set of attributes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MED</td>
<td>The cost of the routes that have this set of attributes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origin</td>
<td>The source of the route information. The origin can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EGP - The routes with this set of attributes came to BGP4+ through EGP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IGP - The routes with this set of attributes came to BGP4+ through IGP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• INCOMPLETE - The routes came from an origin other than one of the above. For example, they may have been redistributed from OSPFv3 or RIPng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When BGP4+ compares multiple routes to a destination to select the best route, IGP is preferred over EGP, and both are preferred over INCOMPLETE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Originator</td>
<td>The originator of the route in a route-reflector environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster List</td>
<td>The route-reflector clusters through which this set of attributes has passed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregator</td>
<td>Aggregator information:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AS Number shows the AS in which the network information in the attribute set was aggregated. This value applies only to aggregated routes and is otherwise 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Router-ID shows the router that originated this aggregator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Atomic
Whether the network information in this set of attributes has been aggregated and this aggregation has resulted in information loss:
- **TRUE** - Indicates information loss has occurred
- **FALSE** - Indicates no information loss has occurred
- **None** - Indicates this attribute is not present.

**NOTE**
Information loss under these circumstances is a normal part of BGP4+ and does not indicate an error.

### Local Pref
The degree of preference for routes that use this set of attributes relative to other routes in the local AS.

### Communities
The communities that routes with this set of attributes are in.

### AS Path
The ASs through which routes with this set of attributes have passed. The local AS is shown in parentheses.

### Address
For debugging purposes only.

### Hash
For debugging purposes only.

### Links
For debugging purposes only.

### Reference Counts
For debugging purposes only.

---

## Examples

The following example show sample output for the **show ip bgp attribute-entries** command.

```
device> show ipv6 bgp attribute-entries

Total number of BGP Attribute Entries: 4
1       Next Hop  : ::                                           MED :1
        Origin:IGP
        Originator:0.0.0.0           Cluster List:None
        Aggregator:AS Number :0      Router-ID:0.0.0.0          Atomic:None
        Local Pref:100               Communities:Internet
        AS Path   : (length 0)       AsPathLen: 0  AsNum: 0,      SegmentNum: 0, Neighboring As: 1, Source As 0
        Address: 0x2a8bd092  Hash:364 (0x1000000)
        Links: 0x0, 0x0
        Reference Counts: 2:0:4, Magic: 3
```

---

---
**show ipv6 bgp config**

Displays active BGP4+ configuration information.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
show ipv6 bgp config
```

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Examples**

The following example displays the active BGP4+ configuration information contained in the running configuration without displaying the entire running configuration.

```
device> show ipv6 bgp config

Current BGP configuration:
router bgp
local-as 65020
default-local-preference 400
neighbor 8.8.8.2 remote-as 65080
neighbor 140.140.140.1 remote-as 65020
neighbor 2001:db8:400:400::3 remote-as 65020
neighbor 2001:db8:400:400::3 soft-reconfiguration inbound
address-family ipv6 unicast
neighbor 2001:db8:400:400::3 activate
neighbor 2001:db8:400:400::3 route-map in bgp_map
exit-address-family
end
```
Show Commands

show ipv6 bgp dampened-paths

show ipv6 bgp dampened-paths

Displays all BGP4+ dampened routes.

Syntax

show ipv6 bgp dampened-paths

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ipv6 bgp dampened-paths command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status codes</td>
<td>A list of the characters the display uses to indicate the path's status. The status code appears in the left column of the display, to the left of each route. The status codes are described in the command's output. The status column displays a &quot;d&quot; for each dampened route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network</td>
<td>The destination network of the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>The IPv6 address of the advertising peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaps</td>
<td>The number of times the path has flapped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since</td>
<td>The amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) since the first flap of this route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuse</td>
<td>The amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) after which the path is available again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path</td>
<td>The AS path of the route.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays BGP4+ paths that have been dampened (suppressed) by route flap dampening.

device> show ipv6 bgp dampened-paths

Status Code >:best d:damped h:history *:valid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Flaps</th>
<th>Since</th>
<th>Reuse</th>
<th>Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*d 2001:db8::/13 2001:db8:1::1</td>
<td>1 0:1:14 0:2:20 100 1002 1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*d 2001:db8::/16 2001:db8:1::1</td>
<td>1 0:1:14 0:2:20 100 1002 1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*d 2001:db8::/14 2001:db8:1::1</td>
<td>1 0:1:14 0:2:20 100 1002 1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*d 2001:db8::/15 2000:1:1:1</td>
<td>1 0:1:14 0:2:20 100 1002 1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*d 2001:db8:8000::/17 2001:db8:1::1</td>
<td>1 0:1:14 0:2:20 100 1002 1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*d 2001:db8:1:17::/64 2001:db8:1::1</td>
<td>1 0:1:18 0:2:20 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ruckus FastIron Command Reference Guide, 08.0.61
Part Number: 53-1005197-10
show ipv6 bgp filtered-routes

Displays BGP4+ filtered routes that are received from a neighbor or peer group.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp filtered-routes [ detail ] [ ipv6-addr ( I mask ) ] [ longer-prefixes ] | as-path-access-list name | prefix-list name ]
```

Parameters

detail
Displays detailed route information.

ipv6-addr
Specifies the IPv6 address of the destination network in dotted-decimal notation.

mask
Specifies the IPv6 mask of the destination network in CIDR notation.

longer-prefixes
Specifies all statistics for routes that match the specified route, or that have a longer prefix than the specified route.

as-path-access-list name
Specifies an AS-path ACL. The name must be between 1 and 32 ASCII characters in length.

prefix-list name
Specifies an IPv6 prefix list. The name must be between 1 and 32 ASCII characters in length.

name
Specifies the name of an AS-path ACL or prefix list.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 bgp filtered-routes` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of BGP4+ Routes matching display condition</td>
<td>The number of routes that matched the display parameters you entered. This is the number of routes displayed by the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status codes</td>
<td>A list of the characters the display uses to indicate the route's status. The status code appears in the left column of the display, to the left of each route. The status codes are described in the command's output. The status column displays an &quot;IF&quot; for each filtered route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>The network address and prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Hop</td>
<td>The next-hop router for reaching the network from the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Show Commands
show ipv6 bgp filtered-routes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MED</td>
<td>The value of the route's MED attribute. If the route does not have a metric, this field is blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LocPrf</td>
<td>The degree of preference for this route relative to other routes in the local AS. When the BGP4+ algorithm compares routes on the basis of local preferences, the route with the higher local preference is chosen. The preference can have a value from 0 - 4294967295.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>The value that this device associates with routes from a specific neighbor. For example, if the receives routes to the same destination from two BGP4+ neighbors, the prefers the route from the neighbor with the larger weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The route's status, which can be one or more of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A - AGGREGATE - The route is an aggregate route for multiple networks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• B - BEST - BGP4+ has determined that this is the optimal route to the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• b - NOT-INSTALLED-BEST - BGP4+ has determined that this is the optimal route to the destination but did not install it in the IPv6 route table because the device received better routes from other sources (such as OSPFv3, RIPng, or static IPv6 routes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• C - CONFED_EBGP - The route was learned from a neighbor in the same confederation and AS, but in a different sub-AS within the confederation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• D - DAMPED - This route has been dampened (by the route dampening feature), and is currently unusable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• E - EBGP - The route was learned through a in another AS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• H - HISTORY - Route dampening is configured for this route, and the route has a history of flapping and is unreachable now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• I - IBGP - The route was learned through a in the same AS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• L - LOCAL - The route originated on this device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• M - MULTIPATH - BGP4+ load sharing is enabled and this route was selected as one of the best ones to the destination. The best route among the multiple paths also is marked with &quot;B&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**
If the "m" is shown in lowercase, the software was not able to install the route in the IPv6 route table.

• S - SUPPRESSED - This route was suppressed during aggregation and thus is not advertised to neighbors.
• F - FILTERED - This route was filtered out by BGP4+ route policies on the device, but the device saved updates containing the filtered routes.

Examples
The following example displays BGP4+ filtered routes.

device> show ipv6 bgp filtered-routes
Searching for matching routes, use ^C to quit...
Prefix Next Hop MED LocPrf
AS_PATH: AS_PATH:
Weight Status
1 2001:db8:2:2::/64 2001:db8:400:400::3 0 100 0 IF
AS_PATH: 2001:db8:2:2::/64

2 2001:db8:10:10::/64 2001:db8:400:400::3 0 100 0 IF
AS_PATH: 2001:db8:10:10::/64
The following example displays detailed information for BGP4+ filtered routes.

device> show ipv6 bgp filtered-routes detail

Status A:AGGREGATE B:BEST b:NOT-INSTALLED-BEST C:CONFED_EBGP D:DAMPED

1  Prefix: 2001:db8:1::/64, Status: EF, Age: 0h0m10s
    NEXT_HOP: 2001:db8:1::1, Learned from Peer: 2001:db8:1::1 (100)
    LOCAL_PREF: 100, MED: 0, ORIGIN: incomplete, Weight: 0
    AS_PATH: 100

2  Prefix: 2001:db8:18::/64, Status: EF, Age: 0h0m10s
    NEXT_HOP: 2001:db8:1::1, Learned from Peer: 2001:db8:1::1 (100)
    LOCAL_PREF: 100, MED: 0, ORIGIN: incomplete, Weight: 0
    AS_PATH: 100

3  Prefix: 2001:db8:1::/64, Status: EF, Age: 0h0m10s
    NEXT_HOP: 2001:db8:1::1, Learned from Peer: 2001:db8:1::1 (100)
    LOCAL_PREF: 100, MED: 0, ORIGIN: incomplete, Weight: 0
    AS_PATH: 100

4  Prefix: 2001:db8:17::/64, Status: EF, Age: 0h0m10s
    NEXT_HOP: 2001:db8:1::1, Learned from Peer: 2001:db8:1::1 (100)
    LOCAL_PREF: 100, MED: 0, ORIGIN: incomplete, Weight: 0
    AS_PATH: 100

5  Prefix: 2001:db8:11::/128, Status: EF, Age: 0h0m10s
    NEXT_HOP: 2001:db8:1::1, Learned from Peer: 2001:db8:1::1 (100)
    LOCAL_PREF: 100, MED: 0, ORIGIN: igp, Weight: 0
    AS_PATH: 100

6  Prefix: 2001:db8:17::/64, Status: EF, Age: 0h0m10s
    NEXT_HOP: 2001:db8:1::1, Learned from Peer: 2001:db8:1::1 (100)
    LOCAL_PREF: 100, MED: 0, ORIGIN: incomplete, Weight: 0
    AS_PATH: 100
show ipv6 bgp flap-statistics

Displays BGP4+ route-dampening statistics for all dampened routes with a variety of options.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp flap-statistics
show ipv6 bgp flap-statistics ipv6-addr { / mask } [ longer-prefix ]
show ipv6 bgp flap-statistics as-path-filter name
show ipv6 bgp flap-statistics neighbor ipv6-addr
show ipv6 bgp flap-statistics regular-expression name
```

Parameters

- `ipv6-addr`
  - IPv6 address of a specified route in dotted-decimal notation.
- `mask`
  - IPv6 mask of a specified route in CIDR notation.
- `longer-prefixes`
  - Displays statistics for routes that match the specified route or have a longer prefix than the specified route.
- `as-path-filter name`
  - Specifies an AS-path filter.
- `neighbor ipv6-addr`
  - IPv4 address of the neighbor.
- `regular-expression name`
  - Specifies a regular expression in the display output on which to filter.
  - Name
    - Name of an AS-path filter or regular expression.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 bgp flap-statistics` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of flapping routes</td>
<td>The total number of routes in the device's BGP4+ route table that have changed state and thus have been marked as flapping routes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field Description

**Status code**
Indicates the dampening status of the route, which can be one of the following:
- **>** - This is the best route among those in the BGP4+ route table to the route's destination.
- **d** - This route is currently dampened, and thus unusable.
- **h** - The route has a history of flapping and is unreachable now.
- ***** - The route has a history of flapping but is currently usable.

**Network**
The destination network of the route.

**From**
The IPv6 address of the advertising peer.

**Flaps**
The number of flaps (state changes) the route has experienced.

**Since**
The amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) since the first flap of this route.

**Reuse**
The amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) after which the path is again available.

**Path**
The AS path of the route.

---

### Examples

The following example displays route dampening statistics.

```
device> show ipv6 bgp flap-statistics

Total number of flapping routes: 14
Status Code  >:best d:damped h:history *:valid
Network          From           Flaps  Since    Reuse    Path
h>  2001:db8::/32    2001:db8::47   1      0 :0 :13 0 :0 :0  65001 4355 1 701
*>  2001:db8::/32    2001:db8::47   1      0 :1 :6  0 :0 :0  65001 4355 701 62
```

---

Show Commands

**show ipv6 bgp flap-statistics**
**show ipv6 bgp neighbors**

Displays configuration information and statistics for BGP4+ neighbors of the device.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
show ipv6 bgp neighbors
show ipv6 bgp neighbors ipv6-addr
show ipv6 bgp neighbors last-packet-with-error
show ipv6 bgp neighbors routes-summary
```

**Parameters**

- **ipv6-addr**
  
  IPv6 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.

- **last-packet-with-error**
  
  Displays information about the last packet from a neighbor that contained an error.

- **routes-summary**
  
  Displays information about all route information received in UPDATE messages from BGP neighbors.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to view configuration information and statistics for BGP neighbors of the device. Output shows all configured parameters for the neighbors. Only the parameters whose values differ from defaults are shown.

**Command Output**

The `show ipv6 bgp neighbors` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The IPv6 address of the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>The AS in which the neighbor resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBGP or IBGP</td>
<td>Whether the neighbor session is an IBGP session, an EBGP session, or a conferederation EBGP session:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EBGP - The neighbor is in another AS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EBGP_Confed - The neighbor is a member of another sub-AS in the same confederation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IBGP - The neighbor is in the same AS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RouterID</td>
<td>The neighbor’s router ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field | Description
--- | ---
**State** | The state of the device's session with the neighbor. The states are from the perspective of the session, not the neighbor's perspective. The state values can be one of the following:
- **IDLE** - The BGP4+ process is waiting to be started. Usually, enabling BGP4 or establishing a neighbor session starts the BGP4+ process.
  - A minus sign (-) indicates that the session has gone down and the software is clearing or removing routes.
- **ADMND** - The neighbor has been administratively shut down.
  - A minus sign (-) indicates that the session has gone down and the software is clearing or removing routes.
- **CONNECT** - BGP4+ is waiting for the connection process for the TCP neighbor session to be completed.
- **ACTIVE** - BGP4+ is waiting for a TCP connection from the neighbor.
  
  **NOTE**
  If the state frequently changes between **CONNECT** and **ACTIVE**, there may be a problem with the TCP connection.
- **OPEN SENT** - BGP4+ is waiting for an Open message from the neighbor.
- **OPEN CONFIRM** - BGP4+ has received an OPEN message from the neighbor and is now waiting for either a KEEPALIVE or NOTIFICATION message. If the device receives a KEEPALIVE message from the neighbor, the state changes to **Established**. If the message is a NOTIFICATION, the state changes to **Idle**.
- **ESTABLISHED** - BGP4+ is ready to exchange UPDATE messages with the neighbor.
  - If there is more BGP data in the TCP receiver queue, a plus sign (+) is also displayed.
  
  **NOTE**
  If you display information for the neighbor using the `show ipv6 bgp neighbor <ipv6-address>` command, the TCP receiver queue value will be greater than 0.

**Time** | The amount of time this session has been in its current state.

**KeepAliveTime** | The keep alive time, which specifies how often this device sends keep alive messages to the neighbor.

**HoldTime** | The hold time, which specifies how many seconds the device will wait for a KEEPALIVE or UPDATE message from a BGP4+ neighbor before deciding that the neighbor is dead.

**RefreshCapability** | Whether the device has received confirmation from the neighbor that the neighbor supports the dynamic refresh capability.

**Messages Sent and Received** | The number of messages this device has sent to and received from the neighbor. The display shows statistics for the following message types:
- **Open**
- **Update**
- **KeepAlive**
- **Notification**
- **Refresh-Req**

**Last Update Time** | Lists the last time updates were sent and received for the following:
- **NLRIs**
- **Withdraws**
### Last Connection Reset Reason

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last Connection Reset Reason</td>
<td>The reason the previous session with this neighbor ended. The reason can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- No abnormal error has occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Reasons described in the BGP specifications:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Message Header Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Connection Not Synchronized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Bad Message Length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Bad Message Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- OPEN Message Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Unsupported Version Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Bad Peer AS Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Bad BGP Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Unsupported Optional Parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Authentication Failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Unacceptable Hold Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Unsupported Capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- UPDATE Message Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Malformed Attribute List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Unrecognized Well-known Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Missing Well-known Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Attribute Flags Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Attribute Length Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Invalid ORIGIN Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Invalid NEXT_HOP Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Optional Attribute Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Invalid Network Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Malformed AS_PATH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Hold Timer Expired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Finite State Machine Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Rcv Notification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Last Connection Reset Reason (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last Connection Reset Reason (cont.)</td>
<td>Reasons specific to the implementation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Reset All Peer Sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- User Reset Peer Session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Port State Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Peer Removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Peer Shutdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Peer AS Number Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Peer AS Confederation Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- TCP Connection KeepAlive Timeout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- TCP Connection Closed by Remote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- TCP Data Stream Error Detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification Sent</td>
<td>If the device receives a NOTIFICATION message from the neighbor, the message contains an error code corresponding to one of the following errors. Some errors have subcodes that clarify the reason for the error. Where applicable, the subcode messages are listed underneath the error code messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Message Header Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Connection Not Synchronized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Bad Message Length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Bad Message Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Open Message Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Unsupported Version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Bad Peer As</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Bad BGP Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Unsupported Optional Parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Authentication Failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Unacceptable Hold Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Update Message Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Malformed Attribute List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Unrecognized Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Missing Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Attribute Flag Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Attribute Length Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Invalid Origin Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Invalid NextHop Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Optional Attribute Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Invalid Network Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Malformed AS Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Hold Timer Expired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Finite State Machine Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification Received</td>
<td>See above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor NLRI Negotiation</td>
<td>The state of the device’s NLRI negotiation with the neighbor. The states can include the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Peer negotiated IPv6 unicast capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Peer configured for IPv6 unicast routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Peer negotiated IPv4 unicast capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Peer negotiated IPv4 multicast capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP Connection state</td>
<td>The state of the connection with the neighbor. The connection can have one of the following states:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LISTEN - Waiting for a connection request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SYN-SENT - Waiting for a matching connection request after having sent a connection request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SYN-RECEIVED - Waiting for a confirming connection request acknowledgment after having both received and sent a connection request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ESTABLISHED - Data can be sent and received over the connection. This is the normal operational state of the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FIN-WAIT-1 - Waiting for a connection termination request from the remote TCP, or an acknowledgment of the connection termination request previously sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FIN-WAIT-2 - Waiting for a connection termination request from the remote TCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLOSE-WAIT - Waiting for a connection termination request from the local user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLOSING - Waiting for a connection termination request acknowledgment from the remote TCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LAST-ACK - Waiting for an acknowledgment of the connection termination request previously sent to the remote TCP (which includes an acknowledgment of its connection termination request).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TIME-WAIT - Waiting for enough time to pass to be sure the remote TCP received the acknowledgment of its connection termination request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLOSED - There is no connection state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byte Sent</td>
<td>The number of bytes sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byte Received</td>
<td>The number of bytes received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local host</td>
<td>The IPv6 address of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local port</td>
<td>The TCP port the Ruckus device is using for the BGP4+ TCP session with the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote host</td>
<td>The IPv6 address of the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote port</td>
<td>The TCP port the neighbor is using for the BGP4+ TCP session with the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISentSeq</td>
<td>The initial send sequence number for the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SendNext</td>
<td>The next sequence number to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TotUnAck</td>
<td>The number of sequence numbers sent by the device that have not been acknowledged by the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TotSent</td>
<td>The number of sequence numbers sent to the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReTrans</td>
<td>The number of sequence numbers that the device retransmitted because they were not acknowledged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UnAckSeq</td>
<td>The current acknowledged sequence number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iRcvSeq</td>
<td>The initial receive sequence number for the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RcvNext</td>
<td>The next sequence number expected from the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SendWnd</td>
<td>The size of the send window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TotalRcv</td>
<td>The number of sequence numbers received from the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DupliRcv</td>
<td>The number of duplicate sequence numbers received from the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RcvWnd</td>
<td>The size of the receive window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SendQue</td>
<td>The number of sequence numbers in the send queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RcvQue</td>
<td>The number of sequence numbers in the receive queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CngstWnd</td>
<td>The number of times the window has changed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following is sample output from the `show ipv6 bgp neighbors` command when no arguments or keywords are used.

```
device> show ipv6 bgp neighbors

Total number of BGP Neighbors: 2
1   IP Address: 2001:1001::1, AS: 63753 (IBGP), RouterID: 1.0.0.1, VRF: default-vrf
   Description: SWD-2
   State: ESTABLISHED, Time: 0h47m50s, KeepAliveTime: 60, HoldTime: 180
   KeepAliveTimer Expire in 26 seconds, HoldTimer Expire in 168 seconds
   Minimal Route Advertisement Interval: 0 seconds
   MD5 Password: $Qj0tZHMlXC1vbjYt
   UpdateSource: Loopback 1
   NextHopSelf: yes
   RefreshCapability: Received
   GracefulRestartCapability: Received
   Restart Time 120 sec, Restart bit 0
   afi/safi 2/1, Forwarding bit 0
   GracefulRestartCapability: Sent
   Restart Time 120 sec, Restart bit 0
   afi/safi 2/1, Forwarding bit 0
   Messages: Open Update KeepAlive Notification Refresh-Req
```

The following is sample output from the `show ipv6 bgp neighbors` command when an IPv6 address is specified.

```
device> show ipv6 bgp neighbors 2001:db8:113:113::2

Total number of BGP Neighbors: 2
1   IP Address: 2001:db8:113:113::2, AS: 65001 (EBGP), RouterID: 0.0.0.0, VRF: default-vrf
   State: CONNECT, Time: 1d14h21m38s, KeepAliveTime: 60, HoldTime: 180
   Minimal Route Advertisement Interval: 0 seconds
   Messages: Open Update KeepAlive Notification Refresh-Req
   Sent : 1   0       0         1            0
   Received: 1   0       0         0            0
   Last Connection Reset Reason:Unknown
   Notification Sent: Unspecified
   Notification Received: Unspecified
   Neighbor NLRI Negotiation:
   Peer configured for IPV6 unicast Routes
   Neighbor AS4 Capability Negotiation:
   Outbound Policy Group:
   ID: 2, Use Count: 3
   Last update time was 123948 sec ago
   TCP Connection state: SYN-SENT
   Maximum segment size: 1440
   TTL check: value: 0
   Byte Sent: 0, Received: 0
   Local host: 2001:db8:113:113::1, Local Port: 8014
   ISentSeq: 76022806 SendNext: 76022807 TotUnAck: 1
   TotSent: 1 ReTrans: 2 UnAckSeq: 76022806
   IRCvSeq: 0 RcvNext: 0 SendWnd: 1
   TotalRcv: 0 Dupl1Rcv: 0 RcvWnd: 16384
   SendQue: 1 RcvQue: 0 CngstWnd: 1440
```
Show Commands
show ipv6 bgp neighbors advertised-routes

show ipv6 bgp neighbors advertised-routes
Displays the routes that the device has advertised to the neighbor during the current BGP4+ session.

Syntax

show ipv6 bgp neighbors ipv6-addr advertised-routes [ detail | I mask-bits ]

Parameters

ipv6-addr
Specifies the IPv6 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.
detail
Specifies detailed information.
mask-bits
Specifies the number of mask bits in CIDR notation.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ipv6 bgp neighbor advertised-routes command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of BGP4+ Routes advertised to specified neighbor (appears only in display for all routes)</td>
<td>The number of routes displayed by the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status codes</td>
<td>A list of the characters the display uses to indicate the route's status. The status code appears in the Status column of the display. The status codes are described in the command's output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>The advertised route's prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Hop</td>
<td>The next-hop for reaching the advertised route from the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MED</td>
<td>The value of the advertised route's MED attribute. If the route does not have a metric, this field is blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LocPrf</td>
<td>The degree of preference for the advertised route relative to other routes in the local autonomous system. When the BGP4+ algorithm compares routes on the basis of local preferences, the route with the higher local preference is chosen. The preference range is 0 - 4294967295.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>The value that this device associates with routes from a specific neighbor. For example, if the receives routes to the same destination from two BGP4+ neighbors, the prefers the route from the neighbor with the larger weight.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field Description

**Status**

The advertised route's status, which can be one or more of the following:

- **A** - AGGREGATE. The route is an aggregate route for multiple networks.
- **B** - BEST. BGP4+ has determined that this is the optimal route to the destination.
- **b** - NOT-INSTALLED-BEST - BGP4+ has determined that this is the optimal route to the destination but did not install it in the IPv6 route table because the device received better routes from other sources (such as OSPFv3, RIPng, or static IPv6 routes).
- **E** - EBGP. The route was learned through a in another AS.
- **I** - IBGP. The route was learned through a in the same AS.
- **L** - LOCAL. The route originated on this device.

**AS-PATH**

The AS-path information for the route.

### Examples

The following example displays the routes the device has advertised to a specified neighbor.

```bash
device> show ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001:db8::110 advertised-routes

There are 2 routes advertised to neighbor 2001:db8::110

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Next Hop</th>
<th>MED</th>
<th>LocPrf</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2001:db8::/32</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS_PATH:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 2001:db8::/16</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS_PATH:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
show ipv6 bgp neighbors flap-statistics

Displays the route flap statistics for routes received from or sent to a BGP4+ neighbor.

Syntax

show ipv6 bgp neighbors ipv6-addr flap-statistics

Parameters

ipv6-addr

Specifies the IPv4 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 bgp neighbor flap-statistics` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of flapping routes</td>
<td>The total number of routes in the neighbor's BGP4+ route table that have changed state and thus have been marked as flapping routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status code</td>
<td>Indicates the status of the route, which can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status Code</td>
<td>&gt;:best d:damped h:history *:valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network</td>
<td>The destination network of the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>The IPv6 address of the advertising peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaps</td>
<td>The number of flaps (state changes) the route has experienced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since</td>
<td>The amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) since the first flap of this route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuse</td>
<td>The amount of time (in hh:mm:ss) after which the path is again available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path</td>
<td>The AS path of the route.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays route flap dampening statistics for a specified BGP4+ neighbor.

device> show ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001:db8::110 flap-statistics

Total number of flapping routes: 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Flaps</th>
<th>Since</th>
<th>Reuse</th>
<th>Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>h&gt; 2001:db8::/32</td>
<td>10.90.213.77</td>
<td>0 :0 :13</td>
<td>0 :0 :0</td>
<td>65001 4355 1 701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* &gt; 2001:db8::/32</td>
<td>10.90.213.77</td>
<td>0 :1 :4</td>
<td>0 :0 :0</td>
<td>65001 4355 701 62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 bgp neighbors last-packet-with-error

Displays the last packets with an error from BGP4+ neighbors of the device.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp neighbors ipv6-addr last-packet-with-error [ decode ]
```

Parameters

- `ipv6-addr`
  IPv6 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.

- `decode`
  Decodes the last packet that contained an error from any of a device's neighbors.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 bgp neighbor last-packet-with-error` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of BGP Neighbors</td>
<td>The total number of configured neighbors for a device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last error</td>
<td>The error packet's contents decoded in a human-readable format or notification that no packets with an error were received.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 bgp neighbors received

Displays Outbound Route Filters (ORFs) received from BGP4+ neighbors of the device.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp neighbors ipv6-addr received { extended-community | prefix-filter }
```

Parameters

- **ipv6-addr**
  Specifies the IPv6 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.

- **extended-community**
  Displays the results for ORFs that use the BGP Extended Community Attribute.

- **prefix-filter**
  Displays the results for ORFs that are prefix-based.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Examples

The following example displays sample output for the `show ipv6 bgp neighbors received` command when the `prefix-filter` keyword is used.

```
device> show ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001:db8::110 received prefix-filter

ip prefix-list 2001:db8::110: 4 entries
  seq 5 permit 2001:db8:3::45/16 ge 18 le 28
  seq 10 permit 2001:db8::4::88/24
  seq 15 permit 2001:db8:5::37/8 le 32
  seq 20 permit 2001:db8:6::83/16 ge 18
```
show ipv6 bgp neighbors received-routes

Lists all route information received in route updates from BGP4+ neighbors of the device since the soft-reconfiguration feature was enabled.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp neighbors [ipv6-addr] received-routes [ detail ]
```

Parameters

- `ipv6-addr` IPv6 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.
- `detail` Displays detailed route information.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 bgp neighbors received-routes` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of BGP4+ Routes received from a neighbor</td>
<td>The number of routes displayed by the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status codes</td>
<td>A list of the characters the display uses to indicate the route's status. The status code appears in the Status column of the display. The status codes are described in the command's output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>The received route's prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Hop</td>
<td>The IPv6 address of the next device that is used when forwarding a packet to the received route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MED</td>
<td>The value of the route's MED attribute. If the route does not have a metric, this field is blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LocPrf</td>
<td>The degree of preference for the advertised route relative to other routes in the local autonomous system. When the BGP4+ algorithm compares routes on the basis of local preferences, the route with the higher local preference is chosen. The preference can have a value from 0 - 4294967295.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>The value that this device associates with routes from a specific neighbor. For example, if the receives routes to the same destination from two BGP4+ neighbors, the prefers the route from the neighbor with the larger weight.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The advertised route’s status, which can be one or more of the following:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A - AGGREGATE</td>
<td>The route is an aggregate route for multiple networks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - BEST</td>
<td>BGP4+ has determined that this is the optimal route to the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b - NOT-INSTALLED-BEST</td>
<td>BGP4+ has determined that this is the optimal route to the destination but did not install it in the IPv6 route table because the device received better routes from other sources (such as OSPFv3, RIPng, or static IPv6 routes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D - DAMPED</td>
<td>This route has been dampened (by the route dampening feature), and is currently unusable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E - EBGP</td>
<td>The route was learned through a in another AS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H - HISTORY</td>
<td>Route dampening is configured for this route, and the route has a history of flapping and is unreachable now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - IBGP</td>
<td>The route was learned through a in the same autonomous system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L - LOCAL</td>
<td>The route originated on this device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M - MULTIPATH</td>
<td>BGP4+ load sharing is enabled and this route was selected as one of the best ones to the destination. The best route among the multiple paths also is marked with “B”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTE</td>
<td>If the “m” is shown in lowercase, the software was not able to install the route in the IPv6 route table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S - SUPPRESSED</td>
<td>This route was suppressed during aggregation and thus is not advertised to neighbors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F - FILTERED</td>
<td>This route was filtered out by BGP4+ route policies on the device, but the saved updates containing the filtered routes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example displays a summary of the route information received in route updates from neighbor 2001:db8::10.

```plaintext
device> show ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001:db8:400:400::2 received-route
Searching for matching routes, use ^C to quit...
Prefix Next Hop MED LocPrf Weight Status
1 2001:db8:202:202::/64 2001:db8:400:400::2 0 400 0 BI
2 2001:db8:400:400::/64 2001:db8:400:400::2 0 400 0 I

AS_PATH: 65005 65010
```
The following example displays output for the `show ipv6 bgp neighbor received-routes` when the `details` keyword is used.

```plaintext
device> show ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001:db8:1::1 received-routes detail

There are 4 received routes from neighbor 2001:db8:1::1
Searching for matching routes, use ^C to quit...
Status A:AGGREGATE B:BEST b:NOT-INSTALLED-BEST C:CONFED EBGP D:DAMPED
1 Prefix: 2001:db8:1000:1::/64, Status: BI, Age: 0h17m25s
  NEXT_HOP: 2001:db8:1::1, Learned from Peer: 2001:db8:1::1 (100)
  LOCAL_PREF: 100, MED: 0, ORIGIN: incomplete, Weight: 0
  AS_PATH: Adj_RIB_out count: 1, Admin distance 200
2 Prefix: 2001:db8:1::/64, Status: I, Age: 0h17m25s
  NEXT_HOP: 2001:db8:1::1, Learned from Peer: 2001:db8:1::1 (100)
  LOCAL_PREF: 100, MED: 0, ORIGIN: incomplete, Weight: 0
  AS_PATH: Adj_RIB_out count: 1, Admin distance 200
3 Prefix: 2001:db8:11::1/128, Status: BI, Age: 0h17m25s
  NEXT_HOP: 2001:db8:1::1, Learned from Peer: 2001:db8:1::1 (100)
  LOCAL_PREF: 100, MED: 0, ORIGIN: igp, Weight: 0
  AS_PATH: Adj_RIB_out count: 1, Admin distance 200
4 Prefix: 2001:db8:17::/64, Status: BI, Age: 0h17m25s
  NEXT_HOP: 2001:db8:1::1, Learned from Peer: 2001:db8:1::1 (100)
  LOCAL_PREF: 100, MED: 0, ORIGIN: incomplete, Weight: 0
  AS_PATH: Adj_RIB_out count: 1, Admin distance 200
```
show ipv6 bgp neighbors rib-out-routes

Displays information about the current BGP4+ Routing Information Base (Adj-RIB-Out) for specific neighbors and specific destination networks.

Syntax

show ipv6 bgp neighbors ipv6-addr rib-out-routes [ detail ] [ ipv6-addr [ / mask ] ]

Parameters

ipv6-addr
IPv6 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.

last-packet-with-error
Displays the last packet with an error.

routes-summary
Displays routes received, routes accepted, number of routes advertised by peer, and so on.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ipv6 bgp neighbors rib-out-routes command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of RIB_out routes for a specified neighbor (appears only in display for all RIB routes)</td>
<td>The number of RIB routes displayed by the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status codes</td>
<td>A list of the characters the display uses to indicate the route's status. The status code appears in the Status column of the display. The status codes are described in the command's output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>The RIB route's prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Hop</td>
<td>The next-hop router for reaching the route from the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MED</td>
<td>The value of the advertised route's MED attribute. If the route does not have a metric, this field is blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LocPrf</td>
<td>The degree of preference for the route relative to other routes in the local autonomous system. When the BGP4+ algorithm compares routes on the basis of local preferences, the route with the higher local preference is chosen. The preference can have a value from 0 - 4294967295.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>The value that this device associates with routes from a specific neighbor. For example, if the receives routes to the same destination from two BGP4+ neighbors, the prefers the route from the neighbor with the larger weight.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Status

The RIB route's status, which can be one or more of the following:

- **A** - AGGREGATE. The route is an aggregate route for multiple networks.
- **B** - BEST. BGP4+ has determined that this is the optimal route to the destination.
- **E** - EBGP. The route was learned through a in another autonomous system.
- **I** - IBGP. The route was learned through a in the same autonomous system.
- **L** - LOCAL. The route originated on this device.

### AS-PATH

The AS-path information for the route.

---

### Examples

The following example displays a summary about all RIB routes for neighbor 2001:db8::110.

```bash
device> show ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001:db8::110 rib-out-routes
There are 2 RIB_out routes for neighbor 2001:db8::110

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Next Hop</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>LocPrf</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2001:db8::/32</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2001:db8::/16</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The following example displays detailed information about all RIB routes for neighbor 2001:db8::110.

```bash
device> show ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001:db8::110 rib-out-routes detail
There are 2 RIB_out routes for neighbor 2001:db8::110

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Status: BL, Age: 6d18h17m53s</th>
<th>NEXT_HOP: ::, Learned from Peer: Local Router</th>
<th>LOCAL_PREF: 100, MED: 1, ORIGIN: incomplete, Weight: 32768</th>
<th>AS_PATH:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prefix: 2001:db8::/32</td>
<td>NEXT_HOP: ::</td>
<td>Adj_RIB_out count: 1, Admin distance 190</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Prefix: 2001:db8::/16</td>
<td>NEXT_HOP: ::</td>
<td>Adj_RIB_out count: 1, Admin distance 190</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
show ipv6 bgp neighbors routes

Lists a variety of route information received in UPDATE messages from BGP4+ neighbors.

Syntax

show ipv6 bgp neighbors ipv6-addr routes
show ipv6 bgp neighbors ipv6-addr routes { best | not-installed-best | unreachable }
show ipv6 bgp neighbors ipv6-addr routes detail { best | not-installed-best | unreachable }

Parameters

ipv6-addr
IPv6 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.

best
Displays routes received from the neighbor that are the best BGP4+ routes to their destination.

not-installed-best
Displays routes received from the neighbor that are the best BGP4+ routes to their destination but were not installed in the route table because the device received better routes from other sources.

unreachable
Displays routes that are unreachable because the device does not have a valid RIP, OSPF, or static route to the next hop.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ipv6 bgp neighbors routes command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of accepted routes from a specified neighbor</td>
<td>The number of routes displayed by the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status codes</td>
<td>A list of the characters the display uses to indicate the route's status. The status code appears in the Status column of the display. The status codes are described in the command's output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>The route's prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Hop</td>
<td>The next-hop router for reaching the route from the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MED</td>
<td>The value of the route's MED attribute. If the route does not have a metric, this field is blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LocPrf</td>
<td>The degree of preference for the route relative to other routes in the local autonomous system. When the BGP4+ algorithm compares routes on the basis of local preferences, the route with the higher local preference is chosen. The preference can have a value from 0 - 4294967295.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output field | Description
--- | ---
Weight | The value that this device associates with routes from a specific neighbor. For example, if the device receives routes to the same destination from two BGP4+ neighbors, it prefers the route from the neighbor with the larger weight.

Status | The route's status, which can be one or more of the following:
- A - AGGREGATE. The route is an aggregate route for multiple networks.
- B - BEST. BGP4+ has determined that this is the optimal route to the destination.
- C - CONFED_EBGP. The route was learned from a neighbor in the same confederation and autonomous system, but in a different sub-AS within the confederation.
- D - DAMPED. This route has been dampened (by the route dampening feature), and is currently unusable.
- E - EBGP. The route was learned through a in another autonomous system.
- H - HISTORY. Route dampening is configured for this route, and the route has a history of flapping and is unreachable now.
- I - IBGP. The route was learned through a in the same autonomous system.
- L - LOCAL. The route originated on this device.
- M - MULTIPATH. BGP4+ load sharing is enabled and this route was selected as one of the best ones to the destination. The best route among the multiple paths also is marked with "B".

NOTE
If the "m" is shown in lowercase, the software was not able to install the route in the IPv6 route table.
- S - SUPPRESSED. This route was suppressed during aggregation and thus is not advertised to neighbors.
- F - FILTERED. This route was filtered out by BGP4+ route policies on the device, but the saved updates containing the filtered routes.

AS-PATH | The AS-path information for the route.

Examples

The following example shows sample output for the `show ip bgp neighbors routes` command when the best keyword is used.

device> show ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001:db8::106 routes best

There are 2 accepted routes from neighbor 2001:db8::106
Searching for matching routes, use "C to quit...
Prefix Next Hop MED LocPrf Weight Status
1 2001:db8::/16 2001:db8::106 1 100 0 BE
  AS_PATH: 65001
2 2001:db8::/32 2001:db8::106 1 100 0 BE
  AS_PATH: 65001
The following example shows detailed sample output for the `show ip bgp neighbors routes` command when the `best` keyword is used.

```device> show ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001:db8::106 routes detail best

There are 2 accepted routes from neighbor 2001:db8::106
Searching for matching routes, use "^C to quit...
Status A:AGGREGATE B:BEST b:NOT INSTALLED BEST C:CONFED_EBGP D:DAMPED
1  Prefix: 2001:db8::/16,  Status: BE,  Age: 18h48m56s
    NEXT_HOP: 2001:db8::106,  Learned from Peer: 2001:db8::106 (65001)
    LOCAL_PREF: 100,  MED: 1,  ORIGIN: incomplete,  Weight: 0
    AS_PATH: 65001
2  Prefix: 2001:db8::/32,  Status: BE,  Age: 18h48m56s
    NEXT_HOP: 2001:db8::106,  Learned from Peer: 2001:db8::106 (65001)
    LOCAL_PREF: 100,  MED: 1,  ORIGIN: incomplete,  Weight: 0
    AS_PATH: 65001```
show ipv6 bgp neighbors routes-summary

Displays route summary information for all neighbors or a specified neighbor.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp neighbors ipv6-addr routes-summary
```

Parameters

- `ipv6-addr` IPv6 address of a neighbor in dotted-decimal notation.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 bgp neighbors routes-summary` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The IPv6 address of the neighbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes Received</td>
<td>How many routes the device has received from the neighbor during the current BGP4+ session:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Accepted or Installed - Indicates how many of the received routes the device accepted and installed in the BGP4+ route table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Filtered or Kept - Indicates how many routes were filtered out, but were nonetheless retained in memory for use by the soft reconfiguration feature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Filtered - Indicates how many of the received routes were filtered out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes Selected as BEST Routes</td>
<td>The number of routes that the device selected as the best routes to their destinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEST Routes not Installed in IPv6 Forwarding Table</td>
<td>The number of routes received from the neighbor that are the best BGP4+ routes to their destinations, but were nonetheless not installed in the IPv6 route table because the device received better routes from other sources (such as OSPFv3, RIPng, or static IPv6 routes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unreachable Routes</td>
<td>The number of routes received from the neighbor that are unreachable because the device does not have a valid RIPng, OSPFv3, or static IPv6 route to the next hop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History Routes</td>
<td>The number of routes that are down but are being retained for route flap dampening purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLRIs Received in Update Message</td>
<td>The number of routes received in Network Layer Reachability (NLRI) format in UPDATE messages:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Withdraws - The number of withdrawn routes the device has received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Replacements - The number of replacement routes the device has received.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Indicates the number of times the device discarded an NLRI for the neighbor due to the following reasons:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Maximum Prefix Limit - The device's configured maximum prefix amount had been reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AS Loop - An AS loop occurred. An AS loop occurs when the BGP4+ AS-path attribute contains the local AS number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Invalid Nexthop Address - The next hop value was not acceptable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Duplicated Originator_ID - The originator ID was the same as the local router ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cluster_ID - The cluster list contained the local cluster ID, or contained the local router ID (see above) if the cluster ID is not configured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Routes Advertised

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>The number of routes the device has advertised to this neighbor:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To be Sent - The number of routes the device has queued to send to this neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To be Withdrawn - The number of NLRIs for withdrawing routes the device has queued up to send to this neighbor in UPDATE messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NLRIs Sent in Update Message

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>The number of NLRIs for new routes the device has sent to this neighbor in UPDATE messages:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Withdraws - The number of routes the device has sent to the neighbor to withdraw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Replacements - The number of routes the device has sent to the neighbor to replace routes the neighbor already has.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Peer Out of Memory Count for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Statistics for the times the device has run out of BGP4+ memory for the neighbor during the current BGP4+ session:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Receiving Update Messages - The number of times UPDATE messages were discarded because there was no memory for attribute entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Accepting Routes(NLRI) - The number of NLRIs discarded because there was no memory for NLRI entries. This count is not included in the Receiving Update Messages count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Attributes - The number of times there was no memory for BGP4+ attribute entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Outbound Routes (RIB-out) - The number of times there was no memory to place a &quot;best&quot; route into the neighbor's route information base (Adj-RIB-Out) for routes to be advertised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Outbound Routes Holder - For debugging purposes only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays routes summary information for neighbor 2001:db8::110.

device> show ipv6 bgp neighbor 2001:db8::110 routes-summary

1   IP Address: 2001:db8::110
Routes Accepted/Installed:0, Filtered/Kept:0, Filtered:0
Routes Selected as BEST Routes:0
BEST Routes not Installed in IP Forwarding Table:0
Unreachable Routes (no IGP Route for NEXTHOP):0
History Routes:0
NLRIs Received in Update Message:0, Withdraws:0 (0), Replacements:0
NLRIs Discarded due to
  Maximum Prefix Limit:0, AS Loop:0
  Invalid Nexthop:0, Invalid Nexthop Address:0.0.0.0
  Invalid Confed aspath:0, maxas-limit aspath:0
  Duplicated Originator_ID:0, Cluster_ID:0
Routes Advertised:2, To be Sent:0, To be Withdrawn:0
NLRIs Sent in Update Message:2, Withdraws:0, Replacements:0
Peer Out of Memory Count for:
  Receiving Update Messages:0, Accepting Routes(NLRI):0
  Attributes:0, Outbound Routes(RIB-out):0 Outbound Routes Holder:0
show ipv6 bgp peer-group

Displays peer-group information.

Syntax

    show ipv6 bgp peer-group peer-group-name

Parameters

    peer-group-name

        Specifies a peer group name.

Modes

    User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Only the parameters that have values different from their defaults are listed.

Examples

The following example shows sample output from the show ipv6 bgp peer-group command.

device> show ipv6 bgp peer-group peer_group1

        1   BGP peer-group is peer_group1
            Address family : IPV4 Unicast
                no activate
            Address family : IPV4 Multicast
                no activate
            Address family : IPV6 Unicast
                activate
            Address family : IPV6 Multicast
                no activate
            Address family : VPNV4 Unicast
                no activate
            Address family : L2VPN VPLS
                no activate
            Members:
                IP Address: 2000:400:400:400::3, AS: 65020
show ipv6 bgp routes

Displays statistics for the routes in the device's BGP4+ route table.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp routes [ num | ipv6-address/prefix | age num | as-path-access-list name | best | cidr-only |
    community-access-list name | community-reg-expression expression | detail | local | neighbor ipv6-addr |
    nexthop ipv6-addr | no-best | not-installed-best | prefix-list string | regular-expression name | route-map
    name | summary | unreachable ]
```

Parameters

- **num**: Table entry at which the display starts. For example, if you want to list entries beginning with table entry 100, specify 100.
- **ipv6-address/prefix**: Specifies an IPv6 address and prefix.
- **age num**: Displays BGP4+ route information that is filtered by age.
- **as-path-access-list name**: Displays BGP4+ route information that is filtered by autonomous system (AS)-path access control list (ACL).
- **best**: Displays BGP4+ route information that the device selected as best routes.
- **cidr-only**: Displays BGP4+ routes whose network masks do not match their class network length.
- **community-access-list name**: Displays BGP4+ route information for an AS-path community access list.
- **community-reg-expression expression**: Displays BGP4+ route information for an ordered community list regular expression.
- **detail**: Displays BGP4+ detailed route information.
- **local**: Displays BGP4+ route information about selected local routes.
- **neighbor ipv6-addr**: Displays BGP4+ route information about selected BGP neighbors.
- **nexthop ipv6-addr**: Displays BGP4+ route information about routes that are received from the specified next hop.
- **no-best**: Displays BGP4+ route information that the device selected as not best routes.
- **not-installed-best**: Displays BGP4+ route information about best routes that are not installed.
Show Commands

**show ipv6 bgp routes**

- **prefix-list string**
  Displays BGP4+ route information that is filtered by a prefix list.

- **regular-expression name**
  Displays BGP4+ route information about routes that are associated with the specified regular expression.

- **route-map name**
  Displays BGP4+ route information about routes that use the specified route map.

- **summary**
  Displays BGP4+ summary route information.

- **unreachable**
  Displays BGP4+ route information about routes whose destinations are unreachable through any of the BGP4+ paths in the BGP route table.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The **show ipv6 bgp routes detail** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of BGP4+ Routes</td>
<td>The number of routes displayed by the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status codes</td>
<td>A list of the characters the display uses to indicate the route's status. The status code appears in the Status column of the display. The status codes are described in the command's output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>The route's prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Hop</td>
<td>For normal IPv6 routes, next hop is the next hop IPv6 router to reach the destination. For the 6PE routes, next hop is the IPv4-mapped IPv6 address of the peer 6PE router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>The value of the route's MED attribute. If the route does not have a metric, this field is blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LocPrf</td>
<td>The degree of preference for the advertised route relative to other routes in the local AS. When the BGP4+ algorithm compares routes on the basis of local preferences, the route with the higher local preference is chosen. The preference can have a value from 0 - 4294967295.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>The value that this device associates with routes from a specific neighbor. For example, if the receives routes to the same destination from two BGP4+ neighbors, the prefers the route from the neighbor with the larger weight.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output field | Description
--- | ---
Status | The route's status, which can be one or more of the following:
  - A - AGGREGATE. The route is an aggregate route for multiple networks.
  - B - BEST. BGP4+ has determined that this is the optimal route to the destination.
  - b - NOT-INSTALLED-BEST - BGP4+ has determined that this is the optimal route to the destination but did not install it in the IPv6 route table because the device received better routes from other sources (such as OSPFv3, RIPng, or static IPv6 routes).
  - C - CONFED_EBGP. The route was learned from a neighbor in the same confederation and AS, but in a different sub-AS within the confederation.
  - D - DAMPED. This route has been dampened (by the route dampening feature), and is currently unusable.
  - E - EBGP. The route was learned through a in another AS.
  - H - HISTORY. Route dampening is configured for this route, and the route has a history of flapping and is unreachable now.
  - I - IBGP. The route was learned through a in the same AS.
  - L - LOCAL. The route originated on this.
  - M - MULTIPATH. BGP4+ load sharing is enabled and this route was selected as one of the best ones to the destination. The best route among the multiple paths also is marked with "B".
  - S - SUPPRESSED. This route was suppressed during aggregation and thus is not advertised to neighbors.

AS-PATH | The AS-path information for the route.

Examples
The following example shows sample output from the `show ipv6 bgp routes` command.

device> show ipv6 bgp routes

Total number of BGP Routes: 4

Prefix | Next Hop | MED | LocPrf | Weight | Status
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
1 2001:db8:10:10::/64 | :: | 1 | 100 | 32768 | BL
AS_PATH: 65005
2 2001:db8:113:113::/64 | :: | 1 | 100 | 32768 | BL
AS_PATH: 65005
3 2001:db8:400::/64 | :: | 0 | 100 | 32768 | BL
AS_PATH: 65005
4 2001:db8:400:400::/64 | 2001:db8:400:400::2 | 0 | 400 | 0 | I
AS_PATH: 65005 65010
The following example shows sample output from the `show ipv6 bgp routes` command when the `detail` keyword is used.

```
device> show ipv6 bgp route detail

Total number of BGP Routes: 4
Status A: AGGREGATE B: BEST b: NOT-INSTALLED-BEST C: CONFED_EBGP D: DAMPED
S: SUPPRESSED F: FILTERED s: STALE
1 Prefix: 2001:db8:10:10::/64, Status: BL, Age: 8h31m39s
   NEXT_HOP: ::, Learned from Peer: Local Router
   LOCAL_PREF: 100, MED: 0, ORIGIN: incomplete, Weight: 32768
   AS_PATH:
   Adj_RIB_out count: 3, Admin distance 1

2 Prefix: 2001:db8:113:113::/64, Status: BL, Age: 6h58m35s
   NEXT_HOP: ::, Learned from Peer: Local Router
   LOCAL_PREF: 100, MED: 0, ORIGIN: igp, Weight: 32768
   AS_PATH:
   Adj_RIB_out count: 3, Admin distance 1

3 Prefix: 2001:db8:202:202::/64, Status: BI, Age: 5h42m36s
   NEXT_HOP: 2001:db8:400:400::2, Metric: 0, Learned from Peer: 2001:db8:400:400::2 (65020)
   LOCAL_PREF: 400, MED: 0, ORIGIN: incomplete, Weight: 0
   AS_PATH: 65005 65010
   Adj_RIB_out count: 1, Admin distance 200

4 Prefix: 2001:db8:400:400::/64, Status: BL, Age: 5h43m14s
   NEXT_HOP: ::, Learned from Peer: Local Router
   LOCAL_PREF: 100, MED: 0, ORIGIN: igp, Weight: 32768
   AS_PATH:
   Adj_RIB_out count: 3, Admin distance 1
```
show ipv6 bgp routes community

Displays BGP4+ route information that is filtered by community and other options.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 bgp routes community { num | aa:nn | internet | local-as | no-advertise | no-export }
```

Parameters

- **community**
  - Displays routes filtered by a variety of communities.
- **num**
  - Specifies a community number n the range from 1 to 4294967200.
- **aa:nn**
  - Specifies an autonomous system-community number.
- **internet**
  - Displays routes for the Internet community.
- **local-as**
  - Displays routes for a local sub-AS within the confederation.
- **no-advertise**
  - Displays routes with this community that cannot be advertised to any other BGP4 devices at all.
- **no-export**
  - Displays routes for the community of sub-ASs within a confederation.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
**show ipv6 bgp summary**

Displays summarized information about the status of all BGP4+ connections.

**Syntax**

```
show ipv6 bgp summary
```

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show ipv6 bgp summary` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router ID</td>
<td>The device's router ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local AS Number</td>
<td>The BGP4+ AS number in which the device resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confederation Identifier</td>
<td>The autonomous system number of the confederation in which the device resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confederation Peers</td>
<td>The numbers of the local autonomous systems contained in the confederation. This list matches the confederation peer list you configure on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Number of Paths Supported for Load Sharing</td>
<td>The maximum number of route paths across which the device can balance traffic to the same destination. The feature is enabled by default but the default number of paths is 1. You can increase the number from 2 - 8 paths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Neighbors Configured</td>
<td>The number of BGP4+ neighbors configured on this device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Routes Installed</td>
<td>The number of BGP4+ routes in the device's BGP4+ route table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Routes Advertising to All Neighbors</td>
<td>The total of the RtSent and RtToSend columns for all neighbors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Attribute Entries Installed</td>
<td>The number of BGP4+ route-attribute entries in the route-attributes table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor Address</td>
<td>The IPv6 addresses of this BGP4+ neighbors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS#</td>
<td>The autonomous system number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**State**
The state of this neighbor session with each neighbor. The states are from this perspective of the session, not the neighbor's perspective. The state values can be one of the following for each:

- **IDLE** - The BGP4+ process is waiting to be started. Usually, enabling BGP4+ or establishing a neighbor session starts the BGP4+ process.
  - A minus sign (-) indicates that the session has gone down and the software is clearing or removing routes.
- **ADMND** - The neighbor has been administratively shut down.
  - A minus sign (-) indicates that the session has gone down and the software is clearing or removing routes.
- **CONNECT** - BGP4+ is waiting for the connection process for the TCP neighbor session to be completed.
- **ACTIVE** - BGP4+ is waiting for a TCP connection from the neighbor.

**NOTE**
If the state frequently changes between CONNECT and ACTIVE, there may be a problem with the TCP connection.

- **OPEN SENT** - BGP4+ is waiting for an Open message from the neighbor.
- **OPEN CONFIRM** - BGP4+ has received an OPEN message from the neighbor and is now waiting for either a KEEPALIVE or NOTIFICATION message. If it receives a KEEPALIVE message from the neighbor, the state changes to Established. If the message is a NOTIFICATION, the state changes to Idle.

- **ESTABLISHED** - BGP4+ is ready to exchange UPDATE packets with the neighbor.
  - If there is more BGP data in the TCP receiver queue, a plus sign (+) is also displayed.

**NOTE**
If you display information for the neighbor using the `show ipv6 bgp neighbor` command, the TCP receiver queue value will be greater than 0.

**Operational States:**
Additional information regarding the operational states of BGP described above may be added as described in the following:

- **(+)** - is displayed if there is more BGP data in the TCP receiver queue. **Note**: If you display information for the neighbor using the `show ip bgp neighbor ip-addr` command, the TCP receiver queue value will be greater than 0.
- **(>)** - indicates that there is more BGP data in the outgoing queue.
- **(*)** - indicates that the session has gone down and the software is clearing or removing routes.
- **(*)** - indicates that the inbound or outbound policy is being updated for the peer.
- **(c)** - indicates that the table entry is clearing.
- **(p)** - indicates that the neighbor ribout group membership change is pending or in progress.
- **(s)** - indicates that the peer has negotiated restart, and the session is in a stale state.
- **(r)** - indicates that the peer is restarting the BGP4 connection, through restart.
- **(^)** - on the standby MP indicates that the peer is in the ESTABLISHED state and has received restart capability (in the primary MP).
- **(<)** - indicates that the device is waiting to receive the "End of RIB" message the peer.

**Time**
The time that has passed since the state last changed.
### Output field Description

**Accepted** The number of routes received from the neighbor that this installed in the BGP4+ route table. Usually, this number is lower than the RoutesRcvd number. The difference indicates that this filtered out some of the routes received in the UPDATE messages.

**Filtered** The routes or prefixes that have been filtered out.
- If soft reconfiguration is enabled, this field shows how many routes were filtered out (not placed in the BGP4+ route table) but retained in memory.
- If soft reconfiguration is not enabled, this field shows the number of BGP4+ routes that have been filtered out.

**Sent** The number of BGP4+ routes that the has sent to the neighbor.

**ToSend** The number of routes the has queued to send to this neighbor.

### Examples

The following example displays sample output from the `show ipv6 bgp summary` command.

```
device> show ipv6 bgp summary

device> show ipv6 bgp summary
BGP4 Summary
  Router ID: 113.1.1.1   Local AS Number: 65020
  Confederation Identifier: not configured
  Confederation Peers:
  Maximum Number of IP ECMP Paths Supported for Load Sharing: 1
  Number of Neighbors Configured: 2, UP: 1
  Number of Routes Installed: 5, Uses 430 bytes
  Number of Routes Advertising to All Neighbors: 7 (7 entries), Uses 336 bytes
  Number of Attribute Entries Installed: 4, Uses 360 bytes
  Neighbor Address    AS#   State    Time    Rt:Accepted Filtered Sent ToSend
  2001:db8:113:113::2  65001 CONN   1d14h32m       0      0     0      4
  2001:db8:400:400::2  65020 ESTAB  3h59m24s       2      0     3      0
```
show ipv6 cache

Displays IPv6 cache information.

Syntax

show ipv6 cache [ vrf vrf-name ] [ index | ipv6-address | ipv6-prefix/prefix-length | resource | ethernet stack/slot/port | tunnel tunnel-id | ve ve-num ]

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
Displays the IPv6 cache information for the specified Virtual Routing/Forwarding (VRF) instance.

index
Restricts the display to the entry for the specified index number and subsequent entries.

ipv6-address
Restricts the display to the entries for the specified IPv6 address. Specify this parameter in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373.

ipv6-prefix/prefix-length
Restricts the display to the entries for the specified IPv6 prefix. Specify the ipv6-prefix parameter in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373. Specify the prefix-length parameter as a decimal value. A slash mark (/) must follow the ipv6-prefix parameter and precede the prefix-length parameter.

resource
Displays the number of entries in the cache.

ethernet stack/slot/port
Restricts the display to the entries for the specified Ethernet interface.

tunnel tunnel-id
restricts the display to the entries for the specified tunnel interface.

ve ve-num
restricts the display to the entries for the specified VE interface.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ipv6 cache command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of cache entries</td>
<td>The number of entries in the cache table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Address</td>
<td>The host IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field

Next Hop: The next hop, which can be one of the following:
- Direct - The next hop is directly connected to the router.
- Local - The next hop is originated on this router.
- IPv6 address - The IPv6 address of the next hop.

| Port | The port on which the entry was learned. |

### Examples

The following example displays the IPv6 cache information.

device# show ipv6 cache
Total number of cache entries: 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPv6 Address</th>
<th>Next Hop</th>
<th>Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001:DB8::2</td>
<td>LOCAL</td>
<td>tunnel 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:DB8::106</td>
<td>LOCAL</td>
<td>ethe 1/3/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:DB8::110</td>
<td>DIRECT</td>
<td>ethe 1/3/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:DB8:46a:1</td>
<td>LOCAL</td>
<td>ethe 1/3/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:DB8::ffff:feff:fffe</td>
<td>LOCAL</td>
<td>loopback 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:DB8::c0a8:46a</td>
<td>LOCAL</td>
<td>tunnel 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:DB8::c0a8:46a</td>
<td>LOCAL</td>
<td>tunnel 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:DB8::1</td>
<td>LOCAL</td>
<td>loopback 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:DB8::2e0:52ff:fe99:9700</td>
<td>LOCAL</td>
<td>ethe 1/3/1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 dhcp-relay

Displays the DHCPv6 relay agent information configured on the device.

Syntax

show ipv6 dhcp-relay

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The `show ipv6 dhcp-relay` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current DHCPv6 relay agent state</td>
<td>Displays whether the current relay agent state is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCPv6 enabled interface(s)</td>
<td>Displays the DHCPv6 enabled interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCPv6 Relay Agent Statistics</td>
<td>Displays statistics such as the total number of DHCPv6 packets received and transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received DHCPv6 Packets</td>
<td>The number of release, relay forward and relay reply packets received.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays the IPv6 DHCP relay statistics.

device(config)# show ipv6 dhcp-relay
Current DHCPv6 relay agent state: Enabled
DHCPv6 enabled interface(s): e 1/1/3
DHCPv6 Relay Agent Statistics:
Total DHCPv6 Packets, Received:0, Transmitted:0
Received DHCPv6 Packets: RELEASE:0,RELAY_FORWARD:0,RELAY_REPLY:0
OtherServerToClient:0,OtherClientToServer:0

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10d</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added in 08.0.30 and later releases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 dhcp-relay delegated-prefixes

Displays information about the IPv6 delegated prefixes.

**Syntax**

```
show ipv6 dhcp-relay delegated-prefixes interface interface-id
```

**Parameters**

- `interface interface-id`
  
  Displays delegated prefixes for the specified outgoing interface.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

**Command Output**

The `show ipv6 dhcp-relay delegated-prefixes` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Prefix</td>
<td>The IPv6 prefix delegated to the client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client</td>
<td>The IPv6 address of the client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>The interface on which the DHCPv6 messages are relayed to the client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExpireTime</td>
<td>The remaining lifetime of the delegated prefix.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example displays information about the delegated prefixes.

```
device# show ipv6 dhcp-relay delegated-prefixes interface ethernet 1/1/45
Prefix                        Client              Interface  ExpireTime
fc00:2000:6:7:1::/96          fe80::210:94ff:fe00:e 1/1/45   29d23h53m0s
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10d</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added in 08.0.30 and later releases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 dhcp-relay destinations

Displays the IPv6 DHCP relay destinations.

Syntax

show ipv6 dhcp-relay destinations

Modes

Global configuration mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 dhcp-relay destinations` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHCPv6 Relay Destinations</td>
<td>The DHCPv6 relay agent configured destination information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays the IPv6 DHCP relay destinations.

device# show ipv6 dhcp-relay destinations
DHCPv6 Relay Destinations:
Interface e 1/2/3:
Destination OutgoingInterface
2001::2 NA
fe80::224:38ff:febb:e3c0 e 1/2/5

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10d</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added in 08.0.30 and later releases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 dhcp-relay interface

Displays the IPv6 DHCP relay information for a specific interface.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 dhcp-relay interface stack/slot/port
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The `show ipv6 dhcp-relay interface` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHCPv6 Relay Information for</td>
<td>The DHCPv6 relay information for the specific interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface interface-type port-num</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>The configured destination IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutgoingInterface</td>
<td>The interface on which the packet will be relayed if the destination relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>address is a link local or multicast address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options</td>
<td>The current information about the DHCPv6 relay options for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface-Id</td>
<td>The interface ID option indicating whether the option is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option-79</td>
<td>Displays if option-79 is used or not.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays the DHCPv6 relay information for an interface.

```
device# show ipv6 dhcp-relay interface ethernet 1/1/1
DHCPv6 Relay Information for interface e 1/1/1:
Destinations:
  Destination     OutgoingInterface
  2001::2          NA
Options:
  Interface-Id: No    Remote-Id:No    Option-79:Yes
Prefix Delegation Information:
  Current:0 Maximum:100 AdminDistance:10
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10d</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added in 08.0.30 and later releases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>Support for link-layer-option (option 79) was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 dhcp-relay options

Displays information about the relay options available to the prefixed delegates for a specific interface.

Syntax

show ipv6 dhcp-relay options

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The `show ipv6 dhcp-relay options` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>The interface name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface-Id</td>
<td>The interface ID option. Yes indicates the option is used; No indicates the option is not used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote-Id</td>
<td>The remote ID option. Yes indicates the option is used; No indicates the option is not used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option-79</td>
<td>The client link layer option. Yes indicates the option is used, No indicates the option is not used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays relay options information.

device# show ipv6 dhcp-relay options
DHCPv6 Relay Options Information:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Interface-Id</th>
<th>Remote-Id</th>
<th>Option-79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e 1/1/1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10d</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added in 08.0.30 and later releases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>Support for link-layer-option was added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 dhcp-relay prefix-delegation-information

Displays information about the IPv6 DHCP prefix delegation.

Syntax

show ipv6 dhcp-relay prefix-delegation-information

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The `show ipv6 dhcp-relay prefix-delegation-information` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>The interface name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>The number of delegated prefixes currently learned on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>The maximum number of delegated prefixes that can be learned on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AdminDistance</td>
<td>The current administrative distance used for prefixes learned on this interface when added to the IPv6 static route table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays information about the IPv6 DHCP delegated prefixes.

device# show ipv6 dhcp prefix-delegation-information
DHCPv6 Relay Prefix Delegation Notification Information:
Interface Current Maximum AdminDistance
ve 100 20 20000 10
ve 101 4000 20000 10
ve 102 0 20000 10
ve 103 0 20000 10
ve 104 0 20000 10
ve 105 0 20000 10

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10d</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>Support for this command was added in 08.0.30 and later releases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 dhcp6 snooping vlan

Displays the IPv6 DHCP snooping status on a VLAN.

**Syntax**

```
show ipv6 dhcp6 snooping vlan vlan-name
```

**Parameters**

- `vlan-name`
  
  The name of the VLAN.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

**Examples**

The following example shows the status of DHCPv6 snooping enabled on VLAN 10.

```
device# show ipv6 dhcp6 snooping vlan 10
IP dhcpv6 snooping VLAN 10: Enabled
Trusted Ports: ethernet 1/1/1
Untrusted Ports: ethernet 1/1/2 ethernet 1/1/3
```
show ipv6 dhcp6 snooping info

Displays the DHCPv6 snooping binding database.

Syntax

    show ipv6 dhcp6 snooping info

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display information about the DHCPv6 snooping learnt entries.

Examples

The following example shows the DHCPv6 snooping learnt entries.

device# show ipv6 dhcp6 snooping info

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPv6 Address</th>
<th>LinkLayer-Addr</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Virtual Port</th>
<th>vlan</th>
<th>VRF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15::4</td>
<td>0000.0006.0003</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 22/1/48</td>
<td>v15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14::5</td>
<td>0000.0005.0004</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 21/1/48</td>
<td>v14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13::6</td>
<td>0000.0004.0005</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 19/1/24</td>
<td>v13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10::2</td>
<td>0000.0001.0001</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 2/1/48</td>
<td>v10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13::2</td>
<td>0000.0004.0001</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 19/1/24</td>
<td>v13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12::3</td>
<td>0000.0003.0002</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 18/1/48</td>
<td>v12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11::4</td>
<td>0000.0002.0003</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 3/1/48</td>
<td>v11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10::5</td>
<td>0000.0001.0004</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 2/1/48</td>
<td>v10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15::3</td>
<td>0000.0006.0002</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 22/1/48</td>
<td>v15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14::4</td>
<td>0000.0005.0003</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 21/1/48</td>
<td>v14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13::5</td>
<td>0000.0004.0004</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 19/1/24</td>
<td>v13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12::6</td>
<td>0000.0003.0005</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 18/1/48</td>
<td>v12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15::6</td>
<td>0000.0006.0005</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 22/1/48</td>
<td>v15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12::2</td>
<td>0000.0003.0001</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 18/1/48</td>
<td>v12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11::3</td>
<td>0000.0002.0002</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 3/1/48</td>
<td>v11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10::8</td>
<td>0000.0001.0003</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 2/1/48</td>
<td>v10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15::2</td>
<td>0000.0006.0001</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 22/1/48</td>
<td>v15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14::3</td>
<td>0000.0005.0002</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 21/1/48</td>
<td>v14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13::4</td>
<td>0000.0004.0003</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 19/1/24</td>
<td>v13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12::5</td>
<td>0000.0003.0004</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 18/1/48</td>
<td>v12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11::6</td>
<td>0000.0002.0005</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 3/1/48</td>
<td>v11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15::5</td>
<td>0000.0006.0004</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 22/1/48</td>
<td>v15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14::6</td>
<td>0000.0005.0005</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 21/1/48</td>
<td>v14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11::2</td>
<td>0000.0002.0001</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 3/1/48</td>
<td>v11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10::3</td>
<td>0000.0001.0002</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 2/1/48</td>
<td>v10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14::2</td>
<td>0000.0005.0001</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 21/1/48</td>
<td>v14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13::3</td>
<td>0000.0004.0002</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 19/1/24</td>
<td>v13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12::4</td>
<td>0000.0003.0003</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 18/1/48</td>
<td>v12</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>11::5</td>
<td>0000.0002.0004</td>
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<td>e 3/1/48</td>
<td>v11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10::6</td>
<td>0000.0001.0005</td>
<td>259199</td>
<td>e 2/1/48</td>
<td>v10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of entries: 30
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This output of this command was modified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Show Commands
show ipv6 fragment-header

show ipv6 fragment-header
Displays information about the current status of the IPv6 fragment header bit.

Syntax
show ipv6 fragment-header

Modes
User EXEC mode

Examples
The following command shows that the virtual LAG specified by LAG ID 2 is not available in the system.

device> show ipv6 fragment-header
The fragment header bit ptb icmp is currently set

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 mld group

Displays the list of multicast listening discovery (MLD) groups.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 mld [ vrf vrf-name ] group [ ip-address [ detail | tracking ] ]
```

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Displays information for the specified VRF instance.
- **group-address**
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the MLD group.
- **detail**
  Displays detailed information on the MLD group identified by the IPv6 address.
- **tracking**
  Displays information about who sends the reports.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 mld group` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDX</td>
<td>Index for the MLD group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Address</td>
<td>IPv6 address of the multicast group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The physical port to which the group belongs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intf</td>
<td>The routing interface to which the port belongs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GrpCmpV</td>
<td>The version of the MLD group report message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Indicates if the filter mode of the multicast group is in INCLUDE or EXCLUDE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timer</td>
<td>The number of seconds the interface can remain in its current mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of groups</td>
<td>The total number of MLD groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows MLD statistics.

device> show ipv6 mld group
Total 2 groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idx</th>
<th>Group Address</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Intf</th>
<th>GrpCmpV</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Timer</th>
<th>Srcs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ff05::4422</td>
<td>e3/1</td>
<td>v170</td>
<td>Ver1</td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ff3f::300</td>
<td>e3/1</td>
<td>v170</td>
<td>Ver2</td>
<td>include</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of groups 2
**show ipv6 mld interface**

Displays multicast listening discovery (MLD) parameters on an interface, including timers, the current querying router, and whether MLD is enabled.

**Syntax**

```
show ipv6 mld [ vrf vrf-name ] interface [ ethernet stack/slot/port | ve ve-num | group A.B.C.D | tunnel tunnel-id ]
```

**Parameters**

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Displays information for the specified VRF instance.
- **ethernet stack/slot/port**
  Displays information for a specific Ethernet interface.
- **ve num**
  Displays information for a specific VE interface.
- **group A.B.C.D**
  Specifies displaying information for a specific group address.
- **tunnel tunnel-id**
  Displays information for a specific Tunnel interface.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show ipv6 mld interface` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>Version of the MLD being used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>query int</td>
<td>Query interval in seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max resp time</td>
<td>Number of seconds multicast groups have to respond to queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group mem time</td>
<td>Number of seconds multicast groups can be members of this group before aging out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(details)</td>
<td>The following is displayed for each interface:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The port ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The default MLD version being used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The multicast protocol used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IPV6 address of the multicast interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the interface has groups, the group source list, IPv6 multicast address, and the filter mode are displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows MLD statistics for an interface.

```
device# show ipv6 mld interface
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intf/Port</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Querier</th>
<th>Timer</th>
<th>V1Rtr</th>
<th>Tracking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oper Cfg</td>
<td>Qrr</td>
<td>GenQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/1/1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Self</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v40</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e3/1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Self</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e2/1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Self</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Self</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/1/2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Self</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v220</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example shows MLD statistics on an interface for a VRF named my_vrf.

```
device# show ipv6 mld vrf my_vrf interface
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intf/Port</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Querier</th>
<th>Timer</th>
<th>V1Rtr</th>
<th>Tracking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oper Cfg</td>
<td>OQrr</td>
<td>GenQ</td>
<td>Query</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>fe80::20c:dbff:fee2:5000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/1/1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>fe80::20c:dbff:fee2:5000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v61</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Self</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays information for the interface VE 4041 group.

```
device# show ipv6 mld interface ve 4041 group
```

```
Total 1 groups
```

```
Idx  Group Address  Port   Intf      GrpCmpV  Mode    Timer Srcs
----+----------------------------------------+---------+---------
1    ff1e::6:1    e1/2/8   v4041     Ver1   exclude 178 0
```

```
Total number of groups 1
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was modified to include the MLD group keyword.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 mld settings

Displays multicast listening discovery (MLD) settings.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 mld [ vrf vrf-name ] settings
```

Parameters

`vrf vrf-name`

Displays information for the specified VRF instance.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 mld settings` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Query Interval</td>
<td>How often the router will query an interface for group membership.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configured Interval</td>
<td>The interval that has been configured for the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Response Time</td>
<td>The length of time in seconds that the router will wait for an IGMP (V1 or V2) response from an interface before concluding that the group member on that interface is down and removing it from the group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Membership Time</td>
<td>The length of time in seconds that a group will remain active on an interface in the absence of a group report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Version</td>
<td>The IGMP version operating on the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configured Version</td>
<td>The IGMP version configured on the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robustness Variable</td>
<td>Used to fine-tune for unexpected loss on the subnet. The value is used to calculate the group interval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Member Query Interval</td>
<td>Indicates when a leave is received; a group-specific query is sent. The last member query count is the number of queries with a time interval of (LMQT) is sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Member Query Count</td>
<td>Specifies the number of group-specific queries when a leave is received.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Show Commands
show ipv6 mld settings

Examples

The following example shows MLD settings for the VRF named my_vrf.

device# show ipv6 mld vrf my_vrf settings
MLD Global Configuration
  Query Interval : 125s  Configured Interval : 125s
  Max Response Time : 10s
  Group Membership Time : 260s
  Operating Version : 2  Configured Version : 0
  Robustness Variable : 2
  Last Member Query Interval: 1s  Last Member Query Count: 2
  Older Host Present Timer : 260s
show ipv6 mld static

Displays static multicast listening discovery (MLD) groups.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 mld [vrf vrf-name] static
```

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  
  Displays information for the specified VRF instance.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 mld static` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group Address</td>
<td>The address of the multicast group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface Port List</td>
<td>The physical ports on which the multicast groups are received.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows MLD settings for the VRF named my_vrf.

```
device# show ipv6 mld vrf my_vrf static
Group Address-----------------------------------------Interface Port List
------------------------------------------------------
ff1e:1::1                                          v3      ethe 1/2/10
ff1e:a::7f                                          v3      ethe 1/2/10
```
show ipv6 mld traffic

Displays information about multicast listening discovery (MLD) traffic.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 mld [ vrf vrf-name ] traffic
```

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**: Displays information for the specified VRF instance.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 mld traffic` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QryV1</td>
<td>Number of general MLDv1 queries received or sent by the virtual routing interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QryV2</td>
<td>Number of general MLDv2 queries received or sent by the virtual routing interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-Qry</td>
<td>Number of group-specific queries received or sent by the virtual routing interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSQry</td>
<td>Number of source specific queries received or sent by the virtual routing interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MbrV1</td>
<td>Number of MLDv1 membership reports received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MbrV2</td>
<td>Number of MLDv2 membership reports received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>Number of MLDv1 &quot;leave&quot; messages on the interface. (See 2_Ex for MLDv2.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is_IN</td>
<td>Number of source addresses that were included in the traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is_EX</td>
<td>Number of source addresses that were excluded in the traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToIN</td>
<td>Number of times the interface mode changed from exclude to include.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToEX</td>
<td>Number of times the interface mode changed from include to exclude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLOW</td>
<td>Number of times that additional source addresses were allowed or denied on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLK</td>
<td>Number of times that sources were removed from an interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Examples

The following example shows MLD traffic.

```
device# show ipv6 mld traffic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>QryV1</th>
<th>QryV2</th>
<th>G-Qry</th>
<th>GSQry</th>
<th>MbrV1</th>
<th>MbrV2</th>
<th>Leave</th>
<th>IS_IN</th>
<th>IS_EX</th>
<th>ToIN</th>
<th>ToEX</th>
<th>ALLO</th>
<th>BLK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recv</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/3/1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/3/2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/6/18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/6/19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/6/20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/6/25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Send QryV1 QryV2 G-Qry GSQry
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>QryV1</th>
<th>QryV2</th>
<th>G-Qry</th>
<th>GSQry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e1/3/1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/3/2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/6/18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/6/19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/6/20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/6/25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 mroute

Displays information on IPv6 multicast routes. You can specify displaying information either from static or connected mroutes or from a particular mroute.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 mroute [vrf vrf-name] {ipv6-address ipv6-prefix/prefix-length | static | connect | summary}
```

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Specifies displaying mroutes for a particular VRF.

- **ipv6-address ipv6-prefix/prefix-length**
  Displays an IPv6 mroute for the specified destination.

- **static**
  Displays only static multicast routes.

- **connect**
  Displays only connected multicast routes.

- **summary**
  Displays summary information.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example displays information for IPv6 multicast routes:

```
Device(config)# show ipv6 mroute
IPv6 Routing Table - 7 entries:
Type Codes - B:BGP C:Connected S:Static
Type IPv6 Prefix           Next Hop Router    Interface     Dis/Metric     Uptime
S    1::1:0/120          ::                 ve 90         1/1            2d16h
C    2090::/64             ::                 ve 90         0/0            6d21h
C    2100::/64             ::                 ve 100        0/0            1d21h
C    2110::/64             ::                 ve 110        0/0            1d21h
C    2120::/64             ::                 ve 120        0/0            1d21h
C    2130::/64             ::                 ve 130        0/0            6d21h
C    8811::1/128           ::                 loopback 1    0/0            6d21h
```

The following example displays information for static IPv6 multicast routes:

```
Device(config)# show ipv6 mroute static
IPv6 Routing Table - 7 entries:
Type Codes - B:BGP C:Connected S:Static
Type IPv6 Prefix           Next Hop Router    Interface     Dis/Metric     Uptime
S    1::1:0/120          ::                 ve 90         1/1            2d16h
```
The following example displays information for directly attached (connected) IPv6 multicast routes:

```
Device(config)#show ipv6 mroute connect
Type Codes - B:BGP C:Connected S:Static
Type IPv6 Prefix Next Hop Router Interface    Dis/Metric Uptime
C  2090::/64     ::                 ve 90         0/0            6d21h
C  2100::/64     ::                 ve 100        0/0            1d21h
C  2110::/64     ::                 ve 110        0/0            1d21h
C  2120::/64     ::                 ve 120        0/0            1d21h
C  2130::/64     ::                 ve 130        0/0            1d21h
C  2140::/64     ::                 ve 140        0/0            6d21h
C  2150::/64     ::                 ve 150        0/0            6d21h
C  2160::/64     ::                 ve 160        0/0            6d21h
C  2170::/64     ::                 ve 170        0/0            6d21h
C  2180::/64     ::                 ve 180        0/0            6d21h
C  2190::/64     ::                 ve 190        0/0            6d21h
C  2200::/64     ::                 ve 200        0/0            6d21h
C  2210::/64     ::                 ve 210        0/0            6d21h
C  2220::/64     ::                 ve 220        0/0            6d21h
C  2230::/64     ::                 ve 230        0/0            6d21h
C  2240::/64     ::                 ve 240        0/0            6d21h
C  2250::/64     ::                 ve 250        0/0            6d21h
C  2260::/64     ::                 ve 260        0/0            6d21h
C  2270::/64     ::                 ve 270        0/0            6d21h
C  2280::/64     ::                 ve 280        0/0            6d21h
C  2290::/64     ::                 ve 290        0/0            6d21h
C  2300::/64     ::                 ve 300        0/0            6d21h
C  2310::/64     ::                 ve 310        0/0            6d21h
C  2320::/64     ::                 ve 320        0/0            6d21h
C  2330::/64     ::                 ve 330        0/0            6d21h
C  2340::/64     ::                 ve 340        0/0            6d21h
C  2350::/64     ::                 ve 350        0/0            6d21h
C  2360::/64     ::                 ve 360        0/0            6d21h
C  2370::/64     ::                 ve 370        0/0            6d21h
C  2380::/64     ::                 ve 380        0/0            6d21h
C  2390::/64     ::                 ve 390        0/0            6d21h
C  2400::/64     ::                 ve 400        0/0            6d21h
C  2410::/64     ::                 ve 410        0/0            6d21h
C  2420::/64     ::                 ve 420        0/0            6d21h
C  2430::/64     ::                 ve 430        0/0            6d21h
C  2440::/64     ::                 ve 440        0/0            6d21h
C  2450::/64     ::                 ve 450        0/0            6d21h
C  2460::/64     ::                 ve 460        0/0            6d21h
C  2470::/64     ::                 ve 470        0/0            6d21h
C  2480::/64     ::                 ve 480        0/0            6d21h
C  2490::/64     ::                 ve 490        0/0            6d21h
C  2500::/64     ::                 ve 500        0/0            6d21h
C  2510::/64     ::                 ve 510        0/0            6d21h
C  2520::/64     ::                 ve 520        0/0            6d21h
C  2530::/64     ::                 ve 530        0/0            6d21h
C  2540::/64     ::                 ve 540        0/0            6d21h
C  2550::/64     ::                 ve 550        0/0            6d21h
C  8811::1/128   ::                 loopback 1    0/0            6d21h

The following example displays information for IPv6 multicast route 2090::1:

```
Device(config)# show ipv6 mroute 2090::1
Type Codes - B:BGP C:Connected S:Static
Type IPv6 Prefix Next Hop Router Interface    Dis/Metric Uptime
C  2090::/64     ::                 ve 90         0/0            6d21h

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 multicast

Displays IPv6 IGMP snooping information.

Syntax

show ipv6 multicast

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

You can use the `show ipv6 multicast` command to display information for VLANs.

Examples

The following example shows IGMP snooping information.

```
device# show ipv6 multicast vlan 4050
Version=1, Intervals: Query=125, Group Age=260, Max Resp=10, Other Qr=255,
     Leave Wait=2, Robustness=2

VL4050: dft V1, glb cfg passive, , pimsm (glb cfg), 0 grp, 1 (*G) cache, rtr ports,
     router ports: e2/1/6(200) fe80::4050:3, e1/1/4(85) fe80::4050:5,
     My Query address: fe80::ce4e:24ff:fe6f:980 (link-local)
     e1/1/1 has 0 grp, non-QR (QR=fe80::4050:3, age=40), dft V1 trunk
     e1/1/4 has 0 grp, non-QR (passive), dft V1 trunk
     e1/1/41 has 0 grp, non-QR (passive), dft V1 trunk
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>The output of this command was modified to display the robustness variable and leave-wait timer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 multicast error

Displays information about possible multicast listening discovery (MLD) errors.

Syntax

show ipv6 multicast error

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 multicast error` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SW processed pkt</td>
<td>The number of IPv6 multicast packets processed by MLD snooping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up-time</td>
<td>The MLD snooping up time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows information about possible MLD errors.

device# show ipv6 multicast error
snoop SW processed pkt: 173, up-time 160 sec
show ipv6 multicast group

Displays information about multicast listening discovery (MLD) groups.

Syntax

show ipv6 multicast group [group-address [detail] [tracking]]

Parameters

group-address
  Specifies information for a particular group.

detail
  Specifies the source list of a specific VLAN.

tracking
  Specifies tracking information on interfaces that have tracking enabled.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ipv6 multicast group command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>group</td>
<td>The address of the IPv6 group (destination IPv6 address).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-port</td>
<td>The physical port on which the group membership was received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Yes indicates that the MLD group was configured as a static group; No means it was learned from reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QR</td>
<td>Yes means the port is a querier port; No means it is not. A port becomes a non-querier port when it receives a query from a source with a lower source IP address than the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>life</td>
<td>The number of seconds the group can remain in EXCLUDE mode. An EXCLUDE mode changes to INCLUDE if it does not receive an IS_EX or TO_EX message during a specified period of time. The default is 140 seconds. There is no life displayed in INCLUDE mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>The current mode of the interface: INCLUDE or EXCLUDE. If the interface is in INCLUDE mode, it admits traffic only from the source list. If the interface is in EXCLUDE mode, it denies traffic from the source list and accepts the rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>Identifies the source list that will be included or excluded on the interface. An MLDv1 group is in EXCLUDE mode with a source of 0. The group excludes traffic from 0 (zero) source list, which actually means that all traffic sources are included.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you requested a detailed report, the following information is displayed:

- The multicast group address
- The mode of the group
- Sources from which traffic will be admitted (INCLUDE) or denied (EXCLUDE) on the interface.
- The life of each source list.

If you requested a tracking/fast leave report, the clients from which reports were received are identified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>group</td>
<td>If you requested a detailed report, the following information is displayed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The multicast group address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The mode of the group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Sources from which traffic will be admitted (INCLUDE) or denied (EXCLUDE) on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The life of each source list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you requested a tracking/fast leave report, the clients from which reports were received are identified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

This example shows that an MLDv1 group is in EXCLUDE mode with a source of 0. The group excludes only traffic from the 0 (zero) source list, which means that all traffic sources are included.

```
Device#show ipv6 multicast group
p-:physical, ST:static, QR:querier, EX:exclude, IN:include, Y:yes, N:no
VL1 : 263 grp, 263 grp-port, tracking_enabled
  group                                    p-port ST QR life mode source
1     ff0e::ef00:a0e3                          1/7    N  Y  120  EX   0
2     ff01::1:f123:f567                        1/9    N  Y       IN   1
```

This example displays detailed MLD group information for multicast group ff0e::ef00:a096:

```
Device#show ipv6 multicast group ff0e::ef00:a096 detail
p-:physical, ST:static, QR:querier, EX:exclude, IN:include, Y:yes, N:no
VL1 : 1 grp, 1 grp-port, tracking_enabled
  group                                    p-port ST QR life mode source
1     ff0e::ef00:a096                          1/7    N  Y  100  EX   0
```

This example displays the list of clients that belong to multicast group ff0e::ef00:a096 when tracking and fast leave are enabled:

```
Device#show ipv6 multicast group ff0e::ef00:a096 tracking
p-:physical, ST:static, QR:querier, EX:exclude, IN:include, Y:yes, N:no
VL1 : 1 grp, 1 grp-port, tracking_enabled
  group                                    p-port ST QR life mode source
1     ff0e::ef00:a096                          1/7    N  Y  80   EX   0
```

```python
receive reports from 1 clients: (age)
(2001:DB8::1011:1213:1415 60)
```
show ipv6 multicast mcache

Displays information in the IPv6 multicast forwarding mcache (multicast listening discovery [MLD]).

Syntax

    show ipv6 multicast mcache

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 multicast mcache` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(abcd:ef50 0:100):</td>
<td>The lowest 32 bits of source and group. It is displayed in XXXX:XXX hex format. Here XXXX is a 16-bit hex number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cnt</td>
<td>The number of packets processed in software.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIF</td>
<td>Output interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age</td>
<td>The mcache age in seconds. The mcache is reset to 0 if traffic continues to arrive, otherwise it is aged out when it reaches the time defined by the ipv6 multicast mcache-age command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uptime</td>
<td>The up time of this mcache in seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vidx</td>
<td>The vidx is shared among mcaches using the same output interfaces. The vidx specifies the output port list, which shows the index. Valid range is from 4096 to 8191.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ref-cnt</td>
<td>The number of mcaches using this vidx.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

This example shows information in the multicast forwarding mcache:

```
Device#show ipv6 multicast mcache
Example: (S G) cnt=: (S G) are the lowest 32 bits, cnt: SW proc. count
OIF: 1/1/22 TR(1/1/32,1/1/33), TR is trunk, 1/1/32 primary, 1/33 output
vlan 1, has 2 cache
  1 (abcd:ef50 0:100), cnt=121
    OIF: 1/1/11 1/1/9
    age=0s up-time=120s vidx=4130 (ref-cnt=1)
  2 (abcd:ef50 0:101), cnt=0
    OIF: entire vlan
    age=0s up-time=0s vidx=8191 (ref-cnt=1)
vlan 70, has 0 cache
```
show ipv6 multicast optimization

Displays multicast listening discovery (MLD) snooping hardware resource-sharing information.

Syntax

    show ipv6 multicast optimization [ l2mc ]

Parameters

    l2mc

    Specifies the Layer 2 multicast (L2MC) group index.

Modes

    Privileged EXEC mode
    VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `show ipv6 multicast optimization` command is supported only on the ICX 7250, ICX 7450, and ICX 7750 devices. Use this command to display the availability of L2MC group indexes in the hardware and how it is used and shared. The L2MC group index range varies depending on the platform. Values out of range are not displayed.

Examples

The following example displays resource information showing that L2MC group index 4 is shared by two users and the ports included in the set are 1/1/6 and 1/1/1:

```
Device (config)# vlan 150
Device (config-vlan-150)# show ipv6 multicast optimization
Total L2MCs Allocated: 0; Available: 8192; Failed: 0
Index    L2MC         SetId         Users         Set
1.    4             0x161fcbd8        2 {<1/1/6>,<1/1/1>,}
2.    1             0x161d0930       10 {<1/1/6>,<1/1/4>,<1/1/3>,<1/1/2>,
                       <1/1/1>,}
Sharability Coefficient: 76%
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Show Commands

show ipv6 multicast pimsm-snooping

show ipv6 multicast pimsm-snooping

Displays information related to PIM sparse mode (SM) snooping on the mcache.

Syntax

`show ipv6 multicast pimsm-snooping [ vlan vlan-id ] [ cache ipv6-address ] [ resources ]`

Parameters

- `cache ipv6-address`
  - Specifies the PIM SM Snooping cache.
- `vlan vlan-id`
  - Specifies snooping for a VLAN.
- `resources`
  - Specifies PIM SM snooping resources.

Modes

Privileged exec mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the `show ipv6 pimsm-snooping cache` command to display information related to the PIM SM snooping outgoing interface (OIF) in the mcache.

Examples

The following example shows PIM SM information for the mcache:

```
Device#show ipv6 multicast pimsm-snooping
Example: Port: 7/3 (ref_count=1)
           ref_count: no of entries in pimsm snoop cache added this oif)

  vlan 503, has 1 caches.
  1  (* 2:3) has 1 pim join ports out of 1 OIF
     1/1/4 (ref_count=2),
```
show ipv6 multicast resource

Displays information about the software resources used.

Syntax

show ipv6 multicast resource [ vlan vlan-num ]

Parameters

vlan vlan-num

Displays information for the specified VLAN only.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ipv6 multicast resource command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Displays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alloc</td>
<td>The allocated number of units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-use</td>
<td>The number of units currently used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avail</td>
<td>The number of available units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get-fail</td>
<td>The number of resource failures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limit</td>
<td>The upper limit of this expandable field. The multicast listening discovery (MLD) group limit is configured using the system-max mld-snoop-group-addr command. The snoop mcache entry limit is configured using the system-max mld-snoop-mcache command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get-mem</td>
<td>The current memory allocation. This number should continue to increase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>The size of a unit (in bytes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>init</td>
<td>The initial allocated amount of memory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Available vidx

The output interface (OIF) port mask used by mcache. The entire device has a maximum of 4096 vidx. Different mcaches with the same OIF share the same vidx. If vidx is not available, the stream cannot be hardware-switched.
Show Commands
show ipv6 multicast resource

Examples

This example shows information about the software resources:

device> show ipv6 multicast resource

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alloc</th>
<th>in-use</th>
<th>avail</th>
<th>get-fail</th>
<th>limit</th>
<th>get-mem</th>
<th>size</th>
<th>init</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mld</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32000</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mld phy port</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1008</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snoop group hash</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>59392</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

.... Entries deleted

Total pool memory 194432 bytes
Has total 1 forwarding hash
Available vidx: 4061
**show ipv6 multicast traffic**

Displays status information for multicast listening discovery (MLD) snooping traffic.

**Syntax**

```
show ipv6 multicast traffic
```

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The **show ipv6 multicast traffic** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qry</td>
<td>General Query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QryV1</td>
<td>Number of general MLDv1 queries received or sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QryV2</td>
<td>Number of general MLDv2 snooping queries received or sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-Qry</td>
<td>Number of group specific queries received or sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSQry</td>
<td>Number of group source specific queries received or sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBR</td>
<td>The membership report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MbrV1</td>
<td>The MLDv1 membership report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MbrV2</td>
<td>The MLDv2 membership report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsIN</td>
<td>Number of source addresses that were included in the traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsEX</td>
<td>Number of source addresses that were excluded in the traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToIN</td>
<td>Number of times the interface mode changed from EXCLUDE to INCLUDE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToEX</td>
<td>Number of times the interface mode changed from INCLUDE to EXCLUDE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLO</td>
<td>Number of times additional source addresses were allowed on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLK</td>
<td>Number of times sources were removed from an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pkt-Err</td>
<td>Number of packets having errors such as checksum errors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows information for MLD snooping traffic.

device> show ipv6 multicast traffic
MLD snooping: Total Recv: 32208, Xmit: 166
Q: query, Qry: general Q, G-Qry: group Q, GSQry: group-source Q, Mbr: member
Recv QryV1 QryV2 G-Qry GSQry MbrV1 MbrV2 Leave
VL1 0 0 0 0 31744 208 256
VL70 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Recv IsIN IsEX ToIN ToEX ALLOW BLOCK Pkt-Err
VL1 1473 31784 0 1 1 7 0
VL70 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Send QryV1 QryV2 G-Qry GSQry MbrV1 MbrV2
VL1 0 0 0 0 166 0 0
VL70 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
show ipv6 multicast vlan

Displays multicast listening discovery (MLD) snooping information for all VLANs or for a specific VLAN.

Syntax

show ipv6 multicast vlan vlan-id

Parameters

vlan-id

Specifies the VLAN for which you want information. If you do not specify a vlan-id, information for all VLANs is displayed.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ipv6 multicast vlan command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>The MLD version number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>query-t</td>
<td>How often a querier sends a general query on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group-aging-t</td>
<td>Number of seconds membership groups can be members of this group before aging out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rtr-port</td>
<td>The router ports which are the ports receiving queries. The display router ports: 1/36(120) 2001:DB8::2e0:52ff:fe00:9900 means port 1/36 has a querier with 2001:DB8::2e0:52ff:fe00:9900 as the link-local address, and the remaining life is 120 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxResp-t</td>
<td>The maximum number of seconds a client can wait before it replies to the query.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-QR</td>
<td>Indicates that the port is a non-querier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QR</td>
<td>Indicates that the port is a querier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unregistered IPv6 Multicast Packets Flooding</td>
<td>Indicates whether flooding is enabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows MLD snooping information for VLAN 70:

Device#show ipv6 multicast vlan 70
version=1, query-t=60, group-aging-t=140, maxResp-t=3, other-qr-present-t=123
V170: cfg V2, vlan cfg passive, 2 grp, 0 (SG) cache, rtr ports,
    router ports: 1/36(120) 2001:DB8::2e0:52ff:fe00:9900,
    My Query address: fe80::ce4e:24ff:fe6f:980 (link-local)
    1/26 has 2 grp, non-QR (default), cfg V1
    1/26 has 2 grp, non-QR (passive), cfg V1
    group: ff0::1234::5679, life = 100
    group: ff0::1234::5678, life = 100
    1/35 has 0 grp, non-QR (QR=2001:DB8::2e0:52ff:fe00:9900, age=20), dft V2 trunk
The following example shows MLD snooping information when flooding of unregistered IPv6 multicast frames is disabled:

Device#show ipv6 multicast vlan
Summary of all vlans. use "sh ipv6 multicast vlan vlan-id" for details
Version=1, Intervals: Query=125, Group Age=260, Max Resp=10, Other Qr=255
Leave Wait=2, Robustness=2
Unregistered IPv6 Multicast Packets Flooding: Disabled.

VL500: dft V1, vlan cfg active, 0 grp, 0 (*G) cache, no rtr port,
VL600 no snoop: no global or local config
My Query address: fe80::ce4e:24ff:fe6f:980 (link-local)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>This command was modified to display flooding information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>The output of this command was modified to display the My Query address field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 neighbor

Displays the IPv6 neighbor table, which contains an entry for each IPv6 neighbor with which the router exchanges IPv6 packets.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 neighbor [ vrf vrf-name ] [ index | ipv6-address | ipv6-prefix/prefix-length | ethernet stack/slot/port | ve ve-num ]
```

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Displays the IPv6 neighbor information for the specified Virtual Routing/Forwarding (VRF) instance.

- **ipv6-address**
  Restricts the display to the entries for the specified IPv6 address. Specify this parameter in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373.

- **ipv6-prefix/prefix-length**
  Restricts the display to the entries for the specified IPv6 prefix. Specify the `ipv6-prefix` parameter in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373. Specify the `prefix-length` parameter as a decimal value. A slash mark (`/`) must follow the `ipv6-prefix` parameter and precede the `prefix-length` parameter.

- **ethernet stack/slot/port**
  Restricts the display to the entries for the specified Ethernet interface.

- **ve ve-num**
  restricts the display to the entries for the specified VE interface.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The **show ipv6 neighbor** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of neighbor entries</td>
<td>The total number of entries in the IPv6 neighbor table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Address</td>
<td>The 128-bit IPv6 address of the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-Layer Address</td>
<td>The 48-bit interface ID of the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output field | Description
--- | ---
State | The current state of the neighbor. Possible states are as follows:
• **INCOMPLETE** - Address resolution of the entry is being performed.
• **REACH** - The static forward path to the neighbor is functioning properly.
• **STALE** - This entry has remained unused for the maximum interval of two hours. While stale, no action takes place until a packet is sent.
• **DELAY** - This entry has remained unused for the maximum interval, and a packet was sent before another interval elapsed.
• **PROBE** - Neighbor solicitation are transmitted until a reachability confirmation is received.

Age | The number of seconds the entry has remained unused. If this value remains unused for the number of seconds specified by the ipv6 nd reachable-time command (the default is 30 seconds), the entry is removed from the table.

Port | The physical port on which the entry was learned.

vlan | The VLAN on which the entry was learned.

IsR | Determines if the neighbor is a router or host:
• **0** - Indicates that the neighbor is a host.
• **1** - Indicates that the neighbor is a router.

**NOTE**
Oldest Stale entry will be deleted before the default time interval of two hours if the total number of entries in the neighbor table is equal to the maximum number of neighbor entries when a new entry is trying to be added.

### Examples

The following example displays the IPv6 neighbor table.

device> show ipv6 neighbor
Total number of Neighbor entries: 3
IPv6 Address | LinkLayer-Addr | State | Age | Port | vlan | IsR
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
2001:DB8::55 | 0000.0002.0002 | **REACH** | 0 | e | 1/3/11 | - | 0
2000::4::110 | 0000.0091.bb37 | **REACH** | 20 | e | 1/3/1 | 5 | 1
fe80::2e0:52ff:fe91:bb37 | 0000.0091.bb37 | **DELAY** | 1 | e | 1/3/2 | 4 | 1
fe80::2e0:52ff:fe91:bb40 | 0000.0091.bb40 | **STALE** | 5930 | e | 1/3/3 | 5 | 1
show ipv6 neighbor inspection

Displays the status of the neighbor discovery (ND) inspection configuration, details of the VLANs on which ND inspection is enabled, ND static entries, and ND inspection statistics.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 neighbor [ vrf vrf-name ] inspection [ static-entry | statistics | vlan vlan-number ]
```

Parameters

- **static-entry**
  Specifies the manually configured static ND inspection entries that are used to validate the packets received on untrusted ports.

- **statistics**
  Specifies the total number of neighbor discovery messages received and the number of packets discarded after ND inspection.

- **vlan**
  Specifies the VLANs on which ND inspection is enabled.

  ```
  vlan-number
  ```
  Specifies the ID of the configured VLAN.

- **vrf**
  Specifies the VRF instance.

  ```
  vrf-name
  ```
  Specifies the ID of the VRF instance.

- **inspection**
  Specifies that the neighbor discovery messages are verified against the static ND inspection entries or dynamically learned DHCPv6 snooップ entries.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- VRF configuration mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 neighbor inspection` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>The list of VLANs on which ND inspection is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Address</td>
<td>The IPv6 addresses of the hosts that are added as static ND inspection entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkLayer-Addr</td>
<td>The MAC addresses of the hosts that are added as static ND inspection entries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Show Commands

**show ipv6 neighbor inspection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of ND Solicit received</td>
<td>The total number of neighbor solicitation messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of ND Advert received</td>
<td>The total number of neighbor advertisement messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of Router Solicit received</td>
<td>The total number of router solicitation messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of ND dropped</td>
<td>The total number of neighbor discovery messages that are discarded because of the IP-to-MAC address binding discrepancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Neighbor inspection VLAN vlan-number</td>
<td>The status of ND inspection on a VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untrusted Ports</td>
<td>The interfaces or member ports on which trust mode is not enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trusted Ports</td>
<td>The interfaces or member ports on which trust mode is enabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example shows the output of the **show ipv6 neighbor inspection** command.

```bash
device(config)# show ipv6 neighbor inspection
IPv6 Neighbor inspection enabled on 2 VLAN(s):
  VLAN: 2
  VLAN: 3
```

The following example shows the output of the ND inspection configuration details for a VRF.

```bash
device(config-vrf-3)# show ipv6 neighbor vrf 3 inspection
IPv6 Neighbor inspection enabled on 2 VLAN(s):
  VLAN: 2
  VLAN: 3
```

The following example shows the output of the **show ipv6 neighbor inspection static-entry** command.

```bash
device(config)# show ipv6 neighbor inspection static-entry
IPv6 Address                             LinkLayer-Addr
2001::1                                 0000.0000.1234
2001::3                                 0000.1234.4567
2001::2                                 0000.0000.4567
```

The following example shows the ND static entries of a VRF.

```bash
device(config-vrf-3)# show ipv6 neighbor vrf 3 inspection static-entry
Total number of ND Inspect entries: 1
IPv6 Address                             LinkLayer-Addr
2001::201:1:1:34                         cc4e.246d.2038
```

The following example shows the output of the **show ipv6 neighbor inspection statistics** command.

```bash
device(config)# show ipv6 neighbor inspection statistics
Total number of ND Solicit received      11
Total number of ND Advert received      29
Total number of Router Solicit received  20
Total number of ND dropped               6
```

The following example shows the ND inspection statistics of a VRF.

```bash
device(config-vrf-3)# show ipv6 neighbor vrf 3 inspection statistics
Total number of ND Solicit received      11
Total number of ND Advert received      29
Total number of Router Solicit received  20
Total number of ND dropped               6
```
The following example shows the output of the `show ipv6 neighbor inspection vlan vlan-number` command.

```
device (config)# show ipv6 neighbor inspection vlan 2
IPv6 Neighbor inspection VLAN 2: Enabled
  Untrusted Ports : ethe 1/1/1 to 1/1/2
  Trusted Ports : ethe 1/1/3
```

The following example shows the details of the VLANs on which ND inspection is enabled for a VRF.

```
device (config-vrf-3)# show ipv6 neighbor vrf 3 inspection vlan 2
IPv6 Neighbor inspection VLAN 2: Enabled
  Untrusted Ports : ethe 1/1/1 to 1/1/2
  Trusted Ports : ethe 1/1/3
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 ospf

Displays OSPFv3 information.

Syntax

show ipv6 ospf

Modes

User EXEC mode

Examples

The following example displays sample output from the show ipv6 ospf command.
show ipv6 ospf area

Displays the OSPFv3 area table in a specified format.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 ospf area [A.B.C.D] [decimal]
```

Parameters

- **A.B.C.D**
  - Area address in dotted decimal format.
- **decimal**
  - Area address in decimal format.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 ospf area` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>The area number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface attached to this area</td>
<td>The device interfaces attached to the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Area scoped LSAs is N</td>
<td>Number of LSAs (N) with a scope of the specified area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPF algorithm executed is N</td>
<td>The number of times (N) the OSPF Shortest Path First (SPF) algorithm is executed within the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPF last updated</td>
<td>The interval in seconds that the SPF algorithm was last executed within the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current SPF node count</td>
<td>The current number of SPF nodes in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router</td>
<td>Number of router LSAs in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network</td>
<td>Number of network LSAs in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indx</td>
<td>The row number of the entry in the routers's OSPF area table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics of Area</td>
<td>The number of the area whose statistics are displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum hop count to nodes.</td>
<td>The maximum number of hop counts to an SPF node within the area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows sample output from the `show ipv6 ospf area` command when an area is specified.

```
device> show ipv6 ospf area 400
Area 400:
 Authentication: Not Configured
Active interface(s) attached to this area: None
Inactive interface(s) attached to this area: ve 20 ve 30
Number of Area scoped LSAs is 311
Sum of Area LSAs Checksum is 9e8fff
Statistics of Area 400:
 SPF algorithm executed 10 times
 SPF last updated: 5920 sec ago
 Current SPF node count: 1
 Router: 1 Network: 0
 Maximum of Hop count to nodes: 0
```
show ipv6 ospf database

Displays lists of information about different OSPFv3 link-state advertisements (LSAs).

Syntax

show ipv6 ospf database [ advrtr A.B.C.D | extensive | link-id decimal | prefix ipv6-addr ]

show ipv6 ospf database [ as-external | inter-prefix | inter-router | intra-prefix | link [ decimal ] | network | router | type-7 | [ advrtr A.B.C.D | link-id decimal ]]

show ipv6 ospf database scope { area { A.B.C.D | decimal } | as | link }

show ipv6 ospf database summary

Parameters

advrtr A.B.C.D
Displays LSAs by Advertising Router Id in dotted decimal format.

extensive
Displays detailed lists of LSA information.

link-id decimal
Link-state ID that differentiates LSAs. Valid values range from 1 through 4294967295.

prefix
Display LSAs that contain a prefix.

ipv6-addr
Specifies an IPv6 address.

as-external
Displays information about external LSAs.

inter-prefix
Displays information about inter area prefix LSAs.

inter-router
Displays information about inter area router LSAs.

intra-prefix
Displays information about intra area prefix LSAs.

link decimal
Displays information about the link LSAs.

network
Displays information about network LSAs.

router
Displays information about router LSAs.

type-7
Displays information about the not so stubby area (NSSA) external LSAs.
Show Commands

**show ipv6 ospf database**

- **scope**
  Displays LSA information by LSA scope.

- **area**
  Displays LSAs by scope within a specified area.

- **as**
  Displays autonomous system (AS) LSAs by scope.

- **link**
  Displays link LSAs by scope.

- **summary**
  Displays LSA summary information.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show ipv6 ospf database` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area ID</td>
<td>The OSPF area in which the device resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Type of LSA. LSA types can be the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rtr - Router LSAs (Type 1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Net - Network LSAs (Type 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Inap - Inter-area prefix LSAs for ABRs (Type 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Inar - Inter-area router LSAs for ASBRs (Type 4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Extn - AS external LSAs (Type 5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lapi - Intra-area prefix LSAs (Type 9).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS ID</td>
<td>The ID of LSA in Decimal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv Rtr</td>
<td>The device that advertised the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seq(Hex)</td>
<td>The sequence number of the LSA. The OSPF neighbor that sent the LSA stamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it with a sequence number to enable the device and other OSPF routers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to determine which LSA for a given route is the most recent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>The age of the LSA, in seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chksum</td>
<td>A checksum for the LSA packet. The checksum is based on all the fields in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the packet except the age field. The device uses the checksum to verify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>that the packet is not corrupted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Len</td>
<td>The length, in bytes, of the LSA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sync</td>
<td>Sync status with the slave management processor (MP).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `show ipv6 ospf database extensive` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router LSA (Type 1) (Rtr) Fields</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability Bits</td>
<td>A bit that indicates the capability of the device. The bit can be set to one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B - The device is an area border router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E - The device is an AS boundary router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V - The device is a virtual link endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W - The device is a wildcard multicast receiver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options</td>
<td>A 24-bit field that enables IPv6 OSPF routers to support the optional capabilities. When set, the following bits indicate the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V6 - The device should be included in IPv6 routing calculations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E - The device floods AS-external-LSAs as described in RFC 2740.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MC - The device forwards multicast packets as described in RFC 1586.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N - The device handles type 7 LSAs as described in RFC 1584.-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R - The originator is an active router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DC - The device handles demand circuits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The type of interface. Possible types can be the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Point-to-point - A point-to-point connection to another router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transit - A connection to a transit network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Virtual link - A connection to a virtual link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>The cost of using this router interface for outbound traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface ID</td>
<td>The ID assigned to the router interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor Interface ID</td>
<td>The interface ID that the neighboring router has been advertising in hello packets sent on the attached link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor Router ID</td>
<td>The router ID (IPv4 address) of the neighboring router that advertised the route. (By default, the router ID is the IPv4 address configured on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the lowest numbered loopback interface. If the device does not have a loopback interface, the default router ID is the lowest numbered IPv4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>address configured on the device.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network LSA (Type 2) (Net) Fields</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options</td>
<td>A 24-bit field that enables IPv6 OSPF routers to support the optional capabilities. When set, the following bits indicate the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V6 - The device should be included in IPv6 routing calculations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E - The device floods AS-external-LSAs as described in RFC 2740.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MC - The device forwards multicast packets as described in RFC 1586.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N - The device handles type 7 LSAs as described in RFC 1584.-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R - The originator is an active router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DC - The device handles demand circuits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached Router</td>
<td>The address of the neighboring router that advertised the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-Area Prefix LSA (Type 3) (Inap) Fields</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>The cost of the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prefix Options</strong></td>
<td>An 8-bit field describing various capabilities associated with the prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prefix</strong></td>
<td>The IPv6 prefix included in the LSA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inter-Area Router LSA (Type 4) (Inar) Fields</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Options</strong></td>
<td>A 24-bit field that enables IPv6 OSPF routers to support the optional capabilities. When set, the following bits indicate the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V6 - The device should be included in IPv6 routing calculations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E - The device floods AS-external-LSAs as described in RFC 2740.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MC - The device forwards multicast packets as described in RFC 1586.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N - The device handles type 7 LSAs as described in RFC 1584.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R - The originator is an active router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DC - The device handles demand circuits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metric</strong></td>
<td>The cost of the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Destination Router ID</strong></td>
<td>The ID of the router described in the LSA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AS External LSA (Type 5) (Extn) Fields</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bits</strong></td>
<td>The bit can be set to one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• E - If bit E is set, a Type 2 external metric. If bit E is zero, a Type 1 external metric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• F - A forwarding address is included in the LSA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• T - An external route tag is included in the LSA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metric</strong></td>
<td>The cost of this route, which depends on bit E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prefix Options</strong></td>
<td>An 8-bit field describing various capabilities associated with the prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Referenced LS Type</strong></td>
<td>If non-zero, an LSA with this LS type is associated with the LSA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prefix</strong></td>
<td>The IPv6 prefix included in the LSA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Link LSA (Type 8) (Link) Fields</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Router Priority</strong></td>
<td>The router priority of the interface attaching the originating router to the link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Options</strong></td>
<td>The set of options bits that the router would like set in the network LSA that will be originated for the link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Link Local Address</strong></td>
<td>The originating router's link-local interface address on the link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Prefix</strong></td>
<td>The number of IPv6 address prefixes contained in the LSA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prefix Options</strong></td>
<td>An 8-bit field of capabilities that serve as input to various routing calculations:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• NU - The prefix is excluded from IPv6 unicast calculations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LA - The prefix is an IPv6 interface address of the advertising router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MC - The prefix is included in IPv6 multicast routing calculations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• P - NSSA area prefixes are readvertised at the NSSA area border.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prefix</strong></td>
<td>The IPv6 prefix included in the LSA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Intra-Area Prefix LSAs (Type 9) (lap) Fields
### Output field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The number of prefixes included in the LSA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifies the router-LSA or network-LSA with which the IPv6 address prefixes are associated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The address of the neighboring router that advertised the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An 8-bit field describing various capabilities associated with the prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The cost of using the advertised prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The IPv6 prefix included in the LSA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of prefixes included in the LSA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example shows sample output from the `show ipv6 ospf database` command.

```
device> show ipv6 ospf database
```

```
LSA Key - Rtr:Router Net:Network Inap:InterPrefix Inar:InterRouter
Extn:ASExternal Grp:GroupMembership Typ7:Type7 Link:Link
Iap:IntraPrefix Grc:Grace
Area ID       Type LSID       Adv Rtr         Seq(Hex) Age  Cksum Len   Sync
0.0.0.200     Link 897        192.168.98.213  80000007 1277 9044  64    Yes
0.0.0.200     Link 136        192.168.98.111  80000007 582   f0b6  64    Yes
0.0.0.200     Link 2049       192.168.98.213  80000006 1277 381a  64    Yes
0.0.0.200     Link 1156       192.168.98.111  80000007 582   cf38  64    Yes
0.0.0.200     Link 2052       192.168.98.213  80000004 799   5b06  64    Yes
0.0.0.200     Rtr  0          192.168.98.111  800002ea 823  cb7b  56    Yes
0.0.0.200     Rtr  0          192.168.98.213  800001c7 799  8402  56    Yes
0.0.0.200     Net  1156       192.168.98.111  80000004 823   b2d2  32    Yes
0.0.0.200     Net  136        192.168.98.111  80000000 823   aed2  32    Yes
N/A           Extn 0000021d  10.223.223.223  800000a8 1319 441e  32       Yes
```

The following example shows sample output from the `show ipv6 ospf database` command when the `advr` keyword is used.

```
device> show ipv6 ospf database advr 192.168.98.111
```

```
LSA Key - Rtr:Router Net:Network Inap:InterPrefix Inar:InterRouter
Extn:ASExternal Grp:GroupMembership Typ7:Type7 Link:Link
Iap:IntraPrefix Grc:Grace
Area ID       Type LSID       Adv Rtr    Seq(Hex) Age  Cksum Len   Sync
0.0.0.200     Link 136        192.168.98.111 80000007 634  fb0b  64    Yes
             Options: V6E---R--
             LinkLocal Address: fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3e:1800
             Number of Prefix: 1
             Prefix Options:
             Prefix: 5100::193:213:111:0/112
             Router Priority: 1
```

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The following example shows sample output from the `show ipv6 ospf database` command when the `as-external` keyword is used.

```bash
device> show ipv6 ospf database as-external

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>LSID</th>
<th>Adv Rtr</th>
<th>Seq (Hex)</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Cksum</th>
<th>Len</th>
<th>Sync</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Ext 2</td>
<td>192.168.98.213</td>
<td>80000004 895 6e5e 44</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Extn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example shows sample output from the `show ipv6 ospf database` command when the `extensive` keyword is used.

```bash
device> show ipv6 ospf database extensive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>LS ID</th>
<th>Adv Rtr</th>
<th>Seq (Hex)</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Cksum</th>
<th>Len</th>
<th>Sync</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.200</td>
<td>Link</td>
<td>897 192.168.98.213</td>
<td>80000007 1432 9044 64</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.200</td>
<td>Link</td>
<td>136 192.168.98.111</td>
<td>80000007 737 fb0b 64</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

--More--, next page: Space, next line: Return key, quit: Control-c
show ipv6 ospf interface

Displays interface information for all or specific OSPFv3-enabled interfaces.

Syntax

show ipv6 ospf interface [ brief ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port ] [ loopback number ] [ tunnel number ] [ ve vlan_id ]

Parameters

brief
Displays brief summary information about OSPFv3-enabled interfaces.

ethernet unit/slot/port
Specifies the physical interface. On standalone devices as well as stacked devices specifies the interface ID in the format unit/slot/port. On standalone devices, "1" is the unit number.

loopback number
Specifies a loopback port number in the range of 1 to 255.

tunnel number
Specifies a tunnel interface.

ve vlan_id
Specifies the VLAN number.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the brief keyword to limit the display to the following fields:

- Interface
- Area
- Status
- Type
- Cost
- State
- Nbrs(F/C)

Command Output

The show ipv6 ospf interface command displays the following information:
### Show Commands

**show ipv6 ospf interface**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This field</th>
<th>Displays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface status</td>
<td>The status of the interface. Possible status includes the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The type of OSPFv3 circuit running on the interface. Possible types include the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• BROADCAST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• POINT TO POINT UNKNOWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• POINT TO POINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Address</td>
<td>The IPv6 address assigned to the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instance ID</td>
<td>An identifier for an instance of OSPFv3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router ID</td>
<td>The IPv4 address of the device. By default, the router ID is the IPv4 address configured on the lowest numbered loopback interface. If the device does not have a loopback interface, the default router ID is the lowest numbered IPv4 address configured on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area ID</td>
<td>The IPv4 address or numerical value of the area in which the interface belongs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>The overhead required to send a packet through the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface bandwidth</td>
<td>The configured bandwidth on a tunnel interface for routing metric purposes only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>Shows whether or not the default passive state is set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The state of the interface. Possible states include the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DR - The interface is functioning as the Designated Router for OSPFv3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• BDR - The interface is functioning as the Backup Designated Router for OSPFv3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Loopback - The interface is functioning as a loopback interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• P2P - The interface is functioning as a point-to-point interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Passive - The interface is up but it does not take part in forming an adjacency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Waiting - The interface is trying to determine the identity of the BDR for the network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• None - The interface does not take part in the OSPF interface state machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Down - The interface is unusable. No protocol traffic can be sent or received on such a interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DR other - The interface is a broadcast or NBMA network on which another router is selected to be the DR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Active - The interface sends or receives all the OSPFv3 control packets, and forms the adjacency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmit delay</td>
<td>The amount of time, in seconds, it takes to transmit Link State Updates packets on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>The priority used when selecting the DR and the BDR. If the priority is 0, the interface does not participate in the DR and BDR election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timer intervals</td>
<td>The interval, in seconds, of the hello-interval, dead-interval, and retransmit-interval timers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This field</td>
<td>Displays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR</td>
<td>The router ID (IPv4 address) of the DR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDR</td>
<td>The router ID (IPv4 address) of the BDR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of I/F scoped LSAs</td>
<td>The number of interface LSAs scoped for a specified area, AS, or link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Election</td>
<td>The number of times the DR election occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delayed LSA Ack</td>
<td>The number of times the interface sent a delayed LSA acknowledgement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor Count</td>
<td>The number of neighbors to which the interface is connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent Neighbor Count</td>
<td>The number of neighbors with which the interface has formed an active adjacency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor</td>
<td>The router ID (IPv4 address) of the neighbor. This field also identifies the neighbor as a DR or BDR, if appropriate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interface statistics**

The following statistics are provided for the interface:

- **Unknown** - The number of Unknown packets transmitted and received by the interface. Also, the total number of bytes associated with transmitted and received Unknown packets.
- **Hello** - The number of Hello packets transmitted and received by the interface. Also, the total number of bytes associated with transmitted and received Hello packets.
- **DbDesc** - The number of Database Description packets transmitted and received by the interface. Also, the total number of bytes associated with transmitted and received Database Description packets.
- **LSReq** - The number of link-state requests transmitted and received by the interface. Also, the total number of bytes associated with transmitted and received link-state requests.
- **LSUpdate** - The number of link-state updates transmitted and received by the interface. Also, the total number of bytes associated with transmitted and received link-state requests.
- **LSAck** - The number of link-state acknowledgements transmitted and received by the interface. Also, the total number of bytes associated with transmitted and received link-state acknowledgements.
Examples

This example shows sample output from the `show ipv6 ospf interface` command when no arguments or keywords are used.

```
device# show ipv6 ospf interface

e 1/1/9 admin up, oper up, IPv6 enabled
IPv6 Address:
  fe80::224:10ff:fe76:4bc0
IPv6 Address: 201::1/64
Instance ID 0, Router ID 2.2.2.2
Area ID 0, Cost 1, Type BROADCAST
MTU: 1500
State DR, Transmit Delay 1 sec, Priority 1, Link-LSA Tx not suppressed
Timer intervals:
  Hello 10, Hello Jitter 10  Dead 40, Retransmit 5
Authentication Use: Enabled
KeyRolloverTime(sec): Configured: 300 Current: 0
KeyRolloverState: NotActive
Outbound: None
Inbound: None
DR:2.2.2.2 BDR:1.1.1.1 Number of I/F scoped LSAs is 2
DRElection: 2 times, DelayedLSAck: 425 times
Neighbor Count = 1, Adjacent Neighbor Count= 1
Neighbor:
  1.1.1.1 (BDR)
Statistics of interface e 1/1/9:
  Type  tx         rx         tx-byte    rx-byte
  Unknown 0          0          0          0
  Hello  80035      80133      3201392    3205320
  DbDesc  5          3          240        144
  LSReq  1          1          28         76
  LSUpdate 2095       1262       171228     92540
  LSAck  425        419        32020      48604
  OSPF messages dropped,no authentication: 0
```

This example shows sample output from the `show ipv6 ospf interface` command when the `brief` keyword is used.

```
device# show ipv6 ospf interface brief

Interface  Area   Status  Type    Cost  State  Nbrs(F/C)
---  -----  ------  -----  -----  ------  --------
e 1/1/9  0      up     BCST 1  DR     1/1
    e 1/1/12 0      down   BCST 0  Down   0/0
    ve 20  0      up     BCST 1  DR     0/0
    ve 310 0      down   BCST 0  Down   0/0
    ve 360 0      down   BCST 0  Down   0/0
    loopback 1 0      up     BCST 1  Loopback 0/0
    loopback 2 0      up     BCST 1  Loopback 0/0
    loopback 3 0      up     BCST 1  Loopback 0/0
```

This example shows information about a specified OSPF-enabled Ethernet interface, including the cost, where the cost is calculated using the default interface speed and auto cost.

```
device# show ipv6 ospf interface ethernet 3/1/1

    e 3/1/1 admin up, oper up, ospf enabled, state up
    fe80::224:10ff:fe76:4bc0
    201::1/64,
    Area 0
    Database Filter: Not Configured
    State BDR, Pri 1, Cost 1, Options 2, Type broadcast Events 3
```
This example shows information about a specified OSPF-enabled Ethernet interface, including the cost, which has been calculated using the configured interface bandwidth and the default auto-cost.

device# show ipv6 ospf interface ethernet 3/1/1

    e 1/1/3 admin up, oper up, IPv6 enabled
IPv6 Address:
    fe80::ce4e:24ff:fe6d:bc00
    9000:1111:9013::2/64
Instance ID 0, Router ID 192.168.3.1
Area ID 0, Cost 34, Type BROADCAST
MTU: 1500
State DR, Transmit Delay 1 sec, Priority 1, Link-LSA Tx not suppressed
Timer intervals :
    Hello 10, Hello Jitter 10  Dead 40, Retransmit 5
Authentication Use: Enabled
    KeyRolloverTime(sec): Configured: 300  Current: 0
    KeyRolloverState: Not Active
Outbound: None
Inbound: None
DR:192.168.3.1  BDR:192.168.1.1  Number of I/F scoped LSAs is 2
DRElection: 2 times, DelayedLSAck: 1 times
Neighbor Count = 1, Adjacent Neighbor Count= 1

Neighbor:
    192.168.1.1 (BDR)
Statistics of interface e 1/1/3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>tx</th>
<th>rx</th>
<th>tx-byte</th>
<th>rx-byte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>3268</td>
<td>3120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DbDesc</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSReq</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSUpdate</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1144</td>
<td>1048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSAck</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OSPF messages dropped, no authentication: 0

---

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was modified to include configured bandwidth status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 ospf memory

Displays information about OSPFv3 memory usage.

Syntax

show ipv6 ospf memory

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ipv6 ospf memory command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Dynamic Memory Allocated</td>
<td>A summary of the amount of dynamic memory allocated, in bytes, to OSPFv3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory Type</td>
<td>The type of memory used by OSPFv3. (This information is for use by Ruckus technical support in case of a problem.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>The size of a memory type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocated</td>
<td>The amount of memory currently allocated to a memory type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max-alloc</td>
<td>The maximum amount of memory that was allocated to a memory type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alloc-Fails</td>
<td>The number of times an attempt to allocate memory to a memory type failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global memory pool for all instances</td>
<td>A summary of the amount of memory allocated from heap.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ipv6 ospf memory** command.

```
device> show ipv6 ospf memory

Total Dynamic Memory Allocated for this instance : 4296579 bytes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memory Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Allocated</th>
<th>Max-alloc</th>
<th>Alloc-Fails</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_AREA</td>
<td>471191</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_AREA_RANGE</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_SUMMARY_ADDR</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_IF</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_NEIGHBOR</td>
<td>12502</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_ROUTE_NODE</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_ROUTE_INFO</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_PREFIX</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_LSA</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_VERTEX</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_SPFTREE</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_NEITHOP</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_EXTERNAL_INFO</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_THREAD</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_LINK_LIST</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3098</td>
<td>20480</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_LINK_NODE</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20480</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_LSA_RETRANSMI</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

global memory pool for all instances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memory Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Allocated</th>
<th>Max-alloc</th>
<th>Alloc-Fails</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_TOP</td>
<td>61475</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_LSA_HDR</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_RMAP_COMPILED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_OSPF6_OTHER</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTYPE_THREAD_MASTER</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
show ipv6 ospf neighbor

Displays OSPFv3 neighbor information.

Syntax

show ipv6 ospf neighbor [ detail | router-id A.B.C.D ]

Parameters

detail
Displays detailed neighbor information.

router-id A.B.C.D
Displays neighbor information for the specified router ID.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The **show ip ospf neighbor** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router ID</td>
<td>The IPv4 address of the neighbor. By default, the router ID is the IPv4 address configured on the lowest numbered loopback interface. If the device does not have a loopback interface, the default router ID is the lowest numbered IPv4 address configured on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pri</td>
<td>The OSPFv3 priority of the neighbor. The priority is used during election of the DR and BDR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| State        | The state between the device and the neighbor. The state can be one of the following:  
  - Down  
  - Attempt  
  - Init  
  - 2-Way  
  - ExStart  
  - Exchange  
  - Loading  
  - Full |
| DR           | The router ID (IPv4 address) of the DR. |
| BDR          | The router ID (IPv4 address) of the BDR. |
The `show ip ospf neighbor` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>The interface through which the router is connected to the neighbor. The state of the interface can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[State]</td>
<td>• DR - The interface is functioning as the Designated Router for OSPFv3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• BDR - The interface is functioning as the Backup Designated Router for OSPFv3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Loopback - The interface is functioning as a loopback interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• P2P - The interface is functioning as a point-to-point interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Passive - The interface is up but it does not take part in forming an adjacency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Waiting - The interface is trying to determine the identity of the BDR for the network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• None - The interface does not take part in the OSPF interface state machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Down - The interface is unusable. No protocol traffic can be sent or received on such an interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DR other - The interface is a broadcast or NBMA network on which another router is selected to be the DR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router ID</td>
<td>The IPv4 address of the neighbor. By default, the router ID is the IPv4 address configured on the lowest numbered loopback interface. If the device does not have a loopback interface, the default router ID is the lowest numbered IPv4 address configured on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pri</td>
<td>The OSPFv3 priority of the neighbor. The priority is used during election of the DR and BDR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The state between the device and the neighbor. The state can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Attempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Init</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2-Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ExStart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Loading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR</td>
<td>The router ID (IPv4 address) of the DR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDR</td>
<td>The router ID (IPv4 address) of the BDR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `show ip ospf neighbor router-id` command displays the following information:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface [State]</td>
<td>The interface through which the router is connected to the neighbor. The state of the interface can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DR - The interface is functioning as the Designated Router for OSPFv3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• BDR - The interface is functioning as the Backup Designated Router for OSPFv3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Loopback - The interface is functioning as a loopback interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• P2P - The interface is functioning as a point-to-point interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Passive - The interface is up but it does not take part in forming an adjacency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Waiting - The interface is trying to determine the identity of the BDR for the network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• None - The interface does not take part in the OSPF interface state machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Down - The interface is unusable. No protocol traffic can be sent or received on such a interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DR other - The interface is a broadcast or NBMA network on which another router is selected to be the DR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DbDesc bit</td>
<td>The Database Description packet, which includes 3 bits of information:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The first bit can be &quot;i&quot; or &quot;.&quot;. &quot;i&quot; indicates the inet bit is set. &quot;.&quot; indicates the inet bit is not set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The second bit can be &quot;m&quot; or &quot;.&quot;. &quot;m&quot; indicates the more bit is set. &quot;.&quot; indicates the more bit is not set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The third bit can be &quot;m&quot; or &quot;s&quot;. An &quot;m&quot; indicates the master. An &quot;s&quot; indicates standby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>The ID of the LSA from which the neighbor learned of the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Decision</td>
<td>The router ID (IPv4 address) of the neighbor’s elected DR and BDR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Received Db Desc</td>
<td>The content of the last database description received from the specified neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of LSAs in Db Desc retransmitting</td>
<td>The number of LSAs that need to be retransmitted to the specified neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of LSAs in Summary List</td>
<td>The number of LSAs in the neighbor’s summary list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of LSAs in Request List</td>
<td>The number of LSAs in the neighbor’s request list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of LSAs in Retransmit List</td>
<td>The number of LSAs in the neighbor’s retransmit list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segnum Mismatch</td>
<td>The number of times sequence number mismatches occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BadLSReq</td>
<td>The number of times the neighbor received a bad link-state request from the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One way received</td>
<td>The number of times a hello packet, which does not mention the router, is received from the neighbor. This omission in the hello packet indicates that the communication with the neighbor is not bidirectional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactivity Timer</td>
<td>The number of times that the neighbor’s inactivity timer expired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Db Desc Retransmission</td>
<td>The number of times sequence number mismatches occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSReqRetrans</td>
<td>The number of times the neighbor retransmitted link-state requests to the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output field | Description
--- | ---
LSUpdateRetrans | The number of times the neighbor retransmitted link-state updates to the device.
LSA Received | The number of times the neighbor received LSAs from the device.
LS Update Received | The number of times the neighbor received link-state updates from the device.

**Examples**

The following is sample output from the `show ipv6 ospf neighbor` command.

```
device> show ipv6 ospf neighbor

Total number of neighbors in all states: 2
Number of neighbors in state Full : 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RouterID</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>DR</th>
<th>BDR</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>[State]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>192.168.98.111</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>192.168.98.111</td>
<td>192.168.98.213</td>
<td>e 4/3/1</td>
<td>[BDR]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192.168.98.111</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>192.168.98.111</td>
<td>192.168.98.213</td>
<td>ve 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The following is sample output from the `show ipv6 ospf neighbor` command when the `router-id` keyword is used.

```
device> show ipv6 ospf neighbor router-id 192.168.98.111

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RouterID</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>DR</th>
<th>BDR</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>[State]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>192.168.98.111</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>192.168.98.111</td>
<td>192.168.98.213</td>
<td>e 4/3/1</td>
<td>[BDR]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Option: 00-00-13  QCount: 0  Timer: 73
DbDesc bit for this neighbor: --m
Nbr Ifindex of this router: 136
Nbr DRDecision: DR 192.168.98.111, BDR 192.168.98.213
Last received DbDesc: opt:xxx ifmtu:0 bit:--s seqnum:0
Number of LSAs in DbDesc retransmitting: 0
Number of LSAs in SummaryList: 0
Number of LSAs in RequestList: 0
Number of LSAs in RetransList: 0
SeqnumMismatch 0 times, BadLSReq 0 times
OnewayReceived 0 times, InactivityTimer 0 times
DbDescRetrans 0 times, LSReqRetrans 0 times
LSUpdateRetrans 11 times
LSAReceived 379 times, LSUpdateReceived 258 times
```

```
device> show ipv6 ospf neighbor router-id 192.168.98.111

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RouterID</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>DR</th>
<th>BDR</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>[State]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>192.168.98.111</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>192.168.98.111</td>
<td>192.168.98.213</td>
<td>ve 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Option: 00-00-13  QCount: 0  Timer: 44
DbDesc bit for this neighbor: --m
Nbr Ifindex of this router: 1156
Nbr DRDecision: DR 192.168.98.111, BDR 192.168.98.213
Last received DbDesc: opt:xxx ifmtu:0 bit:--s seqnum:0
Number of LSAs in DbDesc retransmitting: 0
Number of LSAs in SummaryList: 0
Number of LSAs in RequestList: 0
Number of LSAs in RetransList: 0
SeqnumMismatch 0 times, BadLSReq 0 times
OnewayReceived 0 times, InactivityTimer 0 times
DbDescRetrans 0 times, LSReqRetrans 0 times
LSUpdateRetrans 3 times
LSAReceived 317 times, LSUpdateReceived 262 times
```
show ipv6 ospf redistribute route

Displays all IPv6 routes or a specified IPv6 route that the device has redistributed into OSPFv3.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 ospf redistribute route A.B.C.D:M
```

Parameters

```
A.B.C.D:M
```

Specifies an IPv6 network prefix.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 ospf redistribute route` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>An ID for the redistributed route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>The IPv6 routes redistributed into OSPFv3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Protocol     | The protocol from which the route is redistributed into OSPFv3. Redistributed protocols can be the following:  
- BGP - BGP4+.  
- RIP - RIPng.  
- Static - IPv6 static route table.  
- Connected - A directly connected network.  |
| Metric Type  | The metric type used for routes redistributed into OSPFv3. The metric type can be the following:  
- Type-1 - Specifies a small metric (2 bytes).  
- Type-2 - Specifies a big metric (3 bytes).  |
| Metric       | The value of the default redistribution metric, which is the OSPF cost of redistributing the route into OSPFv3. |

Examples

The following is sample output from the `show ipv6 ospf redistribute route` command when no IPv6 network prefix is specified.

```
device> show ipv6 ospf redistribute route
Id    Prefix                  Protocol  Metric Type  Metric
1     5100::192:213:163:0/112  Connect  Type-2       0
2     5100:213:213:0:192:213:1:0/112 Connect  Type-2       0
```
The following is sample output from the `show ipv6 ospf redistribute route` command when an IPv6 network prefix is specified.

```
device> show ipv6 ospf redistribute route 2001:db8::
Id     Prefix                            Protocol  Metric Type  Metric
1      2001:db8::/32                     Static    Type-2       1
```
show ipv6 ospf routes

Displays OSPFv3 routes.

Syntax

show ipv6 ospf routes A.B.C.D:M

Parameters

A.B.C.D:M

Specifies a destination IPv6 address.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ipv6 ospf routes command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Route Count (Displays with the entire OSPFv3 route table only)</td>
<td>The number of route entries currently in the OSPFv3 route table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Intra/Inter/External (Type1/Type2) (Displays with the entire OSPFv3 route table only) | The breakdown of the current route entries into the following route types:  
  - Inter - The number of routes that pass into another area.  
  - Intra - The number of routes that are within the local area.  
  - External1 - The number of type 1 external routes.  
  - External2 - The number of type 2 external routes. |
| Equal-cost multi-path (Displays with the entire OSPFv3 route table only) | The number of equal-cost routes to the same destination in the OSPFv3 route table. If load sharing is enabled, the device equally distributes traffic among the routes. |
| Destination | The IPv6 prefixes of destination networks to which the device can forward IPv6 packets. "*IA" indicates the next router is an intra-area router. |
| Cost | The type 1 cost of this route. |
| E2 Cost | The type 2 cost of this route. |
| Tag | The route tag for this route. |
| Flags | Flags associated with this route. |
| Dis | Administrative Distance for this route. |
| Next-Hop Router | The IPv6 address of the next router a packet must traverse to reach a destination. |
| Outgoing Interface | The router interface through which a packet must traverse to reach the next-hop router. |
| Adv_Router | The IP address of the advertising router. |
Examples

The following example displays the entire OSPFv3 route table for the device.

device> show ipv6 ospf routes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>E2Cost</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>Dis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E2 ::/0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>00000003</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next_Hop_Router</td>
<td>Outgoing_Interface</td>
<td>Adv_Router</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3e:1800</td>
<td>e 4/3/1</td>
<td>192.168.98.111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3e:1800</td>
<td>ve 17</td>
<td>192.168.98.111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>E2Cost</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>Dis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IA 5100::192:61:1001:0/112</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>00000007</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next_Hop_Router</td>
<td>Outgoing_Interface</td>
<td>Adv_Router</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3e:1800</td>
<td>e 4/3/1</td>
<td>192.168.98.111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3e:1800</td>
<td>ve 17</td>
<td>192.168.98.111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>E2Cost</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>Dis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IA 5100::192:111:2:111/128</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>00000007</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next_Hop_Router</td>
<td>Outgoing_Interface</td>
<td>Adv_Router</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3e:1800</td>
<td>e 4/3/1</td>
<td>192.168.98.111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3e:1800</td>
<td>ve 17</td>
<td>192.168.98.111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>E2Cost</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>Dis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IA 5100::192:111:3:111/128</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>00000007</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next_Hop_Router</td>
<td>Outgoing_Interface</td>
<td>Adv_Router</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3e:1800</td>
<td>e 4/3/1</td>
<td>192.168.98.111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---More--, next page: Space, next line: Return key, quit: Control-c
show ipv6 ospf spf

Displays OSPFv3 SPF node, table, and tree information.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 ospf spf { node | table | tree } [ area { A.B.C.D | decimal } ]
```

Parameters

- **node**: Displays OSPFv3 node information.
- **table**: Specifies a SPF table.
- **tree**: Specifies a SPF tree.
- **area**: Specifies an area.
  - **A.B.C.D**: Area address in dotted decimal format.
  - **decimal**: Area address in decimal format.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 ospf spf node` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPF node</td>
<td>Each SPF node is identified by its device ID (IPv4 address). If the node is a child node, it is additionally identified by an interface on which the node can be reached appended to the router ID in the format <code>router-id:interface-id</code> .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>The cost of traversing the SPF node to reach the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hops</td>
<td>The number of hops needed to reach the parent SPF node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Hops to Node</td>
<td>The IPv6 address of the next hop-router or the router interface through which to access the next-hop router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent Nodes</td>
<td>The SPF node's parent nodes. A parent node is an SPF node at the highest level of the SPF tree, which is identified by its router ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Nodes</td>
<td>The SPF node's child nodes. A child node is an SPF node at a lower level of the SPF tree, which is identified by its router ID and interface on which the node can be reached.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The `show ipv6 ospf spf table` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Destination</strong></td>
<td>The destination of a route, which is identified by the following: • &quot;R&quot;, which indicates the destination is a router. &quot;N&quot;, which indicates the destination is a network. • An SPF node's device ID (IPv4 address). If the node is a child node, it is additionally identified by an interface on which the node can be reached appended to the router ID in the format <code>router-id:interface-id</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bits</strong></td>
<td>A bit that indicates the capability of the device. The bit can be set to one of the following: • B - The device is an area border router. • E - The device is an AS boundary router. • V - The device is a virtual link endpoint. • W - The device is a wildcard multicast receiver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Options</strong></td>
<td>A 24-bit field that enables IPv6 OSPF routers to support the optional capabilities. When set, the following bits indicate the following: • V6 - The router should be included in IPv6 routing calculations. • E - The router floods AS-external-LSAs as described in RFC 2740. • MC - The router forwards multicast packets as described in RFC 1586. • N - The router handles type 7 LSAs as described in RFC 1584. • R - The originator is an active router. • DC - The router handles demand circuits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>The cost of traversing the SPF node to reach the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Next hop</strong></td>
<td>The IPv6 address of the next hop-router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interface</strong></td>
<td>The router interface through which to access the next-hop router.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows information about SPF nodes.

device> show ipv6 ospf spf node

SPF node for Area 0.0.0.200
SPF node 192.168.98.213, cost: 0, hops: 0
nexthops to node:
parent nodes:
SPF node 192.168.98.111:136, cost: 1, hops: 1
nexthops to node: :: e 4/3/1
parent nodes: 192.168.98.213
child nodes: 192.168.98.111:0
SPF node 192.168.98.111:1156, cost: 1, hops: 1
nexthops to node: :: ve 17
parent nodes: 192.168.98.213
child nodes: 192.168.98.111:0
SPF node 192.168.98.111:0, cost: 1, hops: 2
nexthops to node: fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3e:1800 e 4/3/1
fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3e:1800 ve 17
parent nodes: 192.168.98.111:0
child nodes:
SPF node for Area 400
SPF node 192.168.98.213, cost: 0, hops: 0
nexthops to node:
parent nodes:
child nodes:
SPF node for Area 0.0.0.0
SPF node 192.168.98.213, cost: 0, hops: 0
nexthops to node:
parent nodes:
child nodes: 192.168.98.111:0
SPF node 192.168.98.111:0, cost: 1, hops: 1
nexthops to node: 5100::192:113:111:111 VLink 1
parent nodes: 192.168.98.213
child nodes: 192.168.98.61:5 192.168.98.190:1551 192.168.98.112:643
SPF node 192.168.98.61:5, cost: 2, hops: 2
nexthops to node: 5100::192:113:111:111 VLink 1
parent nodes: 192.168.98.111:0
child nodes: 192.168.98.61:0
SPF node 192.168.98.190:1551, cost: 2, hops: 2
nexthops to node: 5100::192:113:111:111 VLink 1
--More--, next page: Space, next line: Return key,

The following example shows information about SPF nodes in area 0.

device> show ipv6 ospf spf node area 0

SPF node for Area 0
SPF node 10.223.223.223, cost: 0, hops: 0
nexthops to node:
parent nodes:
child nodes: 10.223.223.223:88
SPF node 10.223.223.223:88, cost: 1, hops: 1
nexthops to node: :: ethe 1/3/2
parent nodes: 10.223.223.223
child nodes: 10.1.1.1:0
SPF node 10.1.1.1:0, cost: 1, hops: 2
nexthops to node: fe80::2e0:52ff:fe91:bb37 ethe 1/3/2
parent nodes: 10.223.223.223:88
child nodes:
The following example displays the SPF table for area 0.

device> show ipv6 ospf spf table area 0

SPF table for Area 0.0.0.200

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Nexthop</th>
<th>Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R 192.168.98.111</td>
<td>--V-B</td>
<td>V6E---R-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3e:1800</td>
<td>e 4/3/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R 192.168.98.111</td>
<td>--V-B</td>
<td>V6E---R-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3e:1800</td>
<td>ve 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N 192.168.98.111[136]</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>V6E---R-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>e 4/3/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N 192.168.98.111[1156]</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>V6E---R-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>ve 17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPF table for Area 400

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Nexthop</th>
<th>Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R 192.168.98.71</td>
<td>---E-</td>
<td>V6E---RD</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3e:1800</td>
<td>e 4/3/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R 192.168.98.71</td>
<td>---E-</td>
<td>V6E---RD</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3e:1800</td>
<td>ve 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R 192.168.98.190</td>
<td>---E-</td>
<td>V6E---R-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3e:1800</td>
<td>e 4/3/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R 192.168.98.190</td>
<td>---E-</td>
<td>V6E---R-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>fe80::768e:f8ff:fe3e:1800</td>
<td>ve 17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays the SPF tree for area 0.

device> show ipv6 ospf spf tree area 0

SPF tree for Area 0

+- 10.223.223.223 cost 0
  +-- 10.223.223.223:88 cost 1
    +-- 10.1.1.1:0 cost 1
show ipv6 ospf summary

Displays summary information for all OSPFv3 instances.

Syntax

show ipv6 ospf summary

Modes

User EXEC mode

Examples

device> show ipv6 ospf summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq</th>
<th>Instance</th>
<th>Intfs</th>
<th>Nbrs</th>
<th>Nbrs-Full LSAs</th>
<th>Routes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>default-vrf</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show ipv6 ospf virtual-links**

Displays information about all OSPFv3 virtual links or specified links.

**Syntax**

```
show ipv6 ospf virtual-links [ brief ]
```

**Parameters**

- `brief`
  
  Displays summary information.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show ipv6 ospf virtual-links` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>An index number associated with the virtual link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit Area ID</td>
<td>The ID of the shared area of two ABRs that serves as a connection point between the two routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router ID</td>
<td>Router ID of the router at the other end of the virtual link (virtual neighbor).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface Address</td>
<td>The local address used to communicate with the virtual neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The state of the virtual link. Possible states include the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• P2P - The link is functioning as a point-to-point interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DOWN - The link is down.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following is sample output from the `show ipv6 ospf virtual-links` command when no arguments or keywords are used:

device> show ipv6 ospf virtual-link

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transit Area ID</th>
<th>Router ID</th>
<th>Interface Address</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.200</td>
<td>192.168.98.111</td>
<td>5100::192:213:111:213</td>
<td>P2P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Timer intervals (sec):
- Hello 10, Hello Jitter 10, Dead 40, Retransmit 5, TransmitDelay 1

DelayedLSAck: 65 times
Authentication: Not Configured

Statistics:
- Type  tx  rx  tx-byte  rx-byte
  - Unknown  0  0  0  0
  - Hello 819 816 32760 32640
  - DbDesc 10 11 300 11008
  - LSReq 6 0 6492 0
  - LSUupdate 1579 1161 138284 101488
  - LSAck 65 52 29340 29532

OSPF messages dropped, no authentication: 0

Neighbor: State: Full Address: 5100::192:113:111:111 Interface: e 4/3/1
show ipv6 ospf virtual-neighbor

Displays information about OSPFv3 virtual neighbors.

Syntax

show ipv6 ospf virtual-neighbor [ brief ]

Parameters

brief

Displays summary information.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ipv6 ospf virtual-neighbor command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>An index number associated with the virtual neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router ID</td>
<td>IPv4 address of the virtual neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>The IPv6 address to be used for communication with the virtual neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The state between the device and the virtual neighbor. The state can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Attempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Init</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2-Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ExStart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Loading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>The interface type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>The bits set in the virtual-link hello or database descriptors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QCount</td>
<td>The number of packets that are in the queue and ready for transmission. If the system is stable, this number should always be 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timer</td>
<td>A timer that counts down until a hello packet should arrive. If &quot;timers&quot; elapses and a hello packet has not arrived, the VL neighbor is declared to be down.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following is sample output from the `show ipv6 ospf virtual-neighbor` command when no arguments or keywords are used:

device> show ipv6 ospf virtual-neighbor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Router ID</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Option: 00-00-00</td>
<td>QCount: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Option: 00-00-00</td>
<td>QCount: 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 pim anycast-rp

Displays information for an IPv6 PIM Anycast rendezvous point (RP) interface.

Syntax

show ipv6 pim [ vrf vrf-name ] anycast-rp

Parameters

vrf vrf-name

Displays information for the specified VRF instance.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 pim anycast-rp` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Anycast RP</td>
<td>Specifies the number of Anycast RP sets in the multicast domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anycast RP</td>
<td>Specifies a shared RP address used among multiple PIM routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL ID</td>
<td>Specifies the ACL ID assigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL Name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the Anycast RP set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL Filter</td>
<td>Specifies the ACL filter state SET or UNSET.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer List</td>
<td>Specifies host addresses that are permitted in the Anycast RP set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows information for an IPv6 PIM Anycast RP interface.

device> show ipv6 pim anycast-rp
Number of Anycast RP: 1
Anycast RP: 1001::1
  ACL ID: 200
  ACL Name: my-anycast-rp-set
  ACL Filter: SET
  Peer List:
    1:1:1:1::1
    2:2:2:2::2
    3:3:3:3::3
**show ipv6 pim bsr**

Displays information on a device that has been elected as the bootstrap router (BSR).

**Syntax**

```
show ipv6 pim [ all-vrf | vrf vrf-name ] bsr
```

**Parameters**

- **all-vrf**
  
  Displays information for all VRF instances.

- **vrf vrf-name**
  
  Displays information for the specified VRF instance.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show ipv6 pim bsr` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSR address</td>
<td>The IPv6 address of the interface configured as the IPv6 PIM Sparse (BSR).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSR priority</td>
<td>The priority assigned to the interface for use during the BSR election process. During BSR election, the priorities of the candidate BSRs are compared and the interface with the highest BSR priority becomes the BSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hash mask length</td>
<td>The number of significant bits in the IPv6 multicast group comparison mask. This mask determines the IPv6 multicast group numbers for which the device can be a BSR. The default is 32 bits, which allows the device to be a BSR for any valid IPv6 multicast group number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> This field appears only if this device is a candidate BSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next bootstrap message in</td>
<td>Indicates how many seconds will pass before the BSR sends its next Bootstrap message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> This field appears only if this device is the BSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Candidate-RP-advertisement message in</td>
<td>Indicates how many seconds will pass before the BSR sends its next candidate RP advertisement message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> This field appears only if this device is a candidate BSR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output Field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Indicates the IPv6 address of the Rendezvous Point (RP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group prefixes</td>
<td>Indicates the multicast groups for which the RP listed by the previous field is a candidate RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidate-RP-advertisement period</td>
<td>Indicates how frequently the BSR sends candidate RP advertisement messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

**The following example shows information for a device that has been elected as the BSR.**

```
device> show ipv6 pim bsr
PIMv2 Bootstrap information for Vrf Instance : default-vrf
------------------------------------------------------------------
This system is the Elected BSR
Next bootstrap message in 00:01:00
Configuration:
  Candidate loopback 1 (Address 2006:1001::1). Hash Mask Length 64. Priority 32.
  Next Candidate-RP-advertisment in 00:00:50
RP: 2006:1001::1
  group prefixes:
  ff08:: / 8
Candidate-RP-advertisement period: 60
Candidate-RP-advertisement period: 60
```

**The following example shows information for a device that is not the BSR.**

```
device> show ipv6 pim bsr
PIMv2 Bootstrap information for Vrf Instance : default-vrf
------------------------------------------------------------------
This system is not a Candidate-RP.
This system is not a Candidate-RP.
```
show ipv6 pim counter

Displays the number of default VLAN ID changes that occurred and how many times a tagged port was placed in a VLAN since the applicable VRF was created.

**Syntax**

```
show ipv6 pim [ vrf vrf-name ] counter
```

**Parameters**

- `vrf vrf-name`
  
  Displays information for the specified VRF instance.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show ipv6 pim counter` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DFTVlanChange</td>
<td>The number of default VLAN ID changes that have occurred since the applicable VRF was created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VlanPort</td>
<td>The number of times that a tagged port was placed in a VLAN since the applicable VRF was created.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example displays default-VLAN-ID change and tagged-port information.

```
device> show ipv6 pim vrf eng counter
Event Callback:
  DFTVlanChange : 0  VlanPort : 0
LP to MP IPCs:
  SM REGISTER : 8315  MCAST_CREATE : 0
  S_G AGEOOUT : 3  WRONG_IF : 0
  ABOVE_THRESHOLD : 0  MCAST_FIRST_DATA : 3
  SET KAT : 3  SET KAT INFINITY : 3
MP to LP IPCs:
  INIT : 25  INSERT_VPORT : 30
  DELETE_VPORT : 186  DELETE_VIF : 162
  MOVE_VPORT : 0  DEL_ENTRY : 16
  INSERT_SOURCE : 0  DELETE_SOURCE : 0
  RESET_SRC_LIST : 0  MOVE_TNNL_PORT : 0
  FLAG_CHANGE : 6  FDB_VIDX_CHANGE : 0
  OIF_FLAG_CHANGE : 0
Error Counters:
  PIM_PKT_DRP : 0  PIM_PKT_DRP(Glb) : 0
  MCGRP_PKT_DRP : 0  MCGRP_PKT_DRP(G1) : 0
  RPSET_MAXED : 0
```
show ipv6 pim group

Displays IPv6 PIM group information.

Syntax

show ipv6 pim [ vrf vrf-name ] group

Parameters

vrf vrf-name

Displays information for the specified VRF instance.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ipv6 pim group command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of Groups</td>
<td>Lists the total number of IPv6 multicast groups the device is forwarding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
<td>The multicast group address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group member at</td>
<td>Interface name and number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays IPv6 PIM group information.

device# show ipv6 pim group
Total number of groups: 1
1  Group ff7e:a40:2001:3e8:27:0:1:2
   Group member at  e 1/3/1: v31
show ipv6 pim hw-resource

Displays usage and fail-count information for SG entries on virtual routing and forwarding instances (VRFs).

Syntax

show ipv6 pim [all-vrf | vrf vrf-name] hw-resource

Parameters

all-vrf
Displays hardware resource information for all VRFs.

vrf vrf-name
Specifies displaying hardware resource information for a particular VRF instance.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The **show ipv6 pim hw-resource** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VRF</td>
<td>Name of the VRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage</td>
<td>Number of allocated SG entries in this VRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>Number of failures while allocating SG entries in this VRF (due to system-max limit).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total usage</td>
<td>Total number of SG entries in the system (All-VRFs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System-max limit for SG entries</td>
<td>Configured system limit using the <code>pim6-hw-mcache</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays hardware resource information for all VRFs.

device> show ipv6 pim all-vrf hw-resource
VRF   In-Use   Fail
default-vrf 3072   8
blue     3072   0
------------------------
Total usage   6144

System-max limit for SG entries: 6144
show ipv6 pim interface

Displays information for IPv6 PIM interfaces.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 pim interface { ethernet unit / slot / port | loopback loopback-number | ve ve-number }
```

Parameters

- **ethernet unit / slot / port**: Specifies a physical interface. On standalone devices, use "1" as the unit number.
- **loopback loopback-number**: Specifies a loopback interface.
- **ve ve-number**: Specifies a virtual interface.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example displays output from the `show ipv6 pim interface` command, showing that ACL f10 is applied to interface 1/1/9 to control neighbor access.

```
Device# show ipv6 pim interface
Flags : SM - Sparse Mode v2

+---------------------------------+-----------+---+-------+---+-----+-------+-------+----+--------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Int'face</th>
<th>Local Address</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>St</th>
<th>Des Rtr</th>
<th>Thr</th>
<th>Mcast</th>
<th>ACL</th>
<th>VRF</th>
<th>DR</th>
<th>Override</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e1/1/1</td>
<td>3000::2</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Ena</td>
<td>Itself</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>f10</td>
<td>default 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3000ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/1/9</td>
<td>201::1</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Ena</td>
<td>Itself</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>f10</td>
<td>default 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3000ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e1/1/12</td>
<td>1222::1</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Dis</td>
<td>Itself</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>f10</td>
<td>default 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3000ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v20</td>
<td>2000::2</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Ena</td>
<td>Itself</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>default 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3000ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v60</td>
<td>6000::1</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Ena</td>
<td>Itself</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>default 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3000ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v310</td>
<td>1100::2</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Dis</td>
<td>Itself</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>default 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3000ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v360</td>
<td>1600::1</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Dis</td>
<td>Itself</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>default 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3000ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l2</td>
<td>4444::2</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Ena</td>
<td>Itself</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>default 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3000ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l3</td>
<td>7711::11</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Ena</td>
<td>Itself</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>default 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3000ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Total Number of Interfaces : 9
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20a</td>
<td>This command was modified to display neighbor filter information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show ipv6 pim mcache**

Displays the IPv6 PIM multicast cache.

**Syntax**

```
show ipv6 pim [vrf vrf-name] mcache [ counts ] [ source-address group-address | dit-idx dit-idx | g_entries | receiver
  { ethernet stack/slot/port | vlan vlan-num } | sg_entries | sparse | ssm ]
```

**Parameters**

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Specifies IPv6 PIM multicast cache information for a VRF instance.

- **source-address**
  Specifies the multicast cache source address.

- **group-address**
  Specifies the multicast cache group address.

- **counts**
  Specifies the number of entries.

- **dense**
  Displays only the PIM Dense Mode entries.

- **dit-idx dit-idx**
  Displays all entries that match a specified directory information tree (DIT).

- **g_entries**
  Displays only the (*, G) entries.

- **receiver**
  Displays all entries that egress a specified interface.

  - **ethernet stack/slot/port**
    Specifies the Ethernet interface which is the receiver.

- **vlan vlan-num**
  Specifies the VLAN which is the receiver.

- **sg_entries**
  Displays only the (S, G) entries.

- **sparse**
  Displays only the PIM Sparse Mode entries.

- **ssm**
  Displays only the SSM entries.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode
Command Output

The `show ipv6 pim mcache` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total entries in mcache</td>
<td>Shows the total number of IPv6 PIM mcache entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upstream neighbor</td>
<td>Shows the upstream neighbor for the Source/RP based on the type of entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For (*,G) it shows the upstream neighbor towards the RP. For (S,G) entries it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shows the upstream neighbor towards the source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Show the flags associated with the forward entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow ports ethe</td>
<td>Shows the forwarding port ID of the mcache entry which is in the software forwarding path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AgeSltMsks</td>
<td>Shows the slot number on which MP expects ingress traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 FID</td>
<td>Shows the hardware resource allocated for the traffic switched to receivers in the ingress VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIT</td>
<td>Shows the hardware resource allocated for routed receivers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding_oif</td>
<td>Shows the number of outgoing interfaces of the mcache entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immediate_oifs</td>
<td>Shows the local immediate outgoing interface of the mcache entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blocked_oifs</td>
<td>Shows the PIM Sparse mode blocked outgoing interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3 (SW) 1</td>
<td>Shows whether the traffic is switched or routed out of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3 (HW) 1</td>
<td>The forwarding entries by using hardware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Src-Vlan</td>
<td>VLAN associated with the ingress interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays the IPv6 PIM multicast cache.

device> show ipv6 pim mcache
IP Multicast Mcache Table
Entry Flags : SM - Sparse Mode, SSM - Source Specific Multicast, DM - Dense Mode
RPT - RPT Bit, SPT - SPT Bit, LSRC - Local Source, LRCV - Local Receiver
HW - HW Forwarding Enabled, FAST - Resource Allocated, TAG - Need For Replication Entry
REGPROB - Register In Progress, REGSUPP - Register Suppression Timer
MSDPADV - Advertise MSDP, NEEDRTE - Route Required for Src/RP, PRUN - DM Prune
Upstream
Interface Flags: IM - Immediate, IH - Inherited, WA - Won Assert
MJ - Membership Join, MI - Membership Include, ME - Membership Exclude
BR - Blocked RPT, BA - Blocked Assert, BF - Blocked Filter, BI - Blocked IIF
Total entries in mcache: 4
1 (*, ff05::4422) RP 2006:1001::1, in v503 (tag e2/1/11), Uptime 1d 00:27:26 (SM)
upstream neighbor fe80::204:ff:fe05:6 (2006:503::1001)
Flags (0x002604a2) SM RPT LRCV TAG
slow ports: ethe 3/1/1
AgeSltMsk: 0, L2 FID: 8192, DIT: NotReq, profile: none
Forwarding_oif: 1, Immediate_oif: 1, Blocked_oif: 0
L3 (SW) 1:
e3/1/1(VL170), 1d 00:27:26/0, Flags: MJ
2 (2006:170::1010, ff34::500) in v170 (tag e3/1/1), Uptime 00:37:51, Rate 0 (SM)
Source is directly connected. RP 2006:1001::1
Flags (0x20429ce1) SM SPT REG L2REG LSRC HW FAST TAG
fast ports: ethe 2/1/11
AgeSltMsk: 1, L2 FID: 4188, DIT: 1
Forwarding_oif: 1, Immediate_oif: 1, Blocked_oif: 0
L3 (HW) 1:
TR(e2/1/11,e2/1/11)(VL503), 00:37:26/183, Flags: IM
Src-Vlan: 170

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>The output of the command was modified to remove the AvgRate and Profile entries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 pim neighbor

Displays information about IPv6 PIM neighbors.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 pim [ all-vrf | vrf vrf-name ] neighbor [ ethernet stack/slot/port | ve ve-num ]
```

Parameters

- `all-vrf` Displays information for all VRF instances.
- `vrf vrf-name` Displays information for the specified VRF instance.
- `ethernet stack/slot/port` Displays information for the specified Ethernet interface through which the device is connected to the neighbor.
- `ve ve-num` Displays information for the specified VE interface through which the device is connected to the neighbor.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 pim neighbor` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The routing interface through which the device is connected to the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyport</td>
<td>The physical interface through which the device is connected to the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor</td>
<td>The IPv6 interface of the IPv6 PIM neighbor interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdtime sec</td>
<td>Indicates how many seconds the neighbor wants this device to hold the entry for this neighbor in memory. The neighbor sends the Hold Time in its hello packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the device receives a new hello packet before the Hold Time received in the previous packet expires, the device updates its table entry for the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If the device does not receive a new hello packet from the neighbor before the Hold time expires, the device assumes the neighbor is no longer available and removes the entry for the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T Bit</td>
<td>Specifies the ability of the sending router to disable joins suppression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PropDelay msec</td>
<td>Expected propagation delay over the local link.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output Field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Override msec</td>
<td>Default delay interval over which to randomize, when scheduling a delayed join message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age sec</td>
<td>The number of seconds since the device received the last hello message from the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpTime</td>
<td>The number of seconds the PIM neighbor has been up. This timer starts when the device receives the first hello messages from the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRF</td>
<td>The DR priority that is used in the DR election process. This can be a configured value or the default value of 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example shows information about IPv6 PIM neighbors.

```plaintext
device> show ipv6 pim neighbor
+------------+---------+-----------------+---------+----+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PPort</th>
<th>PhyPort</th>
<th>Neighbor</th>
<th>Holdtime</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vv503</td>
<td>e2/1/11</td>
<td>fe80::204:ff:fe05:6</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2006:503::1001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vv503</td>
<td>e2/1/11</td>
<td>fe80::768e:f8ff:fe2c:cb80</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2006:503::1004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Total Number of Neighbors : 2

### Show Commands

- `show ipv6 pim neighbor`
show ipv6 pim resource

Displays the hardware resource information, such as hardware allocation, availability, and limit, for software data structures.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 pim [ all-vrf | vrf vrf-name ] resource
```

Parameters

- **all-vrf**
  
  Displays information for all virtual routing and forwarding instances (VRFs).

- **vrf vrf-name**
  
  Displays information for a particular VRF instance.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 pim resource` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Num alloc</td>
<td>Number of allocated PIM resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System max</td>
<td>Maximum number of VRF resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Internal size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alloc</td>
<td>Number of nodes of that data that are currently allocated in memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-use</td>
<td>Number of allocated nodes in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avail</td>
<td>Number of allocated nodes are not in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get-fail</td>
<td>Number of allocated notes that failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limit</td>
<td>Maximum number of nodes that can be allocated for a data structure. This may or may not be configurable, depending on the data structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get-mem</td>
<td>Current memory allocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>Unit size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>init</td>
<td>Initial number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays output from the `show ipv6 pim resource` command.

device> show ipv6 pim vrf white res
Global PIM Parameters :-
GLOBAL Ipv6 MULTICAST CLASS Size:23573 bytes
GLOBAL Ipv6 PIM CLASS Size:2162 bytes
MULTICAST IPV6 CLASS Num alloc:2, System max:17, Size:1346 bytes
PIM IPV6 CLASS Num alloc:2, System max:17, Size:50485
Vrf Instance : white
--------------------------------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alloc</th>
<th>in-use</th>
<th>avail</th>
<th>get-fail</th>
<th>limit</th>
<th>get-mem</th>
<th>size</th>
<th>init</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NBR list</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP set list</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1536</td>
<td>12824</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static RP</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIF Entry</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anycast RP</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timer</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14848</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prune</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7424</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pimsm J/P elem</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48960</td>
<td>64048</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timer Data</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14848</td>
<td>1409</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcache SLIB Sync</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1118</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64960</td>
<td>9502</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mcache</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12992</td>
<td>5570</td>
<td>1144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graft if no mcache</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45704</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HW replic vlan</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>998</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>116000</td>
<td>170179</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HW replic port</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1022</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>59392</td>
<td>170179</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pim/dvm intf. group</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14848</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pim/dvm global group</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14848</td>
<td>6700</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repl entry(Global)</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1022</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>237568</td>
<td>40644</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLD Resources(All Vrfs):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groups</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>7100</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phy-ports</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>7600</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exist-phy-port</td>
<td>1792</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1792</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12992</td>
<td>196484</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group-query</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12992</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hardware-related Resources:

| Total (S,G) entries | 2 |
| Total SW FWD entries | 0 |
| Total sw w/Tag MVID entries | 0 |
| Total sw w/Tag invalid MVID entries | 0 |
| Total HW FWD entries | 2 |
| Total hw w/Tag MVID entries | 2 |
| Total hw w/Tag invalid MVID entries | 0 |
show ipv6 pim rp-candidate

Displays candidate rendezvous point (RP) information.

Syntax

show ipv6 pim [vrf vrf-name] rp-candidate

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
Displays information for the specified VRF instance.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The **show ipv6 pim rp-candidate** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candidate-RP-advertisement in</td>
<td>Indicates how many seconds will pass before the BSR sends its next RP message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This field appears only if this device is a candidate RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Indicates the IPv6 address of the RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This field appears only if this device is a candidate RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group prefixes</td>
<td>Indicates the multicast groups for which the RP listed by the previous field is a candidate RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This field appears only if this device is a candidate RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidate-RP-advertisement period</td>
<td>Indicates how frequently the BSR sends candidate RP advertisement messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This field appears only if this device is a candidate RP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows information for a candidate RP.

device> show ipv6 pim rp-candidate
Next Candidate-RP-advertisement in 00:00:10
  RP: 1be::11:21
    group prefixes:
      ff00:: / 8
  Candidate-RP-advertisement period: 60
**show ipv6 pim rpf**

Displays what PIM sees as the best reverse path to the source. While there may be multiple routes back to the source, the one displayed by this command is the one that PIM thinks is best.

**Syntax**

```
show ipv6 pim [ vrf vrf-name ] rpf ipv6-address [ group-address ]
```

**Parameters**

- **vrf vrf-name**
  - Displays information for a VRF instance.
- **ipv6-address**
  - Specifies the source IPv6 address for reverse-path forwarding (RPF) check.
- **group-address**
  - Specifies the group IPv6 address for reverse-path forwarding (RPF) check.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Examples**

The following example shows best reverse path to the specified source.

```
device> show ipv6 pim rpf 2008:165::1010
upstream nbr 2006:503::1001 on v503
```
**show ipv6 pim rp-hash**

Displays rendezvous-point (RP) information for an IPv6 PIM Sparse group.

**Syntax**

```
show ipv6 pim [vrf vrf-name] rp-hash group-addr
```

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vrf vrf-name</td>
<td>Displays information for the specified VRF instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group-addr</td>
<td>Specifies the address of an IPv6 PIM Sparse IP multicast group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show ipv6 pim rp-hash` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Indicates the IPv6 address of the RP for the specified IPv6 PIM Sparse group. Following the IPv6 address is the port or virtual interface through which this device learned the identity of the RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Info source</td>
<td>Indicates the IPv6 address on which the RP information was received. Following the IPv6 address is the method through which this device learned the identity of the RP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example shows RP information for an IPv6 PIM Sparse group.

```
device# show ipv6 pim rp-hash ff1e::1:2
RP: 2001:3e8:255:255::17, v2
    Info source: 2001:3e8:255:255::17, via bootstrap
```
show ipv6 pim rp-map

Displays rendezvous-point (RP)-to-group mapping information.

Syntax

show ipv6 pim [vrf vrf-name ] rp-map

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
Displays information for the specified VRF instance.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ipv6 pim rp-map command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>The index number of the table entry in the display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group address</td>
<td>Indicates the IPv6 PIM Sparse multicast group address using the listed RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP address</td>
<td>Indicates the IPv6 address of the RP for the listed PIM Sparse group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows RP-to-group mapping.

device #show ipv6 pim rp-map
Number of group-to-RP mappings: 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Group address</th>
<th>RP address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ff07::c:1</td>
<td>3200:12::32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ff07::c:2</td>
<td>3200:12::32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ff07::c:3</td>
<td>3200:12::32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of group-to-RP mappings: 3
show ipv6 pim rp-set

Displays rendezvous-point (RP)-set list for the device elected as the bootstrap router (BSR).

Syntax

```
show ipv6 pim [ all-vrf | vrf vrf-name ] rp-set
```

Parameters

- `all-vrf` Displays information for all VRF instances.
- `vrf vrf-name` Displays information for the specified VRF instance.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 pim rp-set` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of group prefixes</td>
<td>The number of IPv6 PIM Sparse group prefixes for which the RP is responsible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group prefix</td>
<td>Indicates the multicast groups for which the RP listed by the previous field is a candidate RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPs expected or received</td>
<td>Indicates how many RPs were expected and received in the latest Bootstrap message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP num</td>
<td>Indicates the RP number. If there are multiple RPs in the IPv6 PIM Sparse domain, a line of information for each of them is listed, and they are numbered in ascending numerical order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>The RP priority of the candidate RP. During the election process, the candidate RP with the highest priority is elected as the RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age</td>
<td>The age (in seconds) of this RP-set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**
If this device is not a BSR, this field contains zero. Only the BSR ages the RP-set.
Examples

The following example shows the RP set list.

device> show ipv6 pim rp-set
Static RP
---------
Static RP count: 1
100::1
Number of group prefixes Learnt from BSR: 0
No RP-Set present
show ipv6 pim sparse

Displays PIM Sparse configuration information for IPv6, including whether the hardware-drop feature is enabled or disabled, information for PIM SSM range ACL configuration, and route-precedence settings.

Syntax

show ipv6 pim [ vrf vrf-name ] sparse

Parameters

vrf vrf-name
Displays IPv6 PIM information for a virtual routing and forwarding instance (VRF).

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show ipv6 pim sparse command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Displays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global PIM Sparse mode settings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum mcache</td>
<td>Maximum number of multicast cache entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Count</td>
<td>Number of multicast cache entries used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello interval</td>
<td>How frequently the device sends IPv6 PIM Sparse hello messages to its IPv6 PIM Sparse neighbors. This field shows the number of seconds between hello messages. IPv6 PIM Sparse routers use hello messages to discover one another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor timeout</td>
<td>Number of seconds the device waits for a hello message from a neighbor before determining that the neighbor is no longer present and is not removing cached IPv6 PIM Sparse forwarding entries for the neighbor. Default is 105 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join or Prune interval</td>
<td>How frequently the device sends IPv6 PIM Sparse Join or Prune messages for the multicast groups it is forwarding. This field shows the number of seconds between Join or Prune messages. The device sends Join or Prune messages on behalf of multicast receivers that want to join or leave an IPv6 PIM Sparse group. When forwarding packets from IPv6 PIM Sparse sources, the device sends the packets only on the interfaces on which it has received join requests in Join or Prune messages for the source group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactivity interval</td>
<td>Number of seconds a forwarding entry can remain unused before the router deletes it. Default is 180 sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Field</td>
<td>Displays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Drop Enabled</td>
<td>Indicates whether hardware drop is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To prevent unwanted multicast traffic from being sent to the CPU, PIM Routing and Passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multicast Route Insertion (PMRI) can be used together to ensure that multicast streams are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>only forwarded out ports with interested receivers and unwanted traffic is dropped in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hardware on Layer 3 Switches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prune Wait Interval</td>
<td>Number of seconds a PIM device waits before stopping traffic to neighbor devices that do not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>want the traffic. Range is from zero to three seconds. Default is three seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap Msg interval</td>
<td>How frequently the BSR configured on the device sends the RP set to the RPs within the IPv6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PIM Sparse domain. The RP set is a list of candidate RPs and their group prefixes. The group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>prefix of a candidate RP indicates the range of IPv6 PIM Sparse group numbers for which it can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>be an RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> This field contains a value only if an interface on the device is elected to be the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BSR. Otherwise, the field is blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidate-RP Msg interval</td>
<td>Number of seconds the candidate RP configured on the Layer 3 switch sends candidate RP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>advertisement messages to the BSR. Default is 60 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register Suppress Time</td>
<td>This is the mean interval between receiving a Register-Stop and allowing registers to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>again. A lower value means more frequent register bursts at RP, while a higher value means</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>longer join latency for new receivers. Default: 60 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register Probe Time</td>
<td>Number of seconds the PIM router waits for a register-stop from an RP before it generates an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NULL register to the PIM RP. Default is 10 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register Stop Delay</td>
<td>Register stop message. Default is 10 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register Suppress interval</td>
<td>Number of seconds that it takes the designated router to send Register-encapsulated data to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the RP after receiving a Register-Stop message. Default is 60 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSM Enabled</td>
<td>If yes, source-specific multicast is configured globally on this router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPT threshold</td>
<td>Number of packets the device sends using the path through the RP before switching to the SPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>path. Default is 1 packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSM Group Range</td>
<td>Source-specific multicast group range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route Precedence</td>
<td>The route precedence configured to control the selection of routes based on the four route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Non-default route from the mRTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Default route from the mRTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Non-default route from the uRTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Default route from the uRTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embedded RP Enabled</td>
<td>Indicates whether the embedded RP is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows whether the hardware-drop feature has been enabled or disabled.

device> show ipv6 pim sparse

Global PIM Sparse Mode Settings
Maximum Mcache : 4096  Current Count : 7
Hello interval : 30  Neighbor timeout : 105
Join/Prune interval : 60  Inactivity interval : 180
Hardware Drop Enabled : Yes  Prune Wait Interval : 3
Bootstrap Msg interval : 60  Candidate-RP Msg interval : 60
Register Suppress Time : 60  Register Probe Time : 10
Register Stop Delay : 10  Register Suppress interval : 60
SSM Enabled : Yes  SPT Threshold : 1
SSM Group Range : ff3x::/32
Route Precedence : mc-non-default mc-default uc-non-default uc-default
Embedded RP Enabled : Yes

The following example shows IPv6 PIM Sparse configuration information.

device> show ipv6 pim sparse

Global PIM Sparse Mode Settings
Maximum Mcache : 4096  Current Count : 7
Hello interval : 30  Neighbor timeout : 105
Join/Prune interval : 60  Inactivity interval : 180
Hardware Drop Enabled : Yes  Prune Wait Interval : 3
Bootstrap Msg interval : 60  Candidate-RP Msg interval : 60
Register Suppress Time : 60  Register Probe Time : 10
Register Stop Delay : 10  Register Suppress interval : 60
SSM Enabled : Yes  SPT Threshold : 1
SSM Group Range : ff3x::/32
Route Precedence : mc-non-default mc-default uc-non-default uc-default
Embedded RP Enabled : Yes

The following examples show the route precedence settings depending on the route-precedence configuration:

device(config-ipv6-pim-router)# route-precedence mc-non-default mc-default uc-non-default uc-default
device(config-ipv6-pim-router)# show ipv6 pim sparse

Global PIM Sparse Mode Settings
Maximum Mcache : 12992  Current Count : 2
Hello interval : 30  Neighbor timeout : 105
Join/Prune interval : 60  Inactivity interval : 180
Hardware Drop Enabled : No  SPT Threshold : 1
Bootstrap Msg interval : 60  Candidate-RP Msg interval : 60
Register Suppress Time : 60  Register Probe Time : 10
Register Stop Delay : 10  Register Suppress interval : 60
SSM Enabled : No  SPT Threshold : 1
Route Precedence : mc-non-default mc-default uc-non-default uc-default
Embedded RP Enabled : Yes

device(config-ipv6-pim-router)# route-precedence admin-distance
device(config-ipv6-pim-router)# show ipv6 pim sparse

Global PIM Sparse Mode Settings
Maximum Mcache : 12992  Current Count : 2
Hello interval : 30  Neighbor timeout : 105
Join/Prune interval : 60  Inactivity interval : 180
Hardware Drop Enabled : Yes  SPT Threshold : 1
Bootstrap Msg interval : 60  Candidate-RP Msg interval : 60
Register Suppress Time : 60  Register Probe Time : 10
Register Stop Delay : 10  Register Suppress interval : 60
SSM Enabled : No  SPT Threshold : 1
Route Precedence : admin-distance
Embedded RP Enabled : Yes
show ipv6 pim traffic

Displays IPv6 PIM traffic statistics.

**Syntax**

```
show ipv6 pim traffic [ vrf vrf-name ] [ join-prune ] [ rx | tx ]
```

**Parameters**

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Specifies information for a VRF instance.

- **join-prune**
  Specifies displaying join and prune statistics.

- **rx**
  Specifies displaying received PIM traffic statistics.

- **tx**
  Specifies displaying transmitted PIM traffic statistics.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

PIM control packet statistics for interfaces that are configured for standard PIM are listed first by the display.

**Command Output**

The `show ipv6 pim traffic` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port or virtual interface on which the IPv6 PIM interface is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELLO</td>
<td>The number of IPv6 PIM Hello messages sent or received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOIN-PRUNE</td>
<td>The number of Join or Prune messages sent or received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> Unlike PIM dense, PIM Sparse uses the same messages for Joins and Prunes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSERT</td>
<td>The number of Assert messages sent or received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGISTER GRAFT (DM)</td>
<td>The number of Register messages sent or received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Output Field**

**Description**

REGISTER STOP (SM)  The number of Register Stop messages sent or received on the interface.

BOOTSTRAP MSGS (SM)  The number of bootstrap messages sent or received on the interface.

CAND. RP ADV. (SM)  The total number of Candidate-RP-Advertisement messages sent or received on the interface.

Register Graft (DM)  The total number of MLD messages discarded, including a separate counter for those that failed the checksum comparison.

**Examples**

This example shows PIM traffic statistics:

```
Device# show ipv6 pim traffic
Port  HELLO  JOIN-PRUNE  ASSERT  REGISTER  REGISTER  BOOTSTRAP  CAND. RP  Err
      GRAFT(DM)  STOP(SM)  MSGS(SM)  ADV.(SM)
-------+---------+-----------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---
Rx       Rx      Rx     Rx     Rx        Rx        Rx      Rx
v170    0       0        0      0      0         0         0      0
v501    0       0        0      0      0         0         0      0
v503    3302    2524     0      0      0         0         0      0
Port  HELLO  JOIN-PRUNE  ASSERT  REGISTER  REGISTER  BOOTSTRAP  CAND. RP  Err
      GRAFT(DM)  STOP(SM)  MSGS(SM)  ADV.(SM)
-------+---------+-----------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---
Rx       Rx      Rx     Rx     Rx        Rx        Rx      Rx
v170    3576    0        0      0      0         0         0      0
v501    1456    0        0      0      0         0         0      0
v503    1456    1314     0      0      0         2         0      0
```

This example shows the number of received IPv6 PIM Hello packets dropped on interface 1/1/9 because an ACL to control neighbor access is configured on it.

```
Device# show ipv6 pim traffic rx
Port  HELLO  JOIN-PRUNE  ASSERT  REGISTER  REGISTER  BOOTSTRAP  CAND. RP  Err
      GRAFT(DM)  STOP(SM)  MSGS(SM)  ADV.(SM)
-------+---------+-----------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---
Rx       Rx      Rx     Rx     Rx        Rx        Rx      Rx
e1/1/1  0       0        0      0      0         0         0      0
v1/1/9  924     0        0      0      5         0         0      914
v1/1/12 0       0        0      0      0         0         0      0
v20     0       0        0      0      0         0         0      0
v60     0       0        0      0      0         0         0      0
v310    0       0        0      0      0         0         0      0
v360    0       0        0      0      0         0         0      0
```

**History**

**Release version**

**Command history**

8.0.20a  This command was modified to display, in the Err column, received Hello packets dropped on an interface because of an ACL to control neighbor access.
show ipv6 pimsm-snooping cache

Displays the downstream PIM join/prune information for both source-path tree (SPT) and rendezvous-point tree (RPT).

Syntax

```
show ipv6 pimsm-snooping cache [ vlan vlan-id ] ipv6-address [ resources ]
```

Parameters

- `ipv6-address` Specifies the IP address.
- `vlan vlan-id` Specifies snooping for a VLAN.
- `resources` Specifies PIM SM snooping resources.

Modes

Privileged exec mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 pimsm-snooping cache` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SG</td>
<td>(s,g) downstream fsm state for SPT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>(*,g) downstream fsm state for RPT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `show ipv6 pimsm-snooping cache` command displays the following information only when multi-chassis trunking (MCT) is enabled on the VLAN:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCEP</td>
<td>Cluster-client-edge port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEP</td>
<td>Cluster-edge port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote/Local</td>
<td>Join/Prune received on MCT peer or local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows PIM SM information.

Device#show ipv6 pimsm-snooping cache
OIF Info:
TR - OIF Belongs to Trunk/LAG, Primary port is displayed
SG - (s,g) downstream fsm state:
G - (*,g) downstream fsm state:
NI : No Info, J : Join, PP : Prune Pending, CLEAN : cleanup in progress
RPT - (s,g,rpt) downstream fsm state:
NI : No Info, P : Pruned, PP : Prune Pending, Px : Temp step in (*,G)
join processing, PPx : Temp State in (*,G) processing, CLEAN : cleanup
in progress.

PIMSM Snoop cache for vlan 503
1  (* ff7e::1:2:3) Up Time: 03:43:40
   OIF: 1
     TR(e1/1/4) G : J(183) ET: 210, Up Time: 03:43:40
2  (3000::10 ff7e::1:2:3) Up Time: 00:02:52
   OIF: 1
     TR(e1/1/4) SG : J(185) ET: 210, Up Time: 00:02:52

The following example shows PIM SM information for a VLAN.

Device#show ipv6 pimsm-snooping vlan 503
OIF Info:
TR - OIF Belongs to Trunk/LAG, Primary port is displayed
SG - (s,g) downstream fsm state:
G - (*,g) downstream fsm state:
NI : No Info, J : Join, PP : Prune Pending, CLEAN : cleanup in progress
RPT - (s,g,rpt) downstream fsm state:
NI : No Info, P : Pruned, PP : Prune Pending, Px : Temp step in (*,G)
join processing, PPx : Temp State in (*,G) processing, CLEAN : cleanup
in progress.

PIMSM Snoop cache for vlan 503
1  (* ff7e::1:2:3) Up Time: 03:43:46
   OIF: 1
     TR(e1/1/4) G : J(177) ET: 210, Up Time: 03:43:46
2  (3000::10 ff7e::1:2:3) Up Time: 00:02:58
   OIF: 1
     TR(e1/1/4) SG : J(179) ET: 210, Up Time: 00:02:58

The following example shows PIM SM resource information.

Device#show ipv6 pimsm-snooping resources
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>alloc</th>
<th>in-use</th>
<th>avail</th>
<th>get-fail</th>
<th>limit</th>
<th>get-mem</th>
<th>size init</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pimsm group entry</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>232000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>64 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pimsm source entry</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>464000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>68 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pimsm oif entry</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>464000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>89 2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total memory in used: 378000 bytes
show ipv6 raguard

Displays the Router Advertisement (RA) guard configuration details.

Syntax

    show ipv6 raguard { counts | policy } { name | all }
    show ipv6 raguard whitelist { number | all }

Parameters

    counts
        Displays the RA guard permit or drop counts.

    policy
        Displays the RA guard policy details.

    whitelist
        Displays the RA guard whitelist associated with the RA guard policy.

    name
        An ASCII string indicating the name of the RA guard policy, when used along with counts keyword, displays the permit or drop counts for the specified RA guard policy. When used with policy keyword, displays the configuration of the specified RA guard policy.

    all
        When used with counts, policy, and whitelist keywords, displays the permit or drop counts for all the RA guard policies, configuration of all RA guard policies, and all the associated RA guard whitelists respectively.

    number
        Displays the specific whitelist based on the ID number.

Modes

    Privileged EXEC mode

    Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

    The show ipv6 raguard counts command is applicable only when logging is enabled on the policy.
Examples

The following example shows the RA guard drop or permit counts for all RA guard policies:

device#show ipv6 raguard counts all
POLICY: policy1
DROPPED-host port: 1
DROPPED-whitelist: 4
DROPPED-prefixlist: 1
DROPPED-max pref: 3
PASSED-trusted port: 0
PASSED-untrusted port: 0
POLICY: policy2
DROPPED-host port: 1
DROPPED-whitelist: 0
DROPPED-prefixlist: 3
DROPPED-max pref: 1
PASSED-trusted port: 0
PASSED-untrusted port: 0

The following example shows the details of a RA guard policy p1:

device#show ipv6 raguard policy p1
policy:p1
whitelist:1

The following example shows all RA guard whitelist:

device#show ipv6 raguard whitelist all
whitelist #1 : 3 entries
  permit fe80::db8::db8:10/128
  permit fe80::db8::db8:5/128
  permit fe80::db8::db8:12/128
**show ipv6 rip**

Shows RIPng configuration information for the device.

**Syntax**

`show ipv6 rip`

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode or any configuration mode

**Command Output**

The `show ipv6 rip` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 RIP status/port</td>
<td>The status of RIPng on the device. Possible status is &quot;enabled&quot; or &quot;disabled.&quot; The UDP port number over which RIPng is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative distance</td>
<td>The setting of the administrative distance for RIPng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updates/expiration</td>
<td>The settings of the RIPng update and timeout timers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holddown/garbage collection</td>
<td>The settings of the RIPng hold-down and garbage-collection timers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split horizon/poison reverse</td>
<td>The status of the RIPng split horizon and poison reverse features. Possible status for each is &quot;on&quot; or &quot;off.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default routes</td>
<td>The status of RIPng default routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodic updates/trigger updates</td>
<td>The number of periodic updates and triggered updates sent by the RIPng device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution lists</td>
<td>The inbound and outbound distribution lists applied to RIPng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redistribution</td>
<td>The types of IPv6 routes redistributed into RIPng. The following types of routes can be redistributed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STATIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CONNECTED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BGP - BGP4+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSPF - OSPFv3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example shows settings for RIPng, which is enabled on UDP port 521. Connected, static, OSPFv3, and BGP4+ routes are redistributed through IPv6.

device# show ipv6 rip
IPv6 rip enabled, port 521
Administrative distance is 120
Updates every 30 seconds, expire after 180
Holddown lasts 180 seconds, garbage collect after 120
Split horizon is on; poison reverse is off
Default routes are not generated
Periodic updates 5022, trigger updates 10
Distribute List, Inbound : Not set
Distribute List, Outbound
Redistribute: CONNECTED STATIC OSPF BGP
show ipv6 rip route

Displays the RIPng routing table.

Syntax

```bash
show ipv6 rip route [ ipv6-prefix/prefix-length | ipv6-address ]
```

Parameters

- `ipv6-prefix/prefix-length`
  - Restricts the display to the entries for the specified IPv6 prefix. You must specify the `ipv6-prefix` parameter in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373. You must specify the `prefix-length` parameter as a decimal value. A slash mark (/) must follow the `ipv6-prefix` parameter and precede the `prefix-length` parameter.

- `ipv6-address`
  - Restricts the display to the entries for the specified IPv6 address. You must specify this parameter in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode or any configuration mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 rip route` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 RIP Routing Table entries</td>
<td>The total number of entries in the RIPng routing table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</td>
<td>The IPv6 prefix and prefix length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6-address</td>
<td>The IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next-hop router</td>
<td>The next-hop router for this device. If :: appears, the route is originated locally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>The interface name. If &quot;null&quot; appears, the interface is originated locally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of route</td>
<td>The source of the route information. The source can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RIP - routes learned by RIPng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CONNECTED - IPv6 routes redistributed from directly connected networks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STATIC - IPv6 static routes are redistributed into RIPng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BGP - BGP4+ routes are redistributed into RIPng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSPF - OSPFv3 routes are redistributed into RIPng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric number</td>
<td>The cost of the route. The number parameter indicates the number of hops to the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag number</td>
<td>The tag value of the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timers</td>
<td>Indicates if the hold-down (aging) timer or the garbage-collection timer is set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows information for a routing table with four entries.

device# show ipv6 rip route
IPv6 RIP Routing Table - 4 entries:
ada::1:1:1:2/128, from fe80::224:38ff:fe8f:3000, e 1/3/4
RIP, metric 2, tag 0, timers: aging 17
2001:db8::/64, from fe80::224:38ff:fe8f:3000, e 1/3/4
RIP, metric 3, tag 0, timers: aging 17
bebe::1:1:1:4/128, from ::, null (0)
CONNECTED, metric 1, tag 0, timers: none
cccc::1:1:1:3/128, from fe80::768e:f8ff:fe94:2da, e 2/1/23
RIP, metric 2, tag 0, timers: aging 50
show ipv6 route

To display the IPv6 route table information, use the show ipv6 route command.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 route [vrf vrf-name] [ipv6-address | ipv6-prefix/prefix-length | bgp | connect | ospf | rip | static | summary]
```

Parameters

- **vrf vrf-name**
  Displays the IPv6 route table information for the specified Virtual Routing/Forwarding (VRF) instance.

- **ipv6-address**
  Restricts the display to the entries for the specified IPv6 address. Specify this parameter in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373.

- **ipv6-prefix/prefix-length**
  Restricts the display to the entries for the specified IPv6 prefix. Specify the `ipv6-prefix` parameter in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons as documented in RFC 2373. Specify the `prefix-length` parameter as a decimal value. A slash mark (`/`) must follow the `ipv6-prefix` parameter and precede the `prefix-length` parameter.

- **bgp**
  Displays BGP routes.

- **connect**
  Displays directly attached routes.

- **ospf**
  Displays OSPF routes.

- **rip**
  Displays RIP routes.

- **static**
  Displays static IPv6 routes.

- **summary**
  Displays a summary of the prefixes and different route types.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show ipv6 route` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of entries</td>
<td>The number of entries in the IPv6 route table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field | Description
--- | ---
Type | The route type, which can be one of the following:
- C - The destination is directly connected to the router.
- S - The route is a static route.
- R - The route is learned from RIPng.
- O - The route is learned from OSPFv3.
- B - The route is learned from BGP4.
IPv6 Prefix | The destination network of the route.
Next-Hop Router | The next-hop router.
Interface | The interface through which this router sends packets to reach the route's destination.
Dis/Metric | The route's administrative distance and metric value.

The show ipv6 route summary command displays the following information:

### Output field | Description
--- | ---
Number of entries | The number of entries in the IPv6 route table.
Number of route types | The number of entries for each route type.
Number of prefixes | A summary of prefixes in the IPv6 route table, sorted by prefix length.

### Examples

This example shows how to display the IPv6 route table.

```
device# show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - 1 entries:
Type Codes - B:BGP C:Connected L:Local O:OSPF R:RIP S:Static
BGP Codes - i:iBGP e:eBGP
OSPF Codes - 1:Inter Area 1:External Type 1 2:External Type 2
STATIC Codes - d:DHCPv6
Type IPv6 Prefix         Next Hop Router   Interface     Dis/Metric     Uptime
C  2001:db8::/122        ::               loopback 11  0/0            14d7h
```

This example shows how to display a summary of the IPv6 route table.

```
device# show ipv6 route summary
IPv6 Routing Table - 7 entries:
4 connected, 2 static, 0 RIP, 1 OSPF, 0 BGP
Number of prefixes:
/16: 1 /32: 1 /64: 3 /128: 2
```
**show ipv6 router**

Displays information about the IPv6 routers connected to an IPv6 host.

**Syntax**

```
show ipv6 router
```

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The Ruckus ICX device can function as an IPv6 host, instead of an IPv6 router, if you configure IPv6 addresses on its interfaces but do not enable IPv6 routing using the `ipv6 unicast-routing` command. From the IPv6 host, you can display information about IPv6 routers to which the host is connected. The host learns about the routers through their router advertisement messages.

If you configure your device to function as an IPv6 router (you configure IPv6 addresses on its interfaces and enable IPv6 routing using the `ipv6 unicast-routing` command) and then enter the `show ipv6 router` command, you will get a message that there are no IPv6 router in the table.

**Command Output**

The `show ipv6 router` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router IPv6 address on interface port</td>
<td>The IPv6 address for a particular router interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last update</td>
<td>The amount of elapsed time (in minutes) between the current and previous updates received from a router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hops</td>
<td>The default value that should be included in the Hop Count field of the IPv6 header for outgoing IPv6 packets. The hops value applies to the router for which you are displaying information and should be followed by IPv6 hosts attached to the router. A value of 0 indicates that the router leaves this field unspecified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime</td>
<td>The amount of time (in seconds) that the router is useful as the default router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reachable time</td>
<td>The amount of time (in milliseconds) that a router assumes a neighbor is reachable after receiving a reachability confirmation. The reachable time value applies to the router for which you are displaying information and should be followed by IPv6 hosts attached to the router. A value of 0 indicates that the router leaves this field unspecified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retransmit time</td>
<td>The amount of time (in milliseconds) between retransmissions of neighbor solicitation messages. The retransmit time value applies to the router for which you are displaying information and should be followed by IPv6 hosts attached to the router. A value of 0 indicates that the router leaves this field unspecified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays information about the IPv6 routers connected to an IPv6 host.

device# show ipv6 router
Router fe80::2e0:80ff:fe46:3431 on Ethernet 50, last update 0 min
Hops 64, Lifetime 1800 sec
Reachable time 0 msec, Retransmit time 0 msec
show ipv6 static mroute

Displays information for configured IPv6 multicast routes.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 static mroute [vrf vrf-name | ipv6-address-prefix/prefix-length]
```

Parameters

- `vrf vrf-name`
  - Specifies a VRF route.
- `ipv6-address-prefix/prefix-length`
  - Specifies an IPv6 address.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Only resolved and best static mroutes are added to the mRTM table. These routes are prefixed with an asterisk in the output from the `show ipv6 static mroute` command.

Examples

The following example displays information for configured IPv6 multicast routes:

```
Device(config)# show ipv6 static mroute
IPv6 Static Routing Table - 1 entries:
IPv6 Prefix                    Interface  Next Hop Router      Met/Dis/Tag Name
*1:1::1:0/120                   ve 90      ::                   1/1/0
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show ipv6 tcp connections**

Displays general information about each TCP connection on the router, including the percentage of free memory for each of the internal TCP buffers.

**Syntax**

```
show ipv6 tcp connections [port-num | ipv6-address]
```

**Parameters**

- `port-num` Displays the information for the specific port number. Values are SSH:22 TELNET:23 HTTP:80 BGP:179 SSL:443 MSDP:639 LDP:646.

- `ipv6-address` Displays information for the specified IPv6 address of the remote device.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show ipv6 tcp connections` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local IP address:port</td>
<td>The IPv4 or IPv6 address and port number of the local router interface over which the TCP connection occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote IP address:port</td>
<td>The IPv4 or IPv6 address and port number of the remote router interface over which the TCP connection occurs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field | Description
--- | ---
TCP state | The state of the TCP connection. Possible states include the following:
- LISTEN - Waiting for a connection request.
- SYN-SENT - Waiting for a matching connection request after having sent a connection request.
- SYN-RECEIVED - Waiting for a confirming connection request acknowledgment after having both received and sent a connection request.
- ESTABLISHED - Data can be sent and received over the connection. This is the normal operational state of the connection.
- FIN-WAIT-1 - Waiting for a connection termination request from the remote TCP, or an acknowledgment of the connection termination request previously sent.
- FIN-WAIT-2 - Waiting for a connection termination request from the remote TCP.
- CLOSE-WAIT - Waiting for a connection termination request from the local user.
- CLOSING - Waiting for a connection termination request acknowledgment from the remote TCP.
- LAST-ACK - Waiting for an acknowledgment of the connection termination request previously sent to the remote TCP (which includes an acknowledgment of its connection termination request).
- TIME-WAIT - Waiting for enough time to pass to be sure the remote TCP received the acknowledgment of its connection termination request.
- CLOSED - There is no connection state.

FREE TCP = percentage | The percentage of free TCP control block (TCP) space.
FREE TCP QUEUE BUFFER = percentage | The percentage of free TCP queue buffer space.
FREE TCP SEND BUFFER = percentage | The percentage of free TCP send buffer space.
FREE TCP RECEIVE BUFFER = percentage | The percentage of free TCP receive buffer space.
FREE TCP OUT OF SEQUENCE BUFFER = percentage | The percentage of free TCP out of sequence buffer space.

### Examples
The following sample output from the `show ipv6 tcp connections` command displays general information about each TCP connection on the router.

device# show ipv6 tcp connections
Local IP address:port <-> Remote IP address:port TCP state
10.168.182.110:8218   <-> 10.168.182.106:179 ESTABLISHED
10.168.182.110:8039   <-> 10.168.2.119:179 SYN-SENT
10.168.182.110:8159   <-> 10.168.2.102:179 SYN-SENT
Total 5 TCP connections
TCP MEMORY USAGE PERCENTAGE
FREE TCP = 98 percent
FREE TCP QUEUE BUFFER = 99 percent
FREE TCP SEND BUFFER = 97 percent
FREE TCP RECEIVE BUFFER = 100 percent
FREE TCP OUT OF SEQUENCE BUFFER = 100 percent
**show ipv6 tcp status**
Displays detailed information about a specified TCP connection.

**Syntax**
```
shpw ipv6 tcp status local-ipv6-address local-port-num remote-ipv6-address remote-port-num
```

**Parameters**
- **local-ipv6-address**: Specifies the IPv6 address of the local interface over which the TCP connection is taking place.
- **local-port-num**: Specifies the local port number over which a TCP connection is taking place.
- **remote-ipv6-address**: Specifies the IPv6 address of the remote interface over which the TCP connection is taking place.
- **remote-port-num**: Specifies the remote port number over which a TCP connection is taking place.

**Modes**
User EXEC mode

**Command Output**
The **show ipv6 tcp status** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP = location</td>
<td>The location of the TCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send: initial sequence number</td>
<td>The initial sequence number sent by the local router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send: first unacknowledged sequence number</td>
<td>The first unacknowledged sequence number sent by the local router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send: current send pointer</td>
<td>The current send pointer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send: next sequence number to send</td>
<td>The next sequence number sent by the local router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send: remote received window</td>
<td>The size of the remote received window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send: total unacknowledged sequence number</td>
<td>The total number of unacknowledged sequence numbers sent by the local router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send: total used buffers number</td>
<td>The total number of buffers used by the local router in setting up the TCP connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive: initial incoming sequence number</td>
<td>The initial incoming sequence number received by the local router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive: expected incoming sequence number</td>
<td>The incoming sequence number expected by the local router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive: received window</td>
<td>The size of the local router's receive window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive: bytes in receive queue</td>
<td>The number of bytes in the local router's receive queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive: congestion window</td>
<td>The size of the local router's receive congestion window.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following sample output displays detailed information about TCP connection.

device# show ipv6 tcp status 2000:4::110 179 2000:4::106 8222
TCP: TCP = 0x217fc300
Send: initial sequence number = 242365900
Send: first unacknowledged sequence number = 242434080
Send: current send pointer = 242434080
Send: next sequence number to send = 242434080
Send: remote received window = 16384
Send: total unacknowledged sequence number = 0
Send: total used buffers 0
Receive: initial incoming sequence number = 740437769
  Receive: expected incoming sequence number = 740507227
  Receive: received window = 16384
  Receive: bytes in receive queue = 0
  Receive: congestion window = 1459
show ipv6 traffic
Displays IPv6 traffic statistics.

Syntax
show ipv6 traffic

Modes
User EXEC mode

Command Output
The show ipv6 traffic command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 statistics</td>
<td>The total number of IPv6 packets received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>received</td>
<td>The total number of IPv6 packets originated and sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sent</td>
<td>The total number of IPv6 packets received by the router and forwarded to other routers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forwarded</td>
<td>The total number of IPv6 packets delivered to the upper layer protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delivered</td>
<td>This information is used by Ruckus Technical Support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad vers</td>
<td>The number of IPv6 packets dropped by the router because the version number is not 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad scope</td>
<td>The number of IPv6 packets dropped by the router because of a bad address scope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad options</td>
<td>The number of IPv6 packets dropped by the router because of bad options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too many hdr</td>
<td>The number of IPv6 packets dropped by the router because the packets had too many headers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no route</td>
<td>The number of IPv6 packets dropped by the router because there was no route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can not forward</td>
<td>The number of IPv6 packets the router could not forward to another router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redirect sent</td>
<td>This information is used by Ruckus Technical Support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frag recv</td>
<td>The number of fragments received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frag dropped</td>
<td>The number of fragments dropped by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frag timeout</td>
<td>The number of fragment timeouts that occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frag overflow</td>
<td>The number of fragment overflows that occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reassembled</td>
<td>The number of fragmented IPv6 packets that the router reassembled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragmented</td>
<td>The number of IPv6 packets fragmented by the router to accommodate the MTU of this router or of another device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Output Field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ofragments</td>
<td>The number of output fragments generated by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can not frag</td>
<td>The number of IPv6 packets the router could not fragment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too short</td>
<td>The number of IPv6 packets dropped because they are too short.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too small</td>
<td>The number of IPv6 packets dropped because they do not have enough data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not member</td>
<td>The number of IPv6 packets dropped because the recipient is not a member of a multicast group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no buffer</td>
<td>The number of IPv6 packets dropped because there is no buffer available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forward cache miss</td>
<td>The number of IPv6 packets received for which there is no corresponding cache entry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ICMP6 statistics

Some ICMP statistics apply to both Received and Sent, some apply to Received only, some apply to Sent only, and some apply to Sent Errors only.

### Applies to received and sent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dest unreach</td>
<td>The number of Destination Unreachable messages sent or received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkt too big</td>
<td>The number of Packet Too Big messages sent or received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time exceeded</td>
<td>The number of Time Exceeded messages sent or received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>param prob</td>
<td>The number of Parameter Problem messages sent or received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echo req</td>
<td>The number of Echo Request messages sent or received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echo reply</td>
<td>The number of Echo Reply messages sent or received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mem query</td>
<td>The number of Group Membership Query messages sent or received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mem report</td>
<td>The number of Membership Report messages sent or received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mem red</td>
<td>The number of Membership Reduction messages sent or received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>router soli</td>
<td>The number of Router Solicitation messages sent or received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>router adv</td>
<td>The number of Router Advertisement messages sent or received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nei soli</td>
<td>The number of Neighbor Solicitation messages sent or received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nei adv</td>
<td>The number of Router Advertisement messages sent or received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redirect</td>
<td>The number of redirect messages sent or received by the router.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Applies to received only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bad code</td>
<td>The number of Bad Code messages received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too short</td>
<td>The number of Too Short messages received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad checksum</td>
<td>The number of Bad Checksum messages received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad len</td>
<td>The number of Bad Length messages received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nd toomany opt</td>
<td>The number of Neighbor Discovery Too Many Options messages received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>badhopcount</td>
<td>The number of Bad Hop Count messages received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Applies to sent only</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>error</td>
<td>The number of Error messages sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can not send error</td>
<td>The number of times the node encountered errors in ICMP error messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too freq</td>
<td>The number of times the node has exceeded the frequency of sending error messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Applies to sent errors only</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unreach no route</td>
<td>The number of Unreachable No Route errors sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admin</td>
<td>The number of Admin errors sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beyond scope</td>
<td>The number of Beyond Scope errors sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td>The number of Address errors sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no port</td>
<td>The number of No Port errors sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkt too big</td>
<td>The number of Packet Too Big errors sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time exceed transit</td>
<td>The number of Time Exceed Transit errors sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time exceed reassembly</td>
<td>The number of Time Exceed Reassembly errors sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>param problem header</td>
<td>The number of Parameter Problem Header errors sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nextheader</td>
<td>The number of Next Header errors sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>option</td>
<td>The number of Option errors sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redirect</td>
<td>The number of Redirect errors sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>The number of Unknown errors sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UDP statistics</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>received</td>
<td>The number of UDP packets received by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sent</td>
<td>The number of UDP packets sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no port</td>
<td>The number of UDP packets dropped because the packet did not contain a valid UDP port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input errors</td>
<td>This information is used by Ruckus Technical Support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TCP statistics</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active opens</td>
<td>The number of TCP connections opened by the router by sending a TCP SYN to another device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive opens</td>
<td>The number of TCP connections opened by the router in response to connection requests (TCP SYN) received from other devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>failed attempts</td>
<td>This information is used by Ruckus Technical Support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active resets</td>
<td>The number of TCP connections the router reset by sending a TCP RESET message to the device at the other end of the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive resets</td>
<td>The number of TCP connections the router reset because the device at the other end of the connection sent a TCP RESET message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input errors</td>
<td>This information is used by Ruckus Technical Support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in segments</td>
<td>The number of TCP segments received by the router.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Show Commands

**show ipv6 traffic**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>out segments</td>
<td>The number of TCP segments sent by the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retransmission</td>
<td>The number of segments that the router retransmitted because the retransmission timer for the segment had expired before the device at the other end of the connection had acknowledged receipt of the segment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following sample output displays the IPv6 traffic statistics.

device# show ipv6 traffic
IP6 Statistics
36947 received, 66818 sent, 0 forwarded, 36867 delivered, 0 rawout
0 bad versa, 23 bad scope, 0 bad options, 0 too many hdr
0 no route, 0 can not forward, 0 redirect sent
0 frag recy, 0 frag dropped, 0 frag timeout, 0 frag overflow
0 reassembled, 0 fragmented, 0 ofragments, 0 can not frag
0 too short, 0 too small, 11 not member
0 no buffer, 66819 allocated, 21769 freed
0 forward cache hit, 46 forward cache miss
ICMP6 Statistics
Received:
0 dest unreach, 0 pkt too big, 0 time exceeded, 0 param prob
2 echo req, 1 echo reply, 0 mem query, 0 mem report, 0 mem red
0 router soli, 2393 router adv, 106 nei soli, 3700 nei adv, 0 redirect
0 bad code, 0 too short, 0 bad checksum, 0 bad len
0 reflect, 0 nd toomany opt, 0 badhopcount
Sent:
0 dest unreach, 0 pkt too big, 0 time exceeded, 0 param prob
1 echo req, 2 echo reply, 0 mem query, 0 mem report, 0 mem red
0 router soli, 2423 router adv, 3754 nei soli, 102 nei adv, 0 redirect
0 error, 0 can not send error, 0 too freq
Sent Errors:
0 unreach no route, 0 admin, 0 beyond scope, 0 address, 0 no port
0 pkt too big, 0 time exceed transit, 0 time exceed reassembly
0 param problem header, 0 nextheader, 0 option, 0 redirect, 0 unknown
UDP Statistics
470 received, 7851 sent, 6 no port, 0 input errors
TCP Statistics
57913 active opens, 0 passive opens, 57882 failed attempts
159 active resets, 0 passive resets, 0 input errors
56519 in segments, 618152 out segments, 171337 retransmission
show ipv6 tunnel

Displays a summary of IPv6 tunnel information.

Syntax

show ipv6 tunnel [ config ]

Parameters

config

Displays IPv6 tunnel configurations.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Command Output

The show ipv6 tunnel command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel</td>
<td>The tunnel interface number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>The tunnel mode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• configured: Indicates a manually configured tunnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel Status</td>
<td>The status of the tunnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Active: Indicates that tunnel is in active state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packet Received</td>
<td>The number of packets received by a tunnel interface. Note that this is the number of packets received by the CPU. It does not include the number of packets processed in hardware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packet Sent</td>
<td>The number of packets sent by a tunnel interface. Note that this is the number of packets sent by the CPU. It does not include the number of packets processed in hardware.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following is sample output from the show ipv6 tunnel command.

device# show ipv6 tunnel

IP6 Tunnels
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tunnel</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Tunnel Status</th>
<th>Packet Received</th>
<th>Packet Sent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>configured</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>configured</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22419</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ipv6 vrrp

Displays information about IPv6 Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) sessions.

Syntax

```
show ipv6 vrrp [ brief ]
show ipv6 vrrp [ ethernet unit/slot/port | ve num ]
show ipv6 vrrp [ statistics [ ethernet unit/slot/port | ve num ] ]
show ipv6 vrrp [ ve num [ vrid VRID ] ]
show ipv6 vrrp [ vrid VRID [ ethernet unit/slot/port | ve num ] ]
```

Parameters

- **brief**
  Displays summary information about the IPv6 VRRP session.
- **ethernet unit slot port**
  Displays IPv6 VRRP information only for the specified Ethernet port. A forward slash “/” must be entered between the `unit`, `slot`, and `port` variables.
- **ve num**
  Displays IPv6 VRRP information only for the specified virtual Ethernet port.
- **statistics**
  Displays statistical information about the IPv6 VRRP session.
- **vrid VRID**
  Displays IPv6 VRRP information only for the specified virtual router ID (VRID).

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This command can be entered in any mode. This command supports IPv6 VRRP; to display information about VRRP Extended (VRRP-E) sessions, use the `show ipv6 vrrp-extended` command.

Command Output

The following is a partial list of output field descriptions for the `show ipv6 vrrp` command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of VRRP routers defined</td>
<td>The total number of virtual routers configured and currently running on this Ruckus ICX device. For example, if the device is running VRRP-E, the total applies only to VRRP-E routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Output field | Description
--- | ---
interface | The interface on which VRRP is configured. If VRRP is configured on multiple interfaces, information for each interface is listed separately.
VRID | The ID of the virtual router configured on this interface. If multiple virtual routers are configured on the interface, information for each virtual router is listed in a separate row.
state | This device's VRRP state for the virtual router. The state can be one of the following:
- init—The virtual router is not enabled (activated). If the state remains init after you activate the virtual router, make sure that the virtual router is also configured on the other routers and that the routers can communicate with each other.
  - If the state is init and the mode is incomplete, make sure you have specified the IP address for the virtual router.
- backup—This device is a backup for the virtual router.
- master—This device is the master for the virtual router.
current priority | The current VRRP priority of this device for the virtual router.
preempt-mode | Whether the backup preempt mode is enabled. If the backup preempt mode is enabled, this field contains a “true.” If the mode is disabled, this field is blank.

### Examples

The following example displays IPv6 VRRP session information in detail.

```bash
device(config)# show ipv6 vrrp
Total number of VRRP routers defined: 1
Interface 1/1/3
-----------
auth-type no authentication
VRID 13 (index 2)
interface 1/1/3
state master
administrative-status enabled
version v3
mode non-owner (backup)
virtual mac 0000:5e00:0217
priority 100
current priority 100
track-priority 1
hello-interval 1000 ms
backup hello-interval 60000 ms
advertise backup disabled
dead-interval 3000 ms
preempt-mode true
ipv6-address 3013::1
next hello sent in 700 ms
short-path-forwarding disabled
```
The following example displays IPv6 VRRP statistical information.

device# show ipv6 vrrp statistics

Global IPv6 VRRP statistics
-----------------------------------
- received vrrp packets with checksum errors  = 0
- received vrrp packets with invalid version number = 0
- received vrrp packets with unknown or inactive vrid = 0
Interface 1/1/3
----------------
VRID 13
- number of transitions to backup state = 1
- number of transitions to master state = 1
- total number of vrrp packets received = 0
  - received backup advertisements = 19
  - received packets with zero priority = 0
  - received packets with invalid type = 0
  - received packets with invalid authentication type = 0
  - received packets with authentication type mismatch = 0
  - received packets with authentication failures = 0
  - received packets dropped by owner = 0
  - received packets with ttl errors = 0
  - received packets with ipv6 address mismatch = 0
  - received packets with advertisement interval mismatch = 0
- total number of vrrp packets sent = 1175
  - sent backup advertisements = 0
  - sent packets with zero priority = 0
- received neighbor solicitation packets dropped = 0
- received proxy neighbor solicitation packets dropped = 0
- received ipv6 packets dropped = 0

The following example displays IPv6 VRRP configuration information about VRID 1.

device# show ipv6 vrrp vrid 1

Interface 1/1/1
----------------
auth-type no authentication
VRID 1 (index 1)
  interface 1/1/1
  state master
  administrative-status enabled
  version v3
  mode non-owner(backup)
  virtual mac dddd.eeee.ffff (configured)
  priority 100
  current priority 100
  track-priority 1
  hello-interval 1000 ms
  backup hello-interval 60000 ms
  advertise backup disabled
  dead-interval 3600 ms
  preempt-mode true
  ipv6 address 10:20:1::100
  next hello sent in 400 ms
The following example displays an auto-generated IPv6 virtual link-local address used in the VRRPv3 VRID 1 instance.

NOTE
This example is applicable only to the auto-generation of an IPv6 virtual link-local address.

device# show ipv6 vrrp vrid 1

VRID 1 (index 1)
interface 1/1/1
state master
administrative-status enabled
version v3
mode owner
virtual mac 0000.5e00.0101
virtual link-local fe80::200:5eff:fe00:201
priority 255
current priority 255
track-priority 2
hello-interval 1000 ms
backup hello-interval 60000 ms
number of configured virtual address 2
ipv6-address 1:2:45::2
ipv6-address 1:2:46::2
next hello sent in 300 ms
Track MCT-VPLS-State: Disable
show ipv6 vrrp-extended

Displays information about IPv6 Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol Extended (VRRP-E) sessions.

Syntax

show ipv6 vrrp-extended [ brief ]
show ipv6 vrrp-extended [ ethernet unit/slot/port | ve num ]
show ipv6 vrrp-extended [ statistics [ ethernet unit/slot/port | ve num ] ]
show ipv6 vrrp-extended [ ve num [ vrid VRID ] ]
show ipv6 vrrp-extended [ vrid VRID [ ethernet unit/slot/port | ve num ] ]

Parameters

brief
Displays summary information about the IPv6 VRRP-E session.

ethernet unit slot port
Displays IPv6 VRRP information only for the specified Ethernet port. A forward slash “/” must be entered between the unit, slot, and port variables.

statistics
Displays statistical information about the IPv6 VRRP-E session.

ve num
Displays IPv6 VRRP-E information only for the specified virtual Ethernet port.

vrid VRID
Displays IPv4 VRRP-E information only for the specified virtual-group ID.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display information about IPv6 VRRP-E sessions, either in summary or full-detail format. You can also specify a virtual group or interface for which to display output.

This command supports IPv6 VRRP-E. You can modify or redirect the displayed information by using the default Linux tokens (|, >).

Command Output

The show ipv6 vrrp-extended command displays the following information:
### Output field Description

| Total number of VRRP-E routers defined | The total number of virtual routers configured on this Ruckus ICX device. **NOTE** The total applies only to the protocol the device is running. For example, if the device is running VRRP-E, the total applies only to VRRP-E routers. |
| Interface | The interface on which VRRP-E is configured. If VRRP-E is configured on multiple interfaces, information for each interface is listed separately. |
| VRID | The ID of the virtual router configured on this interface. If multiple virtual routers are configured on the interface, information for each virtual router is listed in a separate row. |
| Current Priority | The current VRRP-E priority of this device for the virtual router. |
| Flags | Whether the backup preempt mode is enabled. If the backup preempt mode is enabled, this field contains a "P". If the mode is disabled, this field is blank. |
| • P:Preempt 2:V2 3:V3 | |
| • 2: implies VRRP Version2 | |
| • 3: implies VRRP Version3 | |
| Short-Path-Fwd | This Ruckus device's VRRP state for the virtual router. The state can be one of the following: |
| • Init—The virtual router is not enabled (activated). If the state remains Init after you activate the virtual router, make sure that the virtual router is also configured on the other routers and that the routers can communicate with each other. **NOTE** If the state is Init and the mode is incomplete, make sure you have specified the IP address for the virtual router. |
| • Backup—This device is a backup for the virtual router. |
| • Master—This device is the master for the virtual router. |
| Master IP Address | The IPv6 address of the router interface that is currently the Master for the virtual router. |
| Backup IP Address | The IPv6 addresses of the router interfaces that are currently backups for the virtual router. |
| Virtual IP Address | The virtual IPv6 address that is being backed up by the virtual router. |

### Examples

The following example displays summary information for an IPv6 VRRP-E session.

```
device(config)# show ipv6 vrrp-extended brief

Total number of VRRP routers defined: 1
Flags Codes - P:Preempt 2:V2 3:V3 S:Short-Path-Fwd
Intf  VRID  CurrPrio Flags State   Master-IPv6 Backup-IPv6 Virtual-IPv6
Address     Address     Address
----------------------------------------------------------------------
1/1/3  2     100      P3= Master Local 3013::2     3013::99
```
The following example displays detailed IPv6 VRRP-E configuration information about VRID 1.

device# show ipv6 vrrp-extended vrid 1

Interface 1/1/1
-------------
auth-type md5-authentication
VRID 1 (index 1)
interface 1/1/1
state master
administrative-status enabled
mode non-owner(backup)
virtual mac dddd.eeee.ffff (configured)
priority 100
current priority 100
track-priority 5
backup hello-interval 60 sec
advertise backup disabled
dead-interval 0 ms
preempt-mode true
virtual ipv6 address 10:20:1::100
show issu errors

Displays stack upgrade error information when an upgrade is in progress.

Syntax

show issu errors

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

Use the following command to get ISSU error information.

device# show issu errors
ISSU State: UPGRADE ABORT
Abort reason: UNABLE TO UPGRADE UNIT
Unit 1 did not join the stack after upgrade

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show issu sequence

Displays the sequence in which units will be upgraded.

Syntax

show issu sequence

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show issu sequence` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>The stack unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Platform and model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role</td>
<td>active, member, or standby</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

Use this command to display the sequence of the stack unit upgrade.

```
device# show issu sequence
Stack units will be upgraded in the following order
ID   Type       Role
1    ICX7450-32ZP standby
3    ICX7450-32ZP member
4    ICX7450-32ZP active
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show issu status

Runs a pre-ISSU check and monitors the status of the current upgrade.

Syntax

    show issu status

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to show the ISSU status before or during an upgrade.

Examples

Output for a successful upgrade in progress.

device# show issu status
ISSU Status: In Progress
Upgrade State: UNIT JOIN

Upgrade Option: issu primary
ID   Type          Role      State
1    ICX7450-322F  member    UPGRAING
3    ICX7450-322F  member    UPGRADE PENDING
4    ICX7450-322F  active    UPGRADE PENDING

Output of the command when errors are encountered.

device# show issu status
ISSU Status: Aborted
Upgrade State: UPGRADE ABORT
Upgrade Option: issu primary
Reason for Abort: UNABLE TO UPGRADE
ID   Type          Role      State
1    ICX7450-322F  member    UPGRADE ABORT
3    ICX7450-322F  standby   UPGRADE PENDING
4    ICX7450-322F  active    UPGRADE PENDING

NOTE
An error condition is indicated by three asterisks (***(**).

If a manual abort is done or ISSU detects an abort condition (with ISSU started with the no on-error option), the stack is left as it is and a manual recovery is required by running either the reload-primary or reload-secondary command.
If an upgrade is not in progress, this command displays information about whether the system is ready for an upgrade.

device# show issu status
Topology is Ring                         Yes
Standby Present                          Yes
Standby ready for upgrade                Yes
Flash use in progress                    No
Secure Setup in progress                 No
ISSU in progress or aborted              No
Election pending                         No
Election in progress                     No
Reload pending                           No
CPU utilization high                     No
All units in ready state                 Yes
Primary Image is upgrade compatible      Yes
Secondary Image is upgrade compatible    Yes
Startup config and Running Config Same   Yes
User in Config mode                      No
System ready for issu                    No
ISSU not in progress

If an upgrade is completed, this command displays the following information,

device# show issu status
Last upgrade time                        00:02:19.367 GMT+00 Tue Mar 20 2016
The older image before-ISSU              SPR08050b433.bin
Topology is Ring                         Yes
Standby Present                          Yes
Standby ready for upgrade                Yes
Flash use in progress                    No
Secure Setup in progress                 No
ISSU in progress or aborted              No
Election pending                         No
Election in progress                     No
Reload pending                           No
CPU utilization high                     No
All units in ready state                 Yes
Primary Image is upgrade compatible      Yes
Secondary Image is upgrade compatible    Yes
Startup config and Running Config Same   Yes
User in Config mode                      No
System ready for issu                    No
ISSU not in progress

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show lag

Displays Link Aggregation Group (LAG) information.

Syntax

```
show lag [ lag-name | brief | deployed | dynamic | id number | keep-alive | static ]
```

Parameters

- **lag-name**
  - Displays the LAG specified by the LAG name.
- **brief**
  - Displays the LAG information summary.
- **deployed**
  - Displays information about all the deployed LAGs.
- **dynamic**
  - Displays information about dynamic LAGs.
- **id number**
  - Displays information about the LAG specified by the ID number.
- **keep-alive**
  - Displays information about keep-alive LAGs.
- **static**
  - Displays information about static LAGs.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- LAG configuration mode

Command Output

The `show lag` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of LAGS</td>
<td>The total number of LAGs that have been configured on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of deployed LAGS</td>
<td>The total number of LAGs on the device that are currently deployed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of trunks created</td>
<td>The total number of trunks that have been created on the LAG. The total number of LAGs available are shown also. Because keep-alive LAGs do not use LAG IDs, they are not listed and do not subtract from the number of LAGs available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACP System Priority /ID</td>
<td>The system priority configured for the device. The ID is the system priority that is the base MAC address of the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following information is displayed per-LAG in the **show lag brief** command:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAG</td>
<td>The name of the LAG, LAG ID number, the configured type of the LAG: static, dynamic, or keep-alive, status of LAG deployment: deployed or not.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following information is displayed per-LAG in the **show lag** command for each LAG configured:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAG Configuration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ports</td>
<td>List of ports configured with the LAG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Count</td>
<td>Number of ports configured on the LAG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lag Interface</td>
<td>The LAG virtual interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunk Type</td>
<td>The load sharing method configured for the LAG. The trunk types are hash-based and resilient-hash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACP Key</td>
<td>The link aggregation key for the LAG.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following information is displayed for the **show lag deployed** command:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deployment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAG ID</td>
<td>The LAG ID number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Primary</td>
<td>The port within the LAG where most protocol packets are transmitted. This is not the same as the configured primary port of the LAG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The chassis slot and port number of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link</td>
<td>The status of the link, which can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The Layer 2 state for the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dupl</td>
<td>The duplex state of the port, which can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>The bandwidth of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunk</td>
<td>The LAG ID of the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Indicates whether the ports have 802.1q VLAN tagging. The value can be Yes or No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pri</td>
<td>Indicates the Quality of Service (QoS) priority of the ports. The priority can be a value from 0 through 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>The MAC address of the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The name (if any) configured for the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sys P</td>
<td>Lists the system priority configured for the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P</td>
<td>Lists the port's link aggregation priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Lists the link aggregation key.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Act          | Indicates the link aggregation mode, which can be one of the following:  
  - No: The mode is passive on the port. If link aggregation is enabled (and the mode is passive), the port can send and receive LACPDU messages to participate in negotiation of an aggregate link initiated by another port, but cannot search for a link aggregation port or initiate negotiation of an aggregate link.  
  - Yes: The mode is active. The port can send and receive LACPDU messages. |
| Tio          | Indicates the timeout value of the port. The timeout value can be one of the following:  
  - L: Long. The LAG group has already been formed and the port is therefore using a longer message timeout for the LACPDU messages exchanged with the remote port. Typically, these messages are used as confirmation of the health of the aggregate link.  
  - S: Short. The port has just started the LACPDU message exchange process with the port at the other end of the link. The S timeout value also can mean that the link aggregation information received from the remote port has expired and the ports are starting a new information exchange. |
| Agg          | Indicates the link aggregation state of the port. The state can be one of the following:  
  - Agg: Link aggregation is enabled on the port.  
  - No: Link aggregation is disabled on the port. |
| Syn          | Indicates the synchronization state of the port. The state can be one of the following:  
  - No: The port is out of sync with the remote port. The port does not understand the status of the LACPDU process and is not prepared to enter a LAG link.  
  - Syn: The port is in sync with the remote port. The port understands the status of the LACPDU message exchange process, and therefore knows the LAG group to which it belongs, the link aggregation state of the remote port, and so on. |
| Dis          | Indicates the collection state of the port, which determines whether the port is ready to send traffic over the LAG link:  
  - Col: The port is ready to send traffic over the LAG link.  
  - No: The port is not ready to send traffic over the LAG link. |
| Col          | Indicates the distribution state of the port, which determines whether the port is ready to receive traffic over the LAG link:  
  - Dis: The port is ready to receive traffic over the LAG link.  
  - No: The port is not ready to receive traffic over the LAG link. |
| Def          | Indicates whether the port is using default link aggregation values. The port uses default values if it has not received link aggregation information through LACP from the port at the remote end of the link. This field can have one of the following values:  
  - Def: The port has not received link aggregation values from the port at the other end of the link and is therefore using its default link aggregation LACP settings.  
  - No: The port has received link aggregation information from the port at the other end of the link and is using the settings negotiated with that port. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Exp          | Indicates whether the negotiated link aggregation settings have expired. The settings expire if the port does not receive an LACPDU message from the port at the other end of the link before the message timer expires. This field can have one of the following values:  
  • Exp: The link aggregation settings this port negotiated with the port at the other end of the link have expired. The port is now using its default link aggregation settings.  
  • No: The link aggregation values that this port negotiated with the port at the other end of the link have not expired. The port is still using the negotiated settings. |
| Ope          |  
  • Ope (operational): The port is operating normally.  
  • Blo (blocked): The port is blocked because the adjacent port is not configured with link aggregation or because it is not able to join a LAG. An LACP port is blocked until it becomes part of a LAG. Also, an LACP port is blocked if its state becomes "default". To unblock the port and bring it to an operational state, enable link aggregation on the adjacent port and ensure that the ports have the same key.  
  • Frc (force-up): The port is in “force-up” mode. If you have configured the force-up ethernet command on the member port of a dynamic LAG, the port goes into “force-up” mode and is logically operational when the dynamic LAG is not operating.  
  • Err: If there is a peer information mismatch, then that particular port is moved to the Error disable state (Err). |
| Port         | The chassis slot and port number of the interface. |
| Partner System ID | The partner system ID indicating the system's priority and the MAC address of the port. |
| Partner Key  | The partner key value. Valid key values range from 1 to 65535. |
| LACP Rx Count | This is the counter for LACPDU received on this port. |
| LACP Tx Count | This is the counter for LACPDU transmitted from this port. |
Examples

The following example shows sample output of the `show lag` command.

device# show lag
Total number of LAGs: 2
Total number of deployed LAGs: 2
Total number of trunks created: 2 (126 available)
LACP System Priority / ID: 1 / 609c.9fbc.bf14
LACP Long timeout: 120, default: 120
LACP Short timeout: 3, default: 3

--- LAG "tosp12" ID 1 (dynamic Deployed) ---
LAG Configuration:
  - Ports: e 1/1/5 e 1/1/7
  - Port Count: 2
  - Lag Interface: lg1
  - Trunk Type: hash-based

LAG Key: 20001
Deployment: HW Trunk ID 1

Port       Link    State   Dupl Speed Trunk Tag Pvid Pri MAC             Name
1/1/5      Down    None    None None  1     No  1    0   609c.9fbc.bf14
1/1/7      Disable None    None None  1     No  1    0   609c.9fbc.bf14

Partner Info and PDU Statistics
Port          Partner         Partner     LACP      LACP
System ID         Key     Rx Count  Tx Count
1/1/5    1-0000.0000.0000        4        0         0
1/1/7    1-0000.0000.0000        6        0         0

--- LAG "tosp16" ID 2 (static Deployed) ---
LAG Configuration:
  - Ports: e 1/1/6 e 1/1/8
  - Port Count: 2
  - Lag Interface: lg2
  - Trunk Type: hash-based

Deployment: HW Trunk ID 2

Port       Link    State   Dupl Speed Trunk Tag Pvid Pri MAC             Name
1/1/6      Down    None    None None  2     No  1    0   609c.9fbc.bf14
1/1/8      Down    None    None None  2     No  1    0   609c.9fbc.bf14

The following example shows sample output of the `show lag deployed` command.

device(config)# show lag tosp16
Total number of LAGs: 4
Total number of deployed LAGs: 2
Total number of trunks created: 2 (126 available)
LACP System Priority / ID: 1 / 609c.9fbc.bf14
LACP Long timeout: 120, default: 120
LACP Short timeout: 3, default: 3

--- LAG "tosp16" ID 2 (static Deployed) ---
LAG Configuration:
  - Ports: e 1/1/6 e 1/1/8
  - Port Count: 2
  - Lag Interface: lg2
  - Trunk Type: hash-based

Deployment: HW Trunk ID 2

Port       Link    State   Dupl Speed Trunk Tag Pvid Pri MAC             Name
1/1/6      Down    None    None None  2     No  1    0   609c.9fbc.bf14
1/1/8      Down    None    None None  2     No  1    0   609c.9fbc.bf14
The following example shows sample output of the `show lag` command with the "resilient-hash" trunk type in the LAG configuration.

device(config)# show lag id 1
Total number of LAGs:          4
Total number of deployed LAGs: 2
Total number of trunks created: 2 (126 available)
LACP System Priority / ID:     1 / 609c.9fbcbf14
LACP Long timeout:             120, default: 120
LACP Short timeout:            3, default: 3

--- LAG "tospi16" ID 2 (static Deployed) ---
LAG Configuration:
  Ports:         e 1/1/6 e 1/1/8
  Port Count:    2
  Lag Interface: lg2
  Trunk Type:    hash-based
Deployment: HW Trunk ID 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Dupl</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Trunk</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Pvid</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>MAC</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/6</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>609c.9fbcbf14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/8</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>609c.9fbcbf14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30d</td>
<td>This command was modified to display a changed output for the deployed keyword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was modified to display a changed output for the &quot;resilient-hash&quot; trunk type in the LAG configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to include LAG ID options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show license

Displays general information about all software licenses for all units in a device.

Syntax

```text
show license [ unit unit_id ] [ index index_number ]
show license [ node-locked ] [ non-node-locked ]
```

Parameters

- **unit unit_id**
  - Indicates the unit ID number. The `unit_id` can be from 1 through 12.
- **index index_number**
  - Specifies the software license file for a specific stack.
- **node-locked**
  - Specifies node-locked licensing information.
- **non-node-locked**
  - Specifies non-node-locked licensing information.

Modes

Privileged EXEC level.

Usage Guidelines

The command can be used to display software licensing information for all available Ruckus product families supporting software-based licensing, including node and non-node locked licensing.

Command Output

The `show license` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>The index number specifies the software license file for a specific stack. The index number is generated by the member unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lid</td>
<td>The license ID. This number is embedded in the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lic Mode</td>
<td>Indicates whether the license is a non-node-locked license or node-locked license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License name</td>
<td>The name of the license installed for the license index number on the stack unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output Field Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lid/Serial No</td>
<td>The license ID. The number is embedded in the device. The serial number for only a non-node locked license. The serial number is generated when you request a license through the license portal. The serial number is not the device name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License Type</td>
<td>Indicates whether the license is normal (permanent) or trial (temporary).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Indicates the status of the license:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Valid - A license is valid if the LID matches the license ID of the device for which the license was purchased, and the package name is recognized by the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Invalid - The LID does not match the license ID of the device for which the license was purchased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Active - The license is valid and in effect on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Not used - The license is not in effect on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Expired - For trial licenses only, this indicates that the trial license has expired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Duplicated - For non-node-locked licenses, this indicates that the same serial number is used for devices in a stacking system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License Period</td>
<td>If the license type is trial (temporary), this field displays the number of days the license is valid. If the license type is normal (permanent), this field displays Unlimited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License Capacity</td>
<td>The port capacity of the Ports of Demand (PoD) license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial license information</td>
<td>Indicates the trial license information details as displayed in the <code>show license</code> command output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• days used - The number of days the trial license has been effective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• hours used - The number of hours the trial license has been in effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• days left - The number of days left before the trial license expires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• hours left - The number of hours left before the trial license expires.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following `show license` command output displays software licensing information for a Ruckus ICX 7450 unit. The hardware license information is not displayed.

```
device# show license
Index    Lic Mode       Lic Name               Lid/Serial No  Lic Type  Status  Lic Period  Lic Capacity
Capaciti
Stack unit 1:
1  Non-Node Lock  ICX7450-PREM-LIC-SW  EN0E5FD6C90  Normal  Active  Unlimited  1
Stack unit 2:
1  Non-Node Lock  ICX7450-PREM-LIC-SW  EN0DD6E7C0  Normal  Active  Unlimited  1
```
The **show license node-locked** command displays all node-locked license information on the active unit and other member units in a stacking system.

```
device# show license node-locked

Index   Lic Mode   Lic Name               Lid/Serial No  Lic Type   Status   Lic Period  Lic Capacity
Stack unit 1:
  1   Node Lock   ICX7250-10G-LIC-POD    fwpIHKmFFt    Normal     Active   Unlimited       8

Stack unit 11:
  1   Node Lock   ICX7250-10G-LIC-POD    fwpIHKmFGc    Normal     Active   Unlimited       8
```
show license installed

Displays Self Authenticated Upgrade licenses installed in each stack unit.

Syntax

show license installed

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

The command is available only for ICX 7150 devices.
The command can be used on a standalone or on the active controller for a stack.

Command Output

The `show license installed` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Unit number assigned in the stack. For standalone units, the unit number is 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License Name</td>
<td>Name of Software Authenticated Upgrade (SAU) license installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3 Premium</td>
<td>(Yes, No) Indicates whether Layer 3 features are enabled by the license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Speed Upgrade</td>
<td>(Yes, No) Indicates whether the license allows ports to be upgraded from the default speed (1 Gbps).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Speed to which ports covered by the license can be upgraded (10 Gbps).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ports</td>
<td>Indicates the number of ports covered by the license.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows a 4X10GR license installed on stack unit 1. The license includes Layer 3 premium features and a port speed upgrade to 10 Gbps for four ports. Stack unit 2 has a 2X10G license, which includes an upgrade to 10-Gbps speed for 2 ports and no Layer 3 premium features.

```
ICX7150-24P Router# show license installed
Unit License Name L3 Premium Port Speed Upgrade Speed Ports
1  4X10GR Yes Yes 10G 4
2  2X10G No Yes 10G 2
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show link-error-disable**

Displays the ports that are enabled with the port flap dampening feature.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
show link-error-disable [ all ]
```

**Parameters**

`all`

Displays all ports with the port flap dampening feature enabled.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Ports that have been disabled due to the port flap dampening feature are identified in the output of the `show link-error-disable` command.

**Command Output**

The `show link-error-disable` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Specifies the port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threshold</td>
<td>The number of times that the port link state goes from up to down and down to up before the wait period is activated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sampling_period</td>
<td>The number of seconds during which the specified toggle threshold can occur before the wait period is activated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waiting_period</td>
<td>The number of seconds during which the port remains disabled (down) before it becomes enabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following is sample output from the `show link-error-disable all` command.

device# show link-error-disable all

Port1/1/1 is configured for link-error-disable
    threshold:1, sampling_period:10, waiting_period:0
Port1/1/2 is configured for link-error-disable
    threshold:1, sampling_period:10, waiting_period:0
Port1/1/3 is configured for link-error-disable
    threshold:1, sampling_period:10, waiting_period:0
Port1/1/4 is configured for link-error-disable
    threshold:1, sampling_period:10, waiting_period:0
Port1/1/5 is configured for link-error-disable
    threshold:4, sampling_period:10, waiting_period:2
Port1/1/9 is configured for link-error-disable
    threshold:2, sampling_period:20, waiting_period:0
**show link-keepalive**

Displays the UDLD information.

**Syntax**

```
show link-keepalive [ ethernet stackid/slot/port ]
```

**Parameters**

- `ethernet stackid/slot/port`
  
  Displays UDLD information for the specified Ethernet port.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode

**Command Output**

The `show link-keepalive` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total link-keepalive enabled ports</td>
<td>The total number of ports on which UDLD is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keepalive Retries</td>
<td>The number of times a port will attempt the health-check before concluding that the link is down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keepalive Interval</td>
<td>The number of seconds between health check packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Link</td>
<td>The state of the physical link. This is the link between the Ruckus port and the directly connected device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical Link</td>
<td>The state of the logical link. This is the state of the link between this port and the port on the other end of the link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The traffic state of the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-vlan</td>
<td>The ID of the tagged VLAN in the UDLD packet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `show link-keepalive ethernet` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current State</td>
<td>The state of the logical link. This is the link between this port and the port on the other end of the link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote MAC Addr</td>
<td>The MAC address of the port or device at the remote end of the logical link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Port</td>
<td>The port address on this device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Port</td>
<td>The port number on the device at the remote end of the link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local System ID</td>
<td>A unique value that identifies this device. The ID can be used by Ruckus technical support for troubleshooting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote System ID</td>
<td>A unique value that identifies the device at the remote end of the link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets sent</td>
<td>The number of UDLD health-check packets sent on this port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets received</td>
<td>The number of UDLD health-check packets received on this port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitions</td>
<td>The number of times the logical link state has changed between up and down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port blocking</td>
<td>Information used by Ruckus technical support for troubleshooting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link-vlan</td>
<td>The ID of the tagged VLAN in the UDLD packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BM disabled</td>
<td>Information used by Ruckus technical support for troubleshooting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example shows the UDLD information for all ports.

device# show link-keepalive  
Total link-keepalive enabled ports: 4  
Keepalive Retries: 3  
Keepalive Interval: 1 Sec.  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Physical Link</th>
<th>Logical Link</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Link-vlan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>FORWARDING</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>FORWARDING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/3</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>DISABLED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/4</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>DISABLED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example show the UDLD information for a specific port.

device# show link-keepalive ethernet 1/4/1  
Current State : up  
Local Port : 1/4/1  
Local System ID : e0927400  
Packets sent : 254  
Transitions : 1  
Remote MAC Addr : 0000.00d2.5100  
Remote Port : 1/2/1  
Remote System ID : e0d25100  
Packets received : 255  
Link-vlan : 100
show link-oam info

Displays the OAM information on EFM-OAM-enabled ports.

Syntax

```plaintext
show link-oam info [ detail [ ethernet stackid/slot/port [ [ to stackid/slot/port ] [ ethernet stackid/slot/port ]... ] ] ]
```

Parameters

detail
Displays detailed EFM-OAM information.

ethernet
Displays the detailed EFM-OAM information for a specific Ethernet interface.

stackid/slot/port
Specifies the interface details.

to
Configures a range of interfaces.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Global configuration mode

EFM-OAM protocol configuration mode

Command Output

The `show link-oam info` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethernet</td>
<td>Displays the interface details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Status</td>
<td>Displays the status of the link (up or down)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAM Status</td>
<td>Displays the status of OAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Displays the operational mode of EFM-OAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Stable</td>
<td>Displays the local OAM status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Stable</td>
<td>Displays the remote OAM status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiplexer action</td>
<td>Displays the local/remote multiplexer action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parse action</td>
<td>Displays the local/remote parse action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stable</td>
<td>Displays the local/remote OAM status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>Displays the local/remote EFM-OAM state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loopback support</td>
<td>Indicates whether there is support for loopback for remote/local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dying-gasp</td>
<td>Indicates whether there is support for dying gasp for remote/local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>critical-event</td>
<td>Indicates whether there is support for critical-event for remote/local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Output field** | **Description**
--- | ---
link-fault | Indicates whether there is support for link-fault for remote/local

### Examples

The following example displays the OAM information on all EFM-OAM-enabled ports.

```
device(config)# show link-oam info

Ethernet Link Status     OAM Status      Mode       Local Stable    Remote Stable
1/1/1    up              up              active     satisfied       satisfied
1/1/2    up              up              passive    satisfied       satisfied
1/1/3    up              up              active     satisfied       satisfied
1/1/4    up              init            passive    unsatisfied     unsatisfied
1/1/5    down            down            passive    unsatisfied     unsatisfied
1/1/6    down            down            passive    unsatisfied     unsatisfied
1/1/7    down            down            passive    unsatisfied     unsatisfied
```
The following example displays detailed EFM-OAM information on all EFM-OAM-enabled ports.

device(config)# show link-oam info detail
OAM information for Ethernet port: 10/1/1
+link-oam mode:        passive
+link status:          down
+oam status:           down
Local information
  multiplexer action: forward
  parse action:       forward
  stable:             unsatisfied
  state:              linkFault
  loopback state:     disabled
  dying-gasp:         false
  critical-event:     false
  link-fault:         true
Remote information
  multiplexer action: forward
  parse action:       forward
  stable:             unsatisfied
  loopback support:   disabled
  dying-gasp:         false
  critical-event:     true
  link-fault:         false

OAM information for Ethernet port: 10/1/3
+link-oam mode:        active
+link status:          up
+oam status:           down
Local information
  multiplexer action: forward
  parse action:       forward
  stable:             unsatisfied
  state:              activeSend
  loopback state:     disabled
  dying-gasp:         false
  critical-event:     false
  link-fault:         false
Remote information
  multiplexer action: forward
  parse action:       forward
  stable:             unsatisfied
  loopback support:   disabled
  dying-gasp:         false
  critical-event:     false
  link-fault:         false

OAM information for Ethernet port: 10/1/4
+link-oam mode:        active
+link status:          up
+oam status:           up
Local information
  multiplexer action: forward
  parse action:       forward
  stable:             satisfied
  state:              up
  loopback state:     disabled
  dying-gasp:         false
  critical-event:     false
  link-fault:         false
Remote information
  multiplexer action: forward
  parse action:       forward
  stable:             satisfied
  loopback support:   disabled
  dying-gasp:         false
  critical-event:     true
  link-fault:         false
The following example displays detailed EFM-OAM information on a range of EFM-OAM-enabled ports.

device(config)# show link-oam info detail ethernet 1/1/3 to 1/1/8
OAM information for Ethernet port: 1/1/3
+link-oam mode: active
+link status: up
+oam status: up
Local information
  multiplexer action: forward
  parse action: forward
  stable: satisfied
  state: up
  loopback state: disabled
  dying-gasp: false
  critical-event: false
  link-fault: false
Remote information
  multiplexer action: forward
  parse action: forward
  stable: satisfied
  loopback support: disabled
  dying-gasp: false
  critical-event: false
  link-fault: false

Link OAM is not enabled on port 1/1/4
Link OAM is not enabled on port 1/1/5
Link OAM is not enabled on port 1/1/6
Link OAM is not enabled on port 1/1/7
Link OAM is not enabled on port 1/1/8

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show link-oam statistics

Displays the OAM statistics of OAM-enabled ports.

**Syntax**

```
show link-oam statistics [ detail [ ethernet stackid/slot/port [ [ to stackid/slot/port ]] ]
```

**Parameters**

- `detail`
  Displays detailed EFM-OAM statistics.
- `ethernet`
  Displays the detailed EFM-OAM statistics of a specific ethernet interface.
- `stackid/slot/port`
  Specifies the interface details.
- `to`
  Configures a range of interfaces.

**Modes**

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- EFM-OAM protocol configuration mode

**Command Output**

The `show link-oam statistics` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tx PDUs</td>
<td>Displays the number of PDUs transmitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx PDUs</td>
<td>Displays the number of PDUs received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>information OAMPDUs</td>
<td>Displays the number of information OAMPDUs transmitted/received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loopback control OAMPDUs</td>
<td>Displays the number of loopback control OAMPDUs transmitted/received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variable request OAMPDUs</td>
<td>Displays the number of variable request OAMPDUs transmitted/received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variable response OAMPDUs</td>
<td>Displays the number of variable response OAMPDUs transmitted/received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unique event notification OAMPDUs</td>
<td>Displays the number of unique event notification OAMPDUs transmitted/received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duplicate event notification OAMPDUs</td>
<td>Displays the number of duplicate event notification OAMPDUs transmitted/received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organization specific OAMPDUs</td>
<td>Displays the number of organization specific OAMPDUs transmitted/received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link-fault records</td>
<td>Displays the number of link-fault records transmitted/received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>critical-event records</td>
<td>Displays the number of critical-event records transmitted/received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dying-gasp records</td>
<td>Displays the number of dying-gasp records transmitted/received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loopback control OAMPDUs dropped</td>
<td>Displays the number of dropped loopback control OAMPDUs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Show Commands

**show link-oam statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unsupported OAMPDUs</td>
<td>Displays the number of unsupported OAMPDUs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discarded TLVs</td>
<td>Displays the number of discarded TLVs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unrecognized TLVs</td>
<td>Displays the number of unrecognized TLVs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Examples

The following example displays the OAM statistics on all EFM-OAM-enabled ports.

```
device(config)# show link-oam statistics
Ethernet Tx Pdus    Rx Pdus
10/1/1   377908    377967
10/1/3   400       44
10/1/4   400       385
10/1/5   400       385
10/1/6   400       385
```
The following example displays detailed EFM-OAM statistics on all EFM-OAM-enabled ports.

device(config)# show link-oam statistics detail
OAM statistics for Ethernet port: 10/1/1
Tx statistics
information OAMPDUs: 377908
loopback control OAMPDUs: 0
variable request OAMPDUs: 0
variable response OAMPDUs: 0
unique event notification OAMPDUs: 0
duplicate event notification OAMPDUs: 0
organization specific OAMPDUs: 0
link-fault records: 0
critical-event records: 0
dying-gasp records: 0
Rx statistics
information OAMPDUs: 377967
loopback control OAMPDUs: 0
loopback control OAMPDUs dropped: 0
variable request OAMPDUs: 0
variable response OAMPDUs: 0
unique event notification OAMPDUs: 0
duplicate event notification OAMPDUs: 0
organization specific OAMPDUs: 0
unsupported OAMPDUs: 0
link-fault records: 0
critical-event records: 377395
dying-gasp records: 0
discarded TLVs: 0
unrecognized TLVs: 0

OAM statistics for Ethernet port: 10/1/3
Tx statistics
information OAMPDUs: 427
loopback control OAMPDUs: 0
variable request OAMPDUs: 0
variable response OAMPDUs: 0
unique event notification OAMPDUs: 0
duplicate event notification OAMPDUs: 0
organization specific OAMPDUs: 0
link-fault records: 0
critical-event records: 0
dying-gasp records: 0
Rx statistics
information OAMPDUs: 44
loopback control OAMPDUs: 0
loopback control OAMPDUs dropped: 0
variable request OAMPDUs: 0
variable response OAMPDUs: 0
unique event notification OAMPDUs: 0
duplicate event notification OAMPDUs: 0
organization specific OAMPDUs: 0
unsupported OAMPDUs: 0
link-fault records: 0
critical-event records: 0
dying-gasp records: 0
discarded TLVs: 0
unrecognized TLVs: 0

OAM statistics for Ethernet port: 10/1/4
Tx statistics
information OAMPDUs: 428
loopback control OAMPDUs: 0
variable request OAMPDUs: 0
variable response OAMPDUs: 0
unique event notification OAMPDUs: 0
duplicate event notification OAMPDUs: 0
organization specific OAMPDUs: 0
link-fault records: 0
critical-event records: 0
dying-gasp records: 0
Rx statistics
  information OAMPDUs: 413
  loopback control OAMPDUs: 0
  loopback control OAMPDUs dropped: 0
  variable request OAMPDUs: 0
  variable response OAMPDUs: 0
  unique event notification OAMPDUs: 0
  duplicate event notification OAMPDUs: 0
  organization specific OAMPDUs: 0
  unsupported OAMPDUs: 0
  link-fault records: 0
  critical-event records: 350
  dying-gasp records: 0
  discarded TLVs: 0
  unrecognized TLVs: 0

The following example displays detailed EFM-OAM statistics on a range of EFM-OAM-enabled ports.

device(config)# show link-oam statistics detail ethernet 1/1/3 to 1/1/8
OAM statistics for Ethernet port: 1/1/3
Tx statistics
  information OAMPDUs: 255390
  loopback control OAMPDUs: 0
  variable request OAMPDUs: 0
  variable response OAMPDUs: 0
  unique event notification OAMPDUs: 0
  duplicate event notification OAMPDUs: 0
  organization specific OAMPDUs: 0
  unsupported OAMPDUs: 0
  link-fault records: 0
  critical-event records: 0
  dying-gasp records: 0
Rx statistics
  information OAMPDUs: 282796
  loopback control OAMPDUs: 0
  loopback control OAMPDUs dropped: 0
  variable request OAMPDUs: 0
  variable response OAMPDUs: 0
  unique event notification OAMPDUs: 0
  duplicate event notification OAMPDUs: 0
  organization specific OAMPDUs: 0
  unsupported OAMPDUs: 0
  link-fault records: 0
  critical-event records: 0
  dying-gasp records: 0
  discarded TLVs: 0
  unrecognized TLVs: 0

Link OAM is not enabled on port 1/1/4
Link OAM is not enabled on port 1/1/5
Link OAM is not enabled on port 1/1/6
Link OAM is not enabled on port 1/1/7
Link OAM is not enabled on port 1/1/8

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show lldp

Displays a summary of the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) configuration settings.

Syntax

show lldp

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Command Output

The **show lldp** command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LLDP transmit interval</td>
<td>The number of seconds between regular LLDP packet transmissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLDP transmit hold multiplier</td>
<td>The multiplier used to compute the actual time-to-live (TTL) value of an LLDP advertisement. The TTL value is the transmit interval multiplied by the transmit hold multiplier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLDP transmit delay</td>
<td>The number of seconds that the LLDP agent will wait after transmitting an LLDP frame before transmitting another LLDP frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLDP SNMP notification interval</td>
<td>The number of seconds between transmission of SNMP LLDP traps (lldpRemTablesChange) and SNMP LLDP-MED traps (lldpxMedTopologyChangeDetected).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLDP reinitialize delay</td>
<td>The minimum number of seconds that the device will wait from when LLDP is disabled on a port, until a request to re-enable LLDP on that port is honored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLDP-MED fast start repeat count</td>
<td>The number of seconds between LLDP frame transmissions when an LLDP-MED endpoint is newly detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLDP maximum neighbors</td>
<td>The maximum number of LLDP neighbors for which LLDP data will be retained, per device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLDP maximum neighbors per port</td>
<td>The maximum number of LLDP neighbors for which LLDP data will be retained, per port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show lldp** command.

```
device# show lldp

LLDP transmit interval    : 10 seconds
LLDP transmit hold multiplier : 4 (transmit TTL: 40 seconds)
LLDP transmit delay       : 1 seconds
LLDP SNMP notification interval : 5 seconds
LLDP reinitialize delay  : 1 seconds
LLDP-MED fast start repeat count : 3
LLDP maximum neighbors   : 392
LLDP maximum neighbors per port : 4
```
Show Commands
show lldp

Related Commands
show lldp local-info, show lldp neighbors, show lldp statistics
show lldp local-info

Displays the details of the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) advertisements that will be transmitted on each port.

Syntax

```
show lldp local-info ports { all | ethernet stack-id/slot/port [ to stack-id/slot/port | [ethernet stack-id/slot/port to stack-id/slot/port | ethernet stack-id/slot/port ] ... ]}
```

Parameters

- **ports**
  - Displays the details of the LLDP advertisements that will be transmitted on the specified port.
- **all**
  - Displays the details of the LLDP advertisements that will be transmitted on all LLDP-enabled ports.
- **ethernet stack-id/slot/port**
  - Displays the details of the LLDP advertisements that will be transmitted on the specified Ethernet port.
- **to stack-id/slot/port**
  - Displays the details of the LLDP advertisements that will be transmitted on a range of ports.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The contents of the show output will vary depending on which Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) are configured to be advertised.

If you do not specify any ports or use the `all` keyword, by default, the report shows the local information advertisements for all ports.
Examples

The following is a sample output of the `show lldp local-info` command.

device# show lldp local-info

Local port: 1/1/9:1
+ Chassis ID (MAC address): 0000.0043.4343
+ Port ID (MAC address): cc4e.2438.3294
+ Time to live: 120 seconds
+ System name : "775026Q-Seth"
+ Port description : "10GigabitEthernet1/1/9:1"
+ System capabilities : bridge, router
+ Enabled capabilities: bridge, router
+ 802.3 MAC/PHY : auto-negotiation supported, but disabled
  Operational MAU type : Other
+ Link aggregation: aggregated (aggregated port ifIndex: 21)
+ Maximum frame size: 10200 octets
+ Port VLAN ID: none
+ Management address (IPv4): 10.37.160.43

Local port: 1/1/9:2
+ Chassis ID (MAC address): 0000.0043.4343
+ Port ID (MAC address): cc4e.2438.3295
+ Time to live: 120 seconds
+ System name : "775026Q-Seth"
+ Port description : "10GigabitEthernet1/1/9:2"
+ System capabilities : bridge, router
+ Enabled capabilities: bridge, router
+ 802.3 MAC/PHY : auto-negotiation not supported
  Operational MAU type : 77
+ Link aggregation: aggregated (aggregated port ifIndex: 21)
+ Maximum frame size: 10200 octets
+ Port VLAN ID: none
+ Management address (IPv4): 10.37.160.43

Local port: 1/1/9:3
+ Chassis ID (MAC address): 0000.0043.4343
+ Port ID (MAC address): cc4e.2438.3296
+ Time to live: 120 seconds
+ System name : "775026Q-Seth"
+ Port description : "10GigabitEthernet1/1/9:3"
+ System capabilities : bridge, router
+ Enabled capabilities: bridge, router
+ 802.3 MAC/PHY : auto-negotiation not supported
  Operational MAU type : 162
+ Link aggregation: aggregated (aggregated port ifIndex: 21)
+ Maximum frame size: 10200 octets
+ Port VLAN ID: none
+ Management address (IPv4): 10.37.160.43

Local port: 1/1/9:4
+ Chassis ID (MAC address): 0000.0043.4343
+ Port ID (MAC address): cc4e.2438.3297
+ Time to live: 120 seconds
+ System name : "775026Q-Seth"
+ Port description : "10GigabitEthernet1/1/9:4"
+ System capabilities : bridge, router
+ Enabled capabilities: bridge, router
+ 802.3 MAC/PHY : auto-negotiation not supported
  Operational MAU type : b10G1GbasePRXD1
+ Link aggregation: aggregated (aggregated port ifIndex: 21)
+ Maximum frame size: 10200 octets
+ Port VLAN ID: none
+ Management address (IPv4): 10.37.160.43

Local port: 1/1/11:1
+ Chassis ID (MAC address): 0000.0043.4343
+ Port ID (MAC address): cc4e.2438.329c
+ Time to live: 120 seconds
+ System name : "775026Q-Seth"
+ Port description : "10GigabitEthernet1/1/1:1"
+ System capabilities : bridge, router
  Enabled capabilities: bridge, router
  802.3 MAC/PHY : auto-negotiation supported, but disabled
  Operational MAU type : Other
  Link aggregation: aggregated (aggregated port ifIndex: 29)
+ Maximum frame size: 10200 octets
+ Port VLAN ID: none
+ Management address (IPv4): 10.37.160.43

Local port: 1/1/11:2
+ Chassis ID (MAC address): 0000.0043.4343
+ Port ID (MAC address): cc4e.2438.329d
+ Time to live: 120 seconds
+ System name : "775026Q-Seth"
+ Port description : "10GigabitEthernet1/1/1:2"
+ System capabilities : bridge, router
  Enabled capabilities: bridge, router
  802.3 MAC/PHY : auto-negotiation not supported
  Operational MAU type : 162
  Link aggregation: aggregated (aggregated port ifIndex: 29)
+ Maximum frame size: 10200 octets
+ Port VLAN ID: none
+ Management address (IPv4): 10.37.160.43

Local port: 1/1/11:3
+ Chassis ID (MAC address): 0000.0043.4343
+ Port ID (MAC address): cc4e.2438.329e
+ Time to live: 120 seconds
+ System name : "775026Q-Seth"
+ Port description : "10GigabitEthernet1/1/1:3"
+ System capabilities : bridge, router
  Enabled capabilities: bridge, router
  802.3 MAC/PHY : auto-negotiation not supported
  Operational MAU type : b10G1GbasePRXD1
  Link aggregation: aggregated (aggregated port ifIndex: 29)
+ Maximum frame size: 10200 octets
+ Port VLAN ID: none
+ Management address (IPv4): 10.37.160.43

<<output truncated>>
**show lldp neighbors**

Displays a list of current LLDP neighbors and details of the latest advertisements received from Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) neighbors.

**Syntax**

```
show lldp neighbors [ detail ports { all | ethernet stack-id/slot/port [ to stack-id/slot/port ] } ]
```

**Parameters**

- **detail**
  
  Displays detailed neighbor data.

- **ports**
  
  Displays the details of the latest advertisements received from LLDP neighbors for the specified port.

  - **all**
    
    Displays the details of the latest advertisements received from LLDP neighbors for all LLDP-enabled ports.

  - **ethernet stack-id/slot/port**
    
    Displays the details of the latest advertisements received from LLDP neighbors for the specified Ethernet port.

  - **to stack-id/slot/port**
    
    Displays the details of the latest advertisements received from LLDP neighbors for a range of ports.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

**Command Output**

The `show lldp neighbors` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lcl Port</td>
<td>The local LLDP port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chassis ID</td>
<td>The identifier for the chassis. Ruckus ICX devices use the base MAC address of the device as the Chassis ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>The identifier for the port. Ruckus ICX devices use the permanent MAC address associated with the port as the port ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>The description for the port. Ruckus ICX devices use the ifDescr MIB object from MIB-II as the port description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Name</td>
<td>The administratively-assigned name for the system. Ruckus ICX devices use the sysName MIB object from MIB-II, which corresponds to the CLI <code>hostname</code> command setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following is sample output from the show lldp neighbors command.

device# show lldp neighbors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Port</th>
<th>Chassis ID</th>
<th>Port ID</th>
<th>Port Description</th>
<th>System Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/9:1</td>
<td>0000.0126.2057</td>
<td>748e.f8f9.7489</td>
<td>10GigabitEthernet1/1/10</td>
<td>7750Stk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/9:2</td>
<td>0000.0126.2057</td>
<td>748e.f8f9.7509</td>
<td>10GigabitEthernet2/1/10</td>
<td>7750Stk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/9:3</td>
<td>0000.0126.2057</td>
<td>748e.f8f9.7488</td>
<td>10GigabitEthernet1/1/9</td>
<td>7750Stk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/9:4</td>
<td>0000.0126.2057</td>
<td>748e.f8f9.7508</td>
<td>10GigabitEthernet2/1/9</td>
<td>7750Stk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/11:1</td>
<td>0000.4690.5353</td>
<td>cc4e.246c.e5a2</td>
<td>10GigabitEthernet1/2/2</td>
<td>7450Stk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/11:2</td>
<td>0000.4690.5353</td>
<td>cc4e.246c.ea41</td>
<td>10GigabitEthernet2/2/1</td>
<td>7450Stk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/11:3</td>
<td>0000.4690.5353</td>
<td>cc4e.246c.e5a1</td>
<td>10GigabitEthernet1/2/1</td>
<td>7450Stk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/11:4</td>
<td>0000.4690.5353</td>
<td>cc4e.246c.df21</td>
<td>10GigabitEthernet3/2/1</td>
<td>7450Stk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is sample output from the show lldp neighbors detail command.

device# show lldp neighbors detail ports ethernet 1/1/9:1

Local port: 1/1/9:1
Neighbor : 748e.f8f9.7489, TTL 92 seconds
  + Chassis ID (MAC address) : 0000.0126.2057
  + Port ID (MAC address)    : 748e.f8f9.7489
  + Time to live             : 120 seconds
  + System name              : "7750Stk-Seth"
  + Port description         : "10GigabitEthernet1/1/10"
  + System capabilities      : bridge, router
    Enabled capabilities     : bridge, router
  + 802.3 MAC/PHY            : auto-negotiation supported, but disabled
  + Operational MAU type     : Other
  + Link aggregation         : aggregated (aggregated port ifIndex: 10)
  + Maximum frame size       : 10200 octets
  + Port VLAN ID             : none
  + Management address (IPv4): 10.37.160.126
show lldp statistics

Displays Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) global and per-port statistics.

Syntax
  show lldp statistics

Modes
  User EXEC mode
  Privileged EXEC mode
  Global configuration mode
  Interface configuration mode
Examples

The following is sample output from the `show lldp statistics` command.

device# show lldp statistics

Last neighbor change time: 3 hour(s) 37 minute(s) 59 second(s) ago

Neighbor entries added: 25
Neighbor entries deleted: 17
Neighbor entries aged out: 3
Neighbor advertisements dropped: 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Tx Pkts Total</th>
<th>Rx Pkts Total</th>
<th>Rx Pkts w/Errors</th>
<th>Rx Pkts Discarded</th>
<th>Rx TLVs Unrecognz</th>
<th>Rx TLVs Discarded</th>
<th>Neighbors Aged Out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/9:1</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/9:2</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/9:3</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/9:4</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/11:1</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/11:2</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/11:3</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/11:4</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show local-userdb

Displays a list of local user databases configured on the device and the number of users in each database.

Syntax

show local-userdb [db-name [user-name]]

Parameters

db-name
Displays information for the specified local user database. The database name and the username can be up to 31 characters.

user-name
Displays information for the specified user in the specified user database.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode
Web Authentication configuration mode

Examples

The following example displays the list of all local user databases and the number of users in each database.

device# show local-userdb
=============================================================================  
Local User Database Name : My_Database
Number of users in the database : 4
=============================================================================  
Local User Database Name : test
Number of users in the database : 3
=============================================================================  
Local User Database Name : test123
Number of users in the database : 3

The following example displays the details of a particular user database. The passwords are encrypted in the example.

device# show local-userdb test
=============================================================================  
Local User Database : test
Username           Password
--------           --------
user1              $e$&Z9'%*&+  
user2              $e$,)A=)65N,%-3*%1?@U  
user3              $e$5%&-5%YO&&A1%6%c@U  

The following example displays details of a particular user in a specific database.

device# show local-userdb db1 user1
Username = user1  Password = $e$%U*V
show logging

Displays the Syslog messages in the device local buffer.

Syntax

show logging

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Command Output

The **show logging** command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syslog logging</td>
<td>The state (enabled or disabled) of the Syslog buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>messages dropped</td>
<td>The number of Syslog messages dropped due to user-configured filters. By default, the software logs messages for all Syslog levels. You can disable individual Syslog levels, in which case the software filters out messages at those levels. Each time the software filters out a Syslog message, this counter is incremented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flushes</td>
<td>The number of times the Syslog buffer has been cleared by the clear logging command or equivalent Web Management Interface option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overruns</td>
<td>The number of times the dynamic log buffer has filled up and been cleared to hold new entries. For example, if the buffer is set for 100 entries, the 101st entry causes an overrun. After that, the 201st entry causes a second overrun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>The message levels that are enabled. Each letter represents a message type and is identified by the key (level code) below the value. If you disable logging of a message level, the code for that level is not listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>messages logged</td>
<td>The total number of messages that have been logged since the software was loaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level code</td>
<td>The message levels represented by the one-letter codes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following is sample output from the `show logging` command.

device# show logging

Syslog logging: enabled (0 messages dropped, 0 flushes, 24 overruns)
Buffer logging: level ACDMEINW, 50 messages logged
level code: A=alert C=critical D=debugging E=emergency E=error
I=informational N=notification W=warning

Static Log Buffer:
Jan 1 00:00:47:1:System: Stack unit 1 PSU fan direction mismatch

Dynamic Log Buffer (50 lines):
Jan 3 20:23:10:1:Security: startup-config was changed by operator from console
Jan 3 20:17:25:1:Security: startup-config was changed by operator from console
Jan 3 19:50:43:1:MSTP: MST 0 Port 1/1/11:1 - Bridge TC Event
Jan 3 19:49:29:1:System: Logical link on dynamic lag interface ethernet 1/1/9:3 is up.
Jan 3 19:49:29:1:MRF: Interface ethernet 1/1/9:1 of ring 51 Vlan 51, changing to forwarding
Jan 3 19:49:29:1:MRF: Interface ethernet 1/1/9:1 of ring 51 Vlan 51, changing to preforwarding
Jan 3 19:49:12:1:System: Interface ethernet 1/1/9:2, state down
Jan 3 19:49:12:1:MSTP: Interface ethernet 1/1/9:2 of ring 51 Vlan 51, changing to disabled
Jan 3 19:49:12:1:MRF: Interface ethernet 1/1/9:1 of ring 51 Vlan 51, changing to disabled
Jan 3 19:49:12:1:System: Logical link on dynamic lag interface ethernet 1/1/9:3 is down.
**show loop-detection resource**

Displays the hardware and software resource information about loop detection.

**Syntax**

```
show loop-detection resource
```

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

**Command Output**

The `show loop-detection resource` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alloc</td>
<td>Memory allocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-use</td>
<td>Memory in use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avail</td>
<td>Available memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get-fail</td>
<td>The number of get requests that have failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limit</td>
<td>The maximum memory allocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get-mem</td>
<td>The number of get-memory requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>The size of the memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>init</td>
<td>The number of requests initiated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following is sample output from the `show loop-detection resource` command.

```
device# show loop-detection resource

Vlans configured loop-detection use 1 HW MAC
Vlans not configured but use HW MAC: 1 10
alloc in-use avail get-fail limit get-mem size init
configuration pool 16 6 10 0 3712 6 15 16
linklist pool 16 10 6 0 3712 10 16 16
```

**Related Commands**

- `show loop-detection status`
show loop-detection status

Displays loop detection status.

Syntax

show loop-detection status

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following is sample output from the show loop-detection status command. If a port is disabled in Strict mode, it shows "ERR-DISABLE by itself." If it is disabled due to its associated VLAN, it shows "ERR-DISABLE by vlan<num>.

device# show loop-detection status

loop detection packets interval: 10 (unit 0.1 sec)
Number of err-disabled ports: 3
You can re-enable err-disable ports one by one by "disable" then "enable"
under interface config, re-enable all by "clear loop-detect", or
configure "errdisable recovery cause loop-detection" for automatic recovery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>index</th>
<th>port/vlan</th>
<th>status</th>
<th>#errdis</th>
<th>sent-pkts</th>
<th>recv-pkts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/1/13</td>
<td>untag, LEARNING</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1/1/15</td>
<td>untag, BLOCKING</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1/1/17</td>
<td>untag, DISABLED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1/1/18</td>
<td>ERR-DISABLE by itself</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1/1/19</td>
<td>ERR-DISABLE by vlan12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>vlan12</td>
<td>ERR-DISABLE ports</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show loop-detect no-shutdown-status

Shows the status of interfaces in a loop.

Syntax

show loop-detect no-shutdown-status

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The **show loop-detect no-shutdown-status** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The specific interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loop status</td>
<td>The duration the port has been in a loop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows the ports and their loop statuses.

device# show loop-detection no-shutdown-status

    loop detection no shutdown syslog interval: 5  (unit 1 min /Default 5 min)
    loop detection no shutdown port status:
    Note: Port's loop status gets cleared if loop is not detected in a particular interval window

    Port    ||  Loop Status
    ------------------||------------------
    ethernet 1/1/7    ||  (In Loop For 2309 Seconds)
    ethernet 1/1/15   ||  (In Loop For 2309 Seconds)

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show lrm-adapter ethernet

Displays the LRM adapter parameters.

Syntax

    show lrm-adapter ethernet

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

The command is available only for ICX7750-48F 10G access ports.

Command Output

The `show lrm-adapter ethernet` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCU Firmware Version</td>
<td>Firmware version of the Micro Controller Unit (MCU).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Mode</td>
<td>Power mode of LRM adapter (high/low).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendor</td>
<td>Vendor name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendor PN</td>
<td>Vendor part number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendor SN</td>
<td>Vendor serial number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays the LRM parameters on ethernet 1/2/4.

device#sh lrm-adapter ethernet 1/2/4
LRM Adapter on port:1/2/4
------------------------
MCU Firmware Version:01.05
Power Mode: High
Vendor: RUCKUS
Vendor PN: 58000007401
Vendor SN: AAF2120900007U5
device#

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show mac-address

Displays the MAC address table.

Syntax

show mac-address [ ethernet stack/slot/port | vlan vlan-id ] [ mac-address [ mac-address-mask ] ]

show mac-address [ all | session | statistics ]

Parameters

ethernet stack/slot/port Displays information for the specific Ethernet port.

vlan vlan-id Displays the MAC address for the specified VLAN ID.

mac-address Displays the information for the specified Ethernet MAC address.

mac-address-mask Displays the information for the specified Ethernet MAC address mask.

all Displays MAC address of all ports including the blocked ports.

session Displays the MAC address of the ports in the session.

statistics Displays the MAC address statistics.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Cluster configuration mode

Command Output

The show mac-address command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAC-Address</td>
<td>The MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Indicates whether the MAC entry is static or dynamic. A static entry is one you create using the static-mac-address command. A dynamic entry is one that is learned by the software from network traffic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Usage Guidelines**

The `show mac-address` command output does not include MAC addresses for management ports, because these ports do not support typical MAC learning and MAC-based forwarding.

**Examples**

The following example displays sample output of the `show mac-address` command.

```plaintext
device# show mac-address
Total active entries from all ports = 3
Total static entries from all ports = 1
MAC-Address    Port        Type      VLAN
0000.0034.1234  1/1/15      Static    1
0000.0038.2f24  1/1/14      Dynamic   1
0000.0038.2f00  1/1/13      Dynamic   1
0000.0086.b159  1/1/10      Dynamic   1
```

The following example displays sample output of the `show mac-address` command for a VLAN.

```plaintext
device# show mac-address vlan 1 0000.0000.0001
Total active entries from all ports = 16
MAC-Address    Port     Type      Index
0000.0000.0001  1/1/1     Dynamic   NA
Present in following devices (at hw index) :=
0 (8196 )       4 (8196 )
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>The following options are removed as they were supported only on FSX devices: <code>mdup-status</code>, <code>mdb</code>, <code>source-rbridge</code> <code>source-rbridgeid</code>, <code>client-rbridge</code> <code>client-rbridgeid</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show mac-address cluster

Displays all the MAC address entries for a cluster.

Syntax

```
show mac-address cluster { cluster-name | cluster-id } [ vlan vlan-id ] [ client [ client-name | client-id ] ] [ local | remote [ exclude-interface | interface ] ]
```

Parameters

- **cluster-name**
  Displays the details for the cluster with the specified cluster name.

- **cluster-id**
  Displays the details for the cluster with the specified cluster ID.

- **vlan vlan-id**
  Displays the details for the VLAN with the specified VLAN ID.

- **client**
  Displays the details for the configured client.

- **client-name**
  Displays the details for the configured client with the specified client name.

- **client-id**
  Displays the details for the configured client with the specified client ID.

- **local**
  Displays the cluster local MAC address.

- **remote**
  Displays the cluster remote MAC address.

- **exclude-interface**
  Displays the MAC address of the remote cluster excluding the interface MAC address of the remote cluster.

- **interface**
  Displays the cluster remote interface MAC address.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Cluster configuration mode
Usage Guidelines

The `exclude-interface` and `interface` keywords are available only with the `remote` option. They are not available when the `client` option or the `vlan` option is used. When the `vlan` option is used, you can specify only the client name and not the client ID.

Examples

The following example shows the output of the `show mac-address cluster` command.

device# show mac-address cluster 1000
Total Cluster Enabled(CL+CR+CCL+CCR) MACs: 1
Total Cluster Local(CL) MACs: 1
CCL: Cluster Client Local CCR:Cluster Client Remote CL:Local CR:Remote
Total active entries from all ports = 1
Total static entries from all ports = 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC-Address</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>MCT-Type</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000.0022.3333</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>Static</td>
<td>4254</td>
<td>CML</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000.0022.3333</td>
<td>1/1/3</td>
<td>Static</td>
<td>4254</td>
<td>CML</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000.0022.3333</td>
<td>1/1/13</td>
<td>Static</td>
<td>4254</td>
<td>CML</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show mac-address mdb

Displays information about the MAC database used in cluster configuration.

Syntax

show mac-address mdb [ source-rbridge rbridge-id client-rbridge client-rbridge-id ]

Parameters

source-rbridge rbridge-id
Displays information about MAC database corresponding to a particular source RBridge. The range is from 1 to 4095.

client-rbridge client-rbridge-id
Displays information about MAC database corresponding to a particular client RBridge. The range is from 1 to 4095.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

.
show mac-authentication configuration

Displays the global or interface level MAC authentication configuration.

Syntax

```
show mac-authentication configuration [ all | ethernet unit/slot/port ]
```

Parameters

- **all**
  Displays the MAC authentication configuration on all interfaces.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  Displays the MAC authentication configuration for a specific interface.

Modes

- EXEC or Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The **show mac-authentication configuration** command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Displays if MAC authentication is enabled or disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auth-order</td>
<td>The authentication order enabled on the device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default VLAN</td>
<td>The default VLAN specified on the device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted VLAN</td>
<td>The restricted VLAN specified on the device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical VLAN</td>
<td>The critical VLAN specified on the device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action on Auth failure</td>
<td>The action to be taken on authentication failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Session Aging</td>
<td>The status of the MAC session aging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter Strict Security</td>
<td>The status of filter strict security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-authentication</td>
<td>The status of re-authentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dot1x Override</td>
<td>The status of dot1x override</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password override</td>
<td>The status of password override</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password Format</td>
<td>The configured password format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reauth-period</td>
<td>The re-authentication period specified in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session max sw-age</td>
<td>The maximum software age configured on the device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session max hw-age</td>
<td>The maximum hardware age configured on the device</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The **show mac-authentication configuration all** | **ethernet** *unit/slot/port* command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auth Order</td>
<td>Displays the authentication order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action on Auth failure</td>
<td>Displays the action to be taken on authentication failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action on Auth timeout</td>
<td>Displays the action to be taken on authentication timeout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter Strict Security</td>
<td>Displays if filter strict security is enabled or disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoS Protection</td>
<td>Displays if DoS protection is enabled or disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source-guard Protection</td>
<td>Displays if Source-Guard Protection is enabled or disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aging</td>
<td>Displays if aging is enabled or disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max-sessions</td>
<td>Displays the count of the maximum sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress-filtering</td>
<td>Displays if ingress filtering is enabled or disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example displays the system level MAC authentication configuration.

```
device# show mac-authentication configuration

Status : Enabled
Auth Order : dot1x mac-auth
Default VLAN : 4
Restricted VLAN : Not configured
Critical VLAN : Not configured
Action on Auth failure : Block traffic
MAC Session Aging : Enabled
Filter Strict Security : Enabled
Re-authentication : Enabled
Dot1x Override : Disabled
Password Override : Disabled
Password Format : xxxx.xxxx.xxxx
Reauth-period : 600 seconds
Session max sw-age : 120 seconds
Session max hw-age : 70 seconds
```

The following example displays the MAC authentication configuration for port 1/1/15.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# show mac-authentication configuration 1/1/15

Port 1/1/15 Configuration:
Auth Order : dot1x mac-auth
Action on Auth failure : Block traffic
Action on Auth timeout : Treat as a failed authentication
Filter Strict Security : Enabled
DoS Protection : Disabled (limit = 512)
Source-guard Protection : Disabled
Aging : Enabled
Max-sessions : 32
Auth Filter List (Filter/VLAN) : 1/2
```
The following example displays the MAC authentication information on all interfaces.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# show mac-authentication configuration all

Port 1/1/1 Configuration:
Auth Order                     : dot1x mac-auth
Action on Auth failure         : Block traffic
Action on Auth timeout         : Treat as a failed authentication
Filter Strict Security         : Enabled
DoS Protection                 : Disabled (limit = 512)
Source-guard Protection        : Disabled
Reauth-timeout                 : 60 seconds
Aging                          : Enabled
Max-sessions                   : 2

Port 1/1/3 Configuration:
Auth Order                     : dot1x mac-auth
Action on Auth failure         : Block traffic
Action on Auth timeout         : Treat as a failed authentication
Filter Strict Security         : Enabled
DoS Protection                 : Disabled (limit = 512)
Source-guard Protection        : Disabled
Reauth-timeout                 : 60 seconds
Aging                          : Enabled
Max-sessions                   : 2

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show mac-authentication ip-acl

Shows the Layer 3 access lists (ACLs) for MAC authentication.

Syntax

```
show mac-authentication ip-acl \{ all | ethernet unit/slot/port \}
```

Parameters

- **all**: Specifies the ACLs at the global level.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**: Specifies the ACLs at the interface level.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

Command Output

The `show mac-authentication ip-acl` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Addr</td>
<td>The MAC address of the client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inbound IPv4 ACL</td>
<td>The IPv4 ACL applied to the authenticated port in the inbound direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbound IPv4 ACL</td>
<td>The IPv4 ACL applied to the authenticated port in the outbound direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inbound IPv6 ACL</td>
<td>The IPv6 ACL applied to the authenticated port in the inbound direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbound IPv6 ACL</td>
<td>The IPv6 ACL applied to the authenticated port in the inbound direction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays 802.1X IP ACL authentication information for Ethernet interface 1/1/15.

```
device# show mac-authentication ip-acl ethernet 1/1/15
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>MAC Addr</th>
<th>Inbound IPv4 ACL</th>
<th>Outbound IPv4 ACL</th>
<th>Inbound IPv6 ACL</th>
<th>Outbound IPv6 ACL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/15</td>
<td>0180.e200.0003</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/15</td>
<td>0180.e300.0005</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>The output for this command was updated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show mac-authentication sessions

Displays MAC authentication sessions at the global and interface levels.

Syntax

```plaintext
show mac-authentication sessions \{ all | brief | ethernet unit/slot/port \}
```

Parameters

- **all**
  Causes the display of MAC authentication sessions for all ports.
- **brief**
  Causes the display of summary information for MAC authentication sessions.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  Causes the display of MAC sessions for a specified Ethernet interface.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

A client session can have an IPv4 address and multiple IPv6 addresses. When multiple addresses exist, the `show mac-authentication sessions` command displays all addresses for the session.

Command Output

The `show mac-authentication sessions` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Addr</td>
<td>MAC address of the client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Addr</td>
<td>IP address or addresses of the client (a session can have an IPv4 address and multiple IPv6 addresses). IP addresses of the authenticated host are only displayed when an IP ACL is applied to the interface based on the RADIUS server response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlan</td>
<td>VLAN ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auth State</td>
<td>Authentication state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL</td>
<td>Specific applied ACL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session Time</td>
<td>Session time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Age of the session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays MAC authentication sessions for all interfaces.

device# show mac-authentication sessions all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>MAC Addr</th>
<th>IP(v4/v6)</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Auth</th>
<th>ACL</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>0024.38c9.da40</td>
<td>fe80::224:38ff:fec9:0000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>7400</td>
<td>Ena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>00aa.bbcc.dd00</td>
<td>fe80::2aa:bbff:fecc:0000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7400</td>
<td>Ena</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays MAC authentication sessions for a specified interface.

device# show mac-authentication sessions ethernet 1/1/2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>MAC Addr</th>
<th>IP Addr</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Auth</th>
<th>ACL</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>0010.94ab.0021</td>
<td>192.85.1.2</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Ena</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays MAC authentication sessions in brief.

device# show mac-authentication sessions brief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Number of Attempted Users</th>
<th>Number of Authorized Users</th>
<th>Number of Denied Users</th>
<th>Untagged VLAN Type</th>
<th>Dynamic VLAN Type</th>
<th>Port ACL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Radius-VLAN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Auth-Default-VLAN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Auth-Default-VLAN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Auth-Default-VLAN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/1/1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Auth-Default-VLAN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/1/2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Auth-Default-VLAN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/1/4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Auth-Default-VLAN</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>The command output was updated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The command output was modified to display multiple IPv6 addresses for a session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show mac-authentication statistics

Displays the MAC authentication statistics.

Syntax

show mac-authentication statistics { all | ethernet device/slot/port }

Parameters

all

Displays the MAC authentication statistics for all interfaces.

ethernet device/slot/port

Displays the MAC authentication statistics for the specified interface.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The show mac-authentication statistics command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accepted Sessions</td>
<td>The number of accepted sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejected Sessions</td>
<td>The number of rejected sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inprogress Sessions</td>
<td>The number of in-progress sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Sessions</td>
<td>The number of attempted sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Errors</td>
<td>The number of errors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays MAC authentication statistics for all interfaces.

device# show mac-authentication statistics all

Port 1/1/15 Statistics:
   Accepted Sessions : 2
   Rejected Sessions  : 0
   Inprogress Sessions: 0
   Attempted Sessions : 0
   Number of Errors   : 0

Port 2/1/15 Statistics:
   Accepted Sessions : 1
   Rejected Sessions  : 0
   Inprogress Sessions: 0
   Attempted Sessions : 0
   Number of Errors   : 0

The following example displays MAC authentication statistics for Ethernet interface 1/1/15.

device# show mac-auth statistics ethernet 1/1/15

Port 1/1/15 Statistics:
   Accepted Sessions : 2
   Rejected Sessions  : 0
   Inprogress Sessions: 0
   Attempted Sessions : 0
   Number of Errors   : 0

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show macsec statistics ethernet

Displays status information and secure channel statistics for the designated MACsec interface.

Syntax

    show macsec statistics ethernet device/slot/port

Parameters

    device/slot/port
    Interface for which MACsec status information is to be displayed. The interface is designated by device number
    in stack/slot on the device/interface on the slot.

Modes

    User EXEC mode
    Privileged EXEC mode
    Global configuration mode
    dot1x-mka configuration mode
    dot1x-mka-interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

    MACsec commands are supported only on the ICX 7450.
    It is recommended that you use the clear macsec ethernet command to clear previous results for the show macsec
    statistics ethernet command before re-executing it.

Command Output

    The show macsec statistics ethernet command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface (Device/slot/port)</td>
<td>The information that follows describes the designated interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replay Protection (Enabled, Disabled)</td>
<td>Indicates whether replay protection is applied on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replay Window (0 through 127)</td>
<td>If out-of-order packets are allowed, indicates allowable window within which an out-of-order packet can be received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame Validation (Enabled, Disabled)</td>
<td>Indicates whether MACsec frame headers are checked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure Channel Statistics:</td>
<td>The fields that follow describe activity on a secure channel established over the designated interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TxPktProtectedOnly</td>
<td>Number of transmitted packets with integrity protection only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TxOctetProtectedOnly</td>
<td>Number of bytes transmitted in packets with integrity protection only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TxPktEncrypted</td>
<td>Number of transmitted packets that are encrypted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TxOctetEncrypted</td>
<td>Number of bytes transmitted in encrypted packets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field | Description
---|---
TxPktMiss | Number of transmitted packets that are neither encrypted nor protected by integrity check.
TxOctetMiss | Number of bytes transmitted in packets that are neither encrypted nor protected by integrity checking.
TxPktDrop | Number of packets dropped at transmission because SAK has been exhausted.
TxPktBad | Number of transmitted packets marked as bad.
RxPktDecryptedAuth | Number of packets received, decrypted, and checked for integrity protection.
RxOctetTotal | Number of bytes received.
RxOctetAuthOnly | Number of bytes received with Integrity protection only.
RxOctetDecrypted | Number of bytes received and decrypted.
RxPktFailReplayCheck | Number of packets received out of order.
RxPktFailICVCheck | Number of packets received that failed Integrity checking.
RxPktNoMACsecTag | Number of packets received without a MACSec Tag.
RxPktFrameValFail | Number of packets received that failed MACsec frame validation.
RxPktMiss | Number of packets received that did not find a key for decryption.
RxOctetMiss | Number of bytes received that did not find a key for decryption.
RxPktDrop | Number of received packets that were dropped.

### Examples

The following example shows details for Ethernet interface 1/3/1 (device 1, slot 3, port 1). The interface is verifying MACsec frames and is providing strict replay protection. Based on counter statistics, transmitted packets are being encrypted. A smaller number of packets have been received, have passed integrity checking, and have been decrypted. No packets have been received out of order, and no packets have been dropped. No packets have failed integrity checking. A number of packets have been received without MACsec headers, and numerous bytes did not have a decryption key.

device(config-dot1x-mka-1/3/1)# clear macsec ethernet 1/3/1
device(config-dot1x-mka-1/3/1)# show macsec statistics ethernet 1/3/1

**Interface**

- **Replay Protection**: Enabled
- **Replay Window**: 0
- **Frame Validation**: Check

**Secure Channel Statistics:**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TxPktProtectedOnly</td>
<td>165074761</td>
<td>TxOctetProtectedOnly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TxPktEncrypted</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>TxOctetEncrypted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TxPktMiss</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>TxOctetMiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TxPktDrop</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>TxPktBad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RxPktDecryptedAuth</td>
<td>3455</td>
<td>RxOctetTotal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RxOctetAuthOnly</td>
<td>230740</td>
<td>RxOctetDecrypted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RxPktFailReplayCheck</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>RxPktFailICVCheck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RxPktNoMACsecTag</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>RxPktFrameValFail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RxPktMiss</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>RxOctetMiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RxPktDrop</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following example shows output for an ICX 7450 device. The output for the ICX 7450 is different from the output for other devices.

device(config)#
device(config)#sh macsec stat ethe 10/2/1
device(config)#

Interface Statistics:
---------------------
rx Untag Pkts : 1          tx Untag Pkts : 0
rx Notag Pkts : 0          tx TooLong Pkts : 0
rx Badtag Pkts : 0
rx Unknownsci Pkts : 0
rx Nosci Pkts : 0
rx Overrun Pkts : 0

Transmit Secure Channels:
-------------------------
SA[0] Statistics:
Protected Pkts : 0
Encrypted Pkts : 2436337

SA[1] Statistics:
Protected Pkts : 0
Encrypted Pkts : 0

SA[2] Statistics:
Protected Pkts : 0
Encrypted Pkts : 0

SA[3] Statistics:
Protected Pkts : 0
Encrypted Pkts : 0

SC Statistics:
Protected Octets : 0
Encrypted Octets : 134830107

Receive Secure Channels:
------------------------
SA[0] Statistics:
Ok Pkts : 1949642
Invalid Pkts : 0
Not using SA Pkts : 0
Unused Pkts : 0
Not Valid Pkts : 0

SA[1] Statistics:
Ok Pkts : 0
Invalid Pkts : 0
Not using SA Pkts : 0
Unused Pkts : 0
Not Valid Pkts : 0

SA[2] Statistics:
Ok Pkts : 0
Invalid Pkts : 0
Not using SA Pkts : 0
Unused Pkts : 0
Not Valid Pkts : 0

SA[3] Statistics:
Ok Pkts : 0
Invalid Pkts : 0
Not using SA Pkts : 0
Unused Pkts : 0
Not Valid Pkts : 0

SC Statistics:
Ok Pkts : 1949642
Invalid Pkts : 0
Not using SA Pkts : 0
Unused Pkts : 0
Not Valid Pkts : 0
Delayed Pkts : 0
Unchecked Pkts : 0
Valid Octets : 0
Decrypted Octets : 97743896

device(config)#
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20a</td>
<td>This command was modified. The <code>show macsec ethernet</code> command name was changed to <code>show macsec statistics ethernet</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show management traffic exclusion

Displays the port types and application types that are excluded from in-band or out-of-band (OOB) management ports.

Syntax

```
show management traffic exclusion
```

Modes

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

Examples

To display port and application status:

```
device# show management traffic exclusion
Port        App
Inband      all
oob         all
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show management-vrf**

Displays management Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) packet and session rejection statistics including dropped packets due to failure in management VRF validation.

**Syntax**

`show management-vrf`

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Ensure that the management VRF is configured before executing the `show management-vrf` command.

**Command Output**

The `show management-vrf` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management VRF name</td>
<td>Displays the configured management VRF name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Application</td>
<td>Displays the management application names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Drop Pkts</td>
<td>Displays the number of packets dropped in the inbound traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Drop Pkts</td>
<td>Displays the number of packets dropped in the outbound traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP Connection rejects</td>
<td>Displays the number of TCP connections per application rejected due to management VRF validation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following is sample output from the `show management-vrf` command.

```
device(config)# show management-vrf

Management VRF name : sflow
Management Application   Rx Drop Pkts   Tx Drop Pkts
SNMP Engine              0             11
RADIUS Client             0             0
TFTP Client               0             0
Traps                    -             0
SysLogs                   -             0
TCP Connection rejects:
Telnet                    0             0
SSH (Strict)              0             0
TACACS+ Client             0             0
```
Show Commands
show media

**show media**

Displays information about the media devices installed per device, per stack, and per port.

**Syntax**

```
show media [ validation ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port | stack stack ]
```

**Parameters**

- `validation`
  Displays detailed information about the optics inventory and shows if the optics are official Ruckus optics.
- `ethernet unit/slot/port`
  Displays the media type for the specified Ethernet interface.
- `stack stack`
  Displays the media type for the specified stack.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode
- 802.1br PE local mode

**Command Output**

The `show flash` command displays the Type, Vendor, Part number, Version and Serial number of the SFP, SFP+, QSPF, or QSPF+ optical device installed in the port. If none of these optical devices are installed in a port, the “Type” field will display "EMPTY".
Examples

The following example sample output displays information about the media installed on a device.

device# show media

Port 1/1/1 :     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/2 :     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/3 :     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/4 :     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/5 :     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/6 :     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/7 :     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/8 :     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/9 :     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/10:     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/11:     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/12:     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/13:     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/14:     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/15:     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/16:     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/17:     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/18:     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/19:     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/20:     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/21:     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/22:     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/23:     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/24:     Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/2/1 :     Type : 10GE SR 300m (SFP+)
Port 1/2/2 :     Type : EMPTY
Port 1/2/3 :     Type : 1G Twinax 1m (SFP)
Port 1/2/4 :     Type : 1G Twinax 1m (SFP)
Use the `show media validation` command to detail the optics inventory and show if these optics are official Ruckus optics.

**NOTE**

Ruckus supports digital optical monitoring only on Ruckus optics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Supported Vendor</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 10GE SR 300m ((SFP+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 10GE SR 300m ((SFP+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 10GE SR 300m ((SFP+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 10GE SR 300m ((SFP+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 10GE SR 300m ((SFP+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 10GE SR 300m ((SFP+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/7</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 10GE SR 300m ((SFP+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/8</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 10GE SR 300m ((SFP+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/9</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 1G M-GBXD(SFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 1G M-GBXU(SFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/13</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 1G M-LHA(SFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/14</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 1G M-LHA(SFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/17</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 10GE SR 300m ((SFP+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/19</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 10GE USR 100m (SFP+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/21</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 40GE-SR4 100m (QSFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/26</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 40GE-Active Copper 1m (QSFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/27</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 1G M-TX(SFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/28</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 1G M-TX(SFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/30</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 1G M-TX(SFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/31</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 1G M-GBXU(SFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/33</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 1G M-GBXD(SFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/37</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 1G M-GBXD(SFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/39</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 1G M-TX(SFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/43</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 1G M-GBXU(SFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/47</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 10GE USR 100m (SFP+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/48</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>FINISAR CORP. Type: 1G M-SX(SFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 40GE-SR4 100m (QSFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 40GE-Active Copper 1m (QSFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>RUCKUS Type: 40GE-Active Copper 1m (QSFP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following sample output displays the media type for a specified stack.

device# show media stack 1
Port 1/1/1: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/2: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/3: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/4: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/5: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/6: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/7: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/8: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/9:1: Type : 4x10GE Active Copper 1m (QSFP+)
Port 1/1/9:2: Type : 4x10GE Active Copper 1m (QSFP+)
Port 1/1/9:3: Type : 4x10GE Active Copper 1m (QSFP+)
Port 1/1/9:4: Type : 4x10GE Active Copper 1m (QSFP+)
Port 1/1/10: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/11:1: Type : 4x10GE Active Copper 1m (QSFP+)
Port 1/1/11:2: Type : 4x10GE Active Copper 1m (QSFP+)
Port 1/1/11:3: Type : 4x10GE Active Copper 1m (QSFP+)
Port 1/1/11:4: Type : 4x10GE Active Copper 1m (QSFP+)
Port 1/1/12: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/13: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/14: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/15: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/16: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/17: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/18: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/19: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/1/20: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/2/1: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/2/2: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/2/3: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/2/4: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/2/5: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/2/6: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/3/1: Type : 40GE-SR4 100m (QSFP+)
Port 1/3/2: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/3/3: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/3/4: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/3/5: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/3/6: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/7/2: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/7/3: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/7/4: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/7/5: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/7/6: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/7/7: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
...

The following sample output displays the media type for the specified Ethernet interface.

device# show media ethernet 1/3/1
Port 1/3/1: Type : 40GE-SR4 100m (QSFP+)
Vendor: RUCKUS Version: A
Part#: 57-1000128-01 Serial#: LTA112251000543
The following sample output displays the media type for an 802.1br CB interface from the local display of an attached PE unit.

device# show media ethernet 4/4/1
Port 4/4/1: Type : 40GE-LR4 10km (QSFP+ LC)
Vendor: RUCKUS Version: 2
Part# : 57-1000263-01 Serial#: LDJ21325C230002
show memory
Displays the memory usage for system tasks, transmission control protocol, and stack units.

Syntax
show memory [ task | tcp | unit unit-id ]

Parameters
- **task**
  Displays memory usage per system task.
- **tcp**
  Displays Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) memory usage.
- **unit unit-id**
  The ID of the stack unit.

Modes
- Global configuration mode
- User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Command Output
The `show memory task` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task</td>
<td>The name of the task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alloc</td>
<td>The amount memory allocated for the task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free</td>
<td>The amount of free memory available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used</td>
<td>The amount of memory used by the specific task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCB usage</td>
<td>The availability of Transmission Control Block for the TCP connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP QUEUE BUFFER usage</td>
<td>The availability of the Queue buffer used to hold the TCP messages that need to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP SEND BUFFER usage</td>
<td>The availability of buffers which will be used to send the TCP packets from the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP RECEIVE BUFFER usage</td>
<td>The availability of buffers which will be used to receive the TCP packets to the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP OUT OF SEQUENCE BUFFER usage</td>
<td>The availability of re-sequence buffer used for the TCP connection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example command displays the memory usage per task.

```
Task Memory Usage Info
----------------------------------
Last clear : NA
----------------------------------
Task                          Alloc         Free         Used
----------------------------------
TimerTsk                       144             0           144
FlashTsk                      5552             0          5552
MainTsk                   33153780       3411177      29742603
keygen                          0          1468          1468
itc                          9188             0           9188
bcmCNTR.0                      17820             0         17820
bcmL2MOD.0                      144             0           144
scp                           232815         27166        205649
appl                     676257682     637313495      38944187
snmp                        127713         52104         75609
rtm                          947689         17272        954957
rtm6                         321341         17272        304069
rip                          574422            0          56786
bpg                          4048555         17272       4031283
ospf                         2937465         8636        2928829
openflow_ofm                  431242        14621         416621
openflow_opm                  433909         17272        416637
mcast_fwd                   1776859          0         1776859
mcast                       2614790          0       2614790
madv                        212375          0         212375
rip                         96181           0        96181
ospf6                        1989857        8636       1981221
mcast6                      794175          0         794175
ipsec                        208381         8636        199745
madv                         57140          0         57140
mcastf                       134907         8636       126217
snmp                        127713         0         127713
rmon                         74775          0          74775
web                          56915           0          56915
acl                          1291591        8636      1282955
flexauth                     277607         8636        268971
nftp                         56835          0         56835
rconsole                    49215           0          49215
console                     2059410        1476759       582631
ospf_msg_task               560355          0       560355
auxTsk                       4572           0          4572
bcmL2MOD.0                   37152           0          37152
Total Memory Used: 97213162
```

The following example displays the TCP memory usage information.

```
device# show memory tcp
TCP MEMORY USAGE
TCB usage: total=73140, free=71300
TCP QUEUE BUFFER usage: total=19635, free=19635
TCP SEND BUFFER usage: total=192532, free=192532
TCP RECEIVE BUFFER usage: total=192532, free=192532
TCP OUT OF SEQUENCE BUFFER usage: total=25074, free=25074
```

The following example displays memory usage for stack unit 1.

```
device# show memory unit 1
Stack unit 1:  
Total DRAM: 268435456 bytes  
Dynamic memory: 3781353472 bytes total, 3563307008 bytes free, 5% used
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show memory task

Displays the memory usage, allocated memory, and free memory for system tasks on the device.

Syntax

```
show memory task [ clear ]
```

Parameters

**clear**

Clears the displayed memory information if no memory is used.

Modes

- Global configuration mode
- User EXEC mode
Usage Guidelines

Examples

The following example displays the memory usage, allocated memory, and free memory for system tasks on the device.

```
device# show memory task
Task Memory Usage Info
----------------------
Last clear : NA
------------------------------------------------------------------
Task                          Alloc         Free       Used
------------------------------------------------------------------
TimerTsk                       144             0           144
FlashTsk                      5552             0          5552
MainTsk                   33153780       3411177      29742603
keygen                        1468             0          1468
itc                           9188             0          9188
bcmCNTR.0                    17820             0         17820
bcmL2MOD.0                     144             0           144
scp                         232815         27166        205649
appl                     676257682     637313495      38944187
snms                          52104         3411177      29742603
rtm6                        321345         27166        294178
rtm                          9476869       17272       9304147
rip                           574422         8636          565786
bgp                          4048555       17272       4031283
ospf                         2937465          8636       2928829
openflow_ofm                  431242       14621        416621
openflow_opm                  43909         17272        416637
mcast_fwd                    1776859       17272       1759587
mcast                      2614790       31233        2583557
msdp                         221375         8636          212739
ripng                        96181           8636           87545
ospf6                        1989857          8636       1981221
mcast6                        794175       22597        771578
ipsec                        208381         8636          199745
dhcpv6                       134907         8636          126271
snmp                         57140           8636           48484
rmon                         74775           8636           56299
web                          56915           8636           39571
acl                          1291591       28243        1263348
flexauth                     277607         8636          268971
ntp                          56835           8636          55963
rconsole                    48215           8636          39579
console                    2059410       1476779       582631
ospf msg_task                56035           8636          38763
auxTsk                        4572             0           4572
bcmLINK.0                    37152       37152           0
------------------------------------------------------------------
Total Memory Used: 97213162
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show metro-ring**

Displays the metro ring details.

**Syntax**

```bash
show metro-ring ring-id [ diagnostics ]
```

**Parameters**

- `ring-id`
  
  Displays the details of the metro ring specified by the ring ID.

- `diagnostics`
  
  Displays the diagnostic results for the specified metro ring.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode
- VLAN configuration mode
- VSRP VRID configuration mode

**Command Output**

The `show metro-ring ring-id diagnostics` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ring id</td>
<td>The metro ring ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diag state</td>
<td>The state of ring diagnostics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHP average time</td>
<td>The average round-trip time for an Ring Hello Packet (RHP) packet on the ring. The calculated time has a granularity of 1 microsecond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended hello time</td>
<td>The hello time recommended by the software based on the RHP average round-trip time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended Prefwning time</td>
<td>The preforwarding time recommended by the software based on the RHP average round-trip time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diag frame sent</td>
<td>The number of diagnostic RHPs sent for the test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diag frame lost</td>
<td>The number of diagnostic RHPs lost during the test.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `show metro-ring ring-id` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ring id</td>
<td>The metro ring ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The state of MRP. The state can be enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring role</td>
<td>Whether this node is the master for the ring. The role can be master or member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master vlan</td>
<td>The ID of the master VLAN in the topology group used by this ring. If a topology group is used by MRP, the master VLAN controls the MRP settings for all VLANs in the topology group. The topology group ID is 0 if the MRP VLAN is not the master VLAN in a topology group. Using a topology group for MRP configuration is optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topo group</td>
<td>The topology group ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello time</td>
<td>The interval, in milliseconds, at which the forwarding port on the ring master node sends RHPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefwng time</td>
<td>The number of milliseconds an MRP interface that has entered the preforwarding state will wait before changing to the forwarding state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring interfaces</td>
<td>The ring interfaces in the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface role</td>
<td>The interface role can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Master node - The interface generates RHPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Member node - The interface forwards RHPs received on the other interface (the secondary interface).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The interface does not generate RHPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Master node - The interface listens for RHPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Member node - The interface receives RHPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding state</td>
<td>Whether MRP forwarding is enabled on the interface. The forwarding state can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>blocking - The interface is blocking Layer 2 data traffic and RHPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>disabled - The interface is down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>forwarding - The interface is forwarding Layer 2 data traffic and RHPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>preforwarding - The interface is listening for RHPs but is blocking Layer 2 data traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active interface</td>
<td>The physical interfaces that are sending and receiving RHPs. If a port is disabled, its state is shown as “disabled”. If an interface is part of a LAG, the member port which comes up first is listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface Type</td>
<td>Shows if the interface is a regular port or a tunnel port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHPs sent</td>
<td>The number of RHPs sent on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> This field applies only to the master node. On non-master nodes, this field contains 0. This is because the RHPs are forwarded in hardware on the non-master nodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHPs rcvd</td>
<td>The number of RHPs received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> On most devices, this field applies only to the master node. On non-master nodes, this field contains 0. This is because the RHPs are forwarded in hardware on the non-master nodes. However, on the FastIron devices, the RHP received counter on non-master MRP nodes increments. This is because, on FastIron devices, the CPU receives a copy of the RHPs forwarded in hardware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC RHPs rcvd</td>
<td>The number of Topology Change RHPs received on the interface. A Topology Change RHP indicates that the ring topology has changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State changes</td>
<td>The number of MRP interface state changes that have occurred. The state can be one of the states listed in the Forwarding state field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays the MRP diagnostics result on the master node.

```
device# show metro-ring 1 diagnostics
Metro Ring 1 - custA
-------------
diagnostics results
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ring id</th>
<th>Diag state</th>
<th>RHP average time (microsec)</th>
<th>Recommended hello time (ms)</th>
<th>Recommended Prefwing time (ms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>&lt; 0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diag frame sent: 0
Diag frame lost: 0
```

The following example displays the output of the `show metro-ring` command.

```
device# show metro-ring 1
Metro Ring 1
-------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ring id</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Ring role</th>
<th>Master vlan</th>
<th>Topo group</th>
<th>Hello time (ms)</th>
<th>Prefwing time (ms)</th>
<th>Interface role</th>
<th>Forwarding state</th>
<th>Active interface</th>
<th>Interface Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>member</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>not conf</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>primary</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Regular</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ethernet 1/1/1 |     | primary    |             |            |                |                    | secondary      | forwarding       | ethernet 2     | Tunnel        |
ethernet 1/1/2 |     | secondary  |             |            |                |                    | forwarding      |                 |                |               |
RHPs sent: 3
RHPs rcvd: 0
TC RHPs rcvd: 0
State changes: 4
```
**show mirror**

Displays the port mirroring configuration details.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
show mirror ethernet stackid/slot/port
```

**Parameters**

- `ethernet stackid/slot/port`
  
  Displays the details for the specified Ethernet port.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode

**Examples**

The following example displays sample output of the `show mirror` command.

```
device(config)# show mirror ethernet 1/2/1
Mirror port 1/2/1
  Input monitoring : (U1/M1)  2
  Output monitoring: None
```
show module

Displays module information for stack members.

Syntax

show module

Modes

User EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This command may be entered in all configuration modes.

Command Output

The **show module** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module</td>
<td>Identifies the module by stack unit ID, module number, and module type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The status of this module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ports</td>
<td>The number of ports in this module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting MAC</td>
<td>The starting MAC address for this module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays stack module information.

device# show module

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Starting MAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U1:M1 ICX7450-48 48-port Management Module</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>cc4e.248d.f8d0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U1:M2 ICX7400-4X10GF 4-port 40G Module</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>cc4e.248d.f901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U1:M3 ICX7400-1X40GQ 1-port 40G Module</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>cc4e.248d.f905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U2:M1 ICX7450-48 48-port Management Module</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>cc4e.248e.4990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U2:M2 ICX7400-4X10GF 4-port 40G Module</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>cc4e.248e.49c1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U2:M3 ICX7400-SERVICE-MOD Module</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U2:M4 ICX7400-1X40GQ 1-port 40G Module</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>cc4e.248e.49c9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays stack module information when a module is removed from the device.

device# show module

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Starting MAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U1:M1 ICX7450-24P POE 24-port Management Module</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>cc4e.248e.5648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U1:M2 ICX7400-4X10GF 4-port 40G Module</td>
<td>CFG</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>cc4e.248e.5665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U1:M3 ICX7400-1X40GQ 1-port 40G Module</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>cc4e.248e.5665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U1:M4 ICX7400-1X40GQ 1-port 40G Module</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>cc4e.248e.5669</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

device#
show monitor

Displays the monitored ports configurations.

Syntax

show monitor ethernet stackid/slot/port

Parameters

ethernet stackid/slot/port
Displays the information for the specified monitored Ethernet port.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following example displays sample output of the show monitor command.

device> show monitor ethernet 1/1/2
   Input mirrored by     : (U1/M2)   1
   Output mirrored by   : None
show mstp

Displays the MSTP information.

Syntax

```
show mstp { [ detail ] mstp-id | configuration }
```

Parameters

- **detail**
  Displays detailed MSTP information for the specified ID.

- **mstp-id**
  Displays the MSTP information for a specific ID.

- **configuration**
  Displays MSTP configuration information.

Modes

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

Command Output

The **show mstp** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MSTP Instance</td>
<td>The ID of the MSTP instance whose statistics are being displayed. For the CIST, this number is 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLANS</td>
<td>The number of VLANs that are included in this instance of MSTP. For the CIST, this number will always be 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge Identifier</td>
<td>The MAC address of the bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge MaxAge sec</td>
<td>Displays the configured maximum age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge Hello sec</td>
<td>Displays the configured Hello variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge FwdDly sec</td>
<td>Displays the configured FwdDly variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge Hop cnt</td>
<td>Displays the configured Max Hop count variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root MaxAge sec</td>
<td>The maximum age configured on the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Hello sec</td>
<td>Hello interval configured on the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root FwdDly sec</td>
<td>FwdDly interval configured on the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Hop Cnt</td>
<td>Maximum hop count left from the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Bridge</td>
<td>Bridge identifier of the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExtPath Cost</td>
<td>The configured path cost on a link connected to this port to an external MSTP region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Root Bridge</td>
<td>The Regional Root Bridge is the MAC address of the root bridge for the local region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IntPath Cost</td>
<td>The configured path cost on a link connected to this port within the internal MSTP region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated Bridge</td>
<td>The MAC address of the bridge that sent the best BPDU that was received on this port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Port</td>
<td>Port indicating shortest path to root. Set to “Root” if this bridge is the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Num</td>
<td>The port number of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pri</td>
<td>The configured priority of the port. The default is 128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PortPath Cost</td>
<td>Configured or auto-detected path cost for port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2P Mac</td>
<td>Indicates if the port is configured with a point-to-point link:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• T - The port is configured in a point-to-point link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• F - The port is not configured in a point-to-point link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edge</td>
<td>Indicates if the port is configured as an operational edge port:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• T - Indicates that the port is defined as an edge port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• F - Indicates that the port is not defined as an edge port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role</td>
<td>The port current spanning tree state. A port can have one of the following states:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Forwarding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Discarding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated Cost</td>
<td>Port path cost to the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Hop cnt</td>
<td>The maximum hop count configured for this instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example displays the MSTP information for a specified MSTP instance.

```
device# show mstp 1
MSTP Instance 1 - VLANs: 2
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bridge Identifier</th>
<th>Max Hop</th>
<th>Regional Root Bridge</th>
<th>IntPath Cost</th>
<th>Designated Bridge</th>
<th>Root Port</th>
<th>Root Hop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hex</td>
<td>cnt</td>
<td>hex</td>
<td>hex</td>
<td>hex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8001000cdb80af01</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8001000cdb80af01</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8001000cdb80af01</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Num</td>
<td>Pri</td>
<td>PortPath Cost</td>
<td>Role State</td>
<td>Designated Cost</td>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>ExtCost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/1 128 2000</td>
<td>MASTER</td>
<td>FORWARDING</td>
<td>Designated</td>
<td>Designated</td>
<td>8000000b000c00000, ExtCost 0, IntCost 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The following example displays the detailed MSTP information.

```
device# show mstp detail
MSTP Instance 0 (CIST) - VLANs: 4093
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Bridge: 800000b000c00000 [Priority 32768, SysId 0, Mac 00b000c00000] |
| FwdDelay 15, HelloTime 2, MaxHops 20, TxHoldCount 6                      |
| Port 6/54 - Role: DESIGNATED - State: FORWARDING                          |
| PathCost 20000, Priority 128, OperEdge T, OperPt2PtMac F, Boundary T     |
| Designated - Root 8000000b000c00000, RegionalRoot 8000000b000c00000,   |
| Bridge 8000000b000c00000, ExtCost 0, IntCost 0                           |
| ActiveTimers - helloWhen 1                                               |
| MachineState - PRX-DISCARD, PTX-IDLE, PFM-SENDING_RSTP, PIM-CURRENT      |
| PRT-ACTIVE_PORT, PRT-FORWARDING, TCM-INACTIVE                            |
| BPDUs - Rcvd MST 0, RST 0, Config 0, TCN 0                               |
| Sent MST 6, RST 0, Config 0, TCN 0                                      |
```
The following example displays the MSTP configuration details.

device# show mstp configuration
MSTP CONFIGURATION
-------------------
Name : Reg1
Revision : 1
Version : 3 (MSTP mode)
Status : Started
Instanc VLANs
----------
0   4093
**show mstp root-protect**

Displays the MSTP root-protect information.

**Syntax**

```
show mstp root-protect
```

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Examples**

To verify whether MSTP instances are in consistent state or in Inconsistent state, enter the following command that displays the MSTP root-protect information.

```
device# show mstp root-protect
Port   MSTI   Current State
1/1/5    MSTI 1 Consistent state
1/1/5   CIST   Inconsistent state (59 seconds left on timer)
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show notification mac-movement

Displays the MAC address movement notifications.

Syntax

    show notification mac-movement { interval-history | threshold-rate }

Parameters

    interval-history
        Displays the collected history of MAC address movement notification and how the history interval is configured.

    threshold-rate
        Displays the configuration of the MAC address movement threshold rate.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Command Output

The `show notification mac-movement interval-history` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interval-History Mac Movement Notification</td>
<td>Specifies whether the interval history data collection is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configured Interval</td>
<td>The interval over which the MAC address movement statistics were collected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of macs that moved in the interval</td>
<td>The number of MAC addresses that moved during the configured interval regardless of how many times each address moved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of moves in the interval</td>
<td>The total number of MAC address moves over the configured interval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval Move-Count</td>
<td>The number of times the MAC address has moved within the interval.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `show notification mac-movement threshold-rate` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threshold-Rate Mac Movement Notification</td>
<td>Specifies whether the MAC movement notification threshold rate is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configured Threshold-Rate</td>
<td>The rate in MAC address moves per sampling interval after which a notification is issued. The range is from 1 through 50000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configured Sampling-Interval</td>
<td>The sampling interval in seconds over which the number of MAC address moves is measured. The range is from 1 through 86400, which is the number of seconds in a day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Output field** | **Description**
---|---
Number of entries in the notification table | One entry for each time a MAC address notification threshold was reached.
MAC-Address | The MAC address that has moved to a different port.
from-Port | The port from which the MAC address moved.
to-Port | The port to which the MAC address moved.
Last Move-Time | The time the last move occurred. The system uptime is used if there is no time server configured.
Vlan-id | The VLAN for the port where the MAC address movement was detected.

### Examples

The following example displays the notification interval history.

```
device# show notification mac-movement interval-history
Interval-History Mac Movement Notification is ENABLED
Configured Interval : 30 seconds
Number of macs that moved in the interval : 100
Total number of moves in the interval : 98654
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC-Address</th>
<th>from-Port</th>
<th>to-Port</th>
<th>Interval Move-Count</th>
<th>Last Move-Time</th>
<th>Vlan-id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000.0000.0052</td>
<td>1/7/1</td>
<td>1/7/2</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>May 15 01:13:20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000.0000.0051</td>
<td>1/7/1</td>
<td>1/7/2</td>
<td>1002</td>
<td>May 15 01:13:20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000.0000.0050</td>
<td>1/7/1</td>
<td>1/7/2</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td>May 15 01:13:20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000.0000.004f</td>
<td>1/7/1</td>
<td>1/7/2</td>
<td>1018</td>
<td>May 15 01:13:20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000.0000.004e</td>
<td>1/7/1</td>
<td>1/7/2</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td>May 15 01:13:20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(output truncated)

The following examples displays the notification for a threshold rate.

```
device# show notification mac-movement threshold-rate
Threshold-Rate Mac Movement Notification is ENABLED
Configured Threshold-Rate : 5 moves
Configured Sampling-Interval : 30 seconds
Number of entries in the notification table : 100
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC-Address</th>
<th>from-Port</th>
<th>to-Port</th>
<th>Last Move-Time</th>
<th>Vlan-id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000.0000.0022</td>
<td>1/7/1</td>
<td>1/7/2</td>
<td>Apr 29 18:29:35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000.0000.0021</td>
<td>1/7/1</td>
<td>1/7/2</td>
<td>Apr 29 18:29:35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000.0000.0020</td>
<td>1/7/1</td>
<td>1/7/2</td>
<td>Apr 29 18:29:35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000.0000.001f</td>
<td>1/7/1</td>
<td>1/7/2</td>
<td>Apr 29 18:29:35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000.0000.0024</td>
<td>1/7/1</td>
<td>1/7/2</td>
<td>Apr 29 18:29:35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000.0000.001e</td>
<td>1/7/1</td>
<td>1/7/2</td>
<td>Apr 29 18:29:35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000.0000.0032</td>
<td>1/7/1</td>
<td>1/7/2</td>
<td>Apr 29 18:29:35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000.0000.001d</td>
<td>1/7/1</td>
<td>1/7/2</td>
<td>Apr 29 18:29:35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000.0000.001c</td>
<td>1/7/1</td>
<td>1/7/2</td>
<td>Apr 29 18:29:35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(output truncated)
show notification-mac

Displays whether MAC-notification for SNMP traps is enabled or disabled.

Syntax

show notification-mac

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

You can view statistics such as the configured interval, the number of traps sent, and the number of events sent.

Examples

The following example displays the MAC-notification statistics:

```
device# show notification-mac
Mac-notification SNMP trap is ENABLED
Configured Interval: 40 seconds
Number of trap messages sent: 2
Number of mac-notification events sent: 20
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show ntp associations

Displays association information for all NTP servers and peers.

Syntax

show ntp associations [ detail [ ipv4-address | ipv6-address ] ]

Parameters

detail
Displays the detailed NTP server and peer association information for the specifies address.

ipv4-address
Displays the NTP server and peer association information for a specific IPv4 address.

ipv6-address
Displays the NTP server and peer association information for a specific IPv6 address.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
NTP configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Command Output

The show ntp associations command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>The peer has been declared the system peer and lends its variables to the system variables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>This peer is a survivor in the selection algorithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>This peer is a candidate in the combine algorithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>This peer is discarded as an outlier in the clustering algorithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>This peer is discarded as a &quot;falseticker&quot; in the selection algorithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td>The server or peer is statically configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td>IPv4 or IPv6 address of the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ref clock</td>
<td>IPv4 address or first 32 bits of the MD5 hash of the IPv6 address of the peer to which the clock is synchronized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st</td>
<td>Stratum setting for the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>Time, in seconds, since the last NTP packet was received from the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poll</td>
<td>Polling interval (seconds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reach</td>
<td>Peer reachability (bit string, in octal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delay</td>
<td>Round-trip delay to the peer, in milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offset</td>
<td>Relative time difference between a peer clock and a local clock, in milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disp</td>
<td>Dispersion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **show ntp associations detail** command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>server</td>
<td>Indicates that the server is statically configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symmetric active peer</td>
<td>Indicates that the peer is statically configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symmetric passive peer</td>
<td>Indicates that the peer is dynamically configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sys_peer</td>
<td>This peer is the system peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>candidate</td>
<td>This peer is chosen as a candidate in the combine algorithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reject</td>
<td>This peer is rejected by the selection algorithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falsetick</td>
<td>This peer is dropped as a falseticker by the selection algorithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outlier</td>
<td>This peer is dropped as an outlyer by the clustering algorithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stratum</td>
<td>The stratum number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ref ID</td>
<td>The IPv4 address or hash of the IPv6 address of the upstream time server to which the peer is synchronized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>The last time stamp that the peer received from its master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our mode</td>
<td>This system's mode relative to the peer (active/passive/client/server/bdcast/bdcast client).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peer mode</td>
<td>Mode of the peer relative to this system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our poll intvl</td>
<td>This system's poll interval to this peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peer poll intvl</td>
<td>Poll interval of the peer to this system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root delay</td>
<td>The delay along the path to root (the final stratum 1 time source).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root disp</td>
<td>Dispersion of the path to root.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reach</td>
<td>The peer reachability (bit string in octal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delay</td>
<td>Round-trip delay to the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offset</td>
<td>Offset of the peer clock relative to this clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dispersion</td>
<td>Dispersion of the peer clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precision</td>
<td>Precision of the peer clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>NTP version number of the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org time</td>
<td>The originate time stamp of the last packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rcv time</td>
<td>The receive time stamp of the last packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xmt time</td>
<td>The transmit time stamp of the last packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filter delay</td>
<td>The round-trip delay, in milliseconds, of the last 8 samples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filter offset</td>
<td>The clock offset, in milliseconds, of the last eight samples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filter error</td>
<td>Approximate error of the last eight samples.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following is sample output from the **show ntp associations** command.

```
device# show ntp associations
address            ref                clock    st    when    poll    reach    delay    offset     disp
172.19.69.1     172.24.114.33     3         25    64         3         2.89     0.234     39377
2001:235::234
INIT 16 - 64 0 0.00 0.000 15937
* synced, # selected, + candidate, - outlayer, x falseticker, ~ configured
```

The following is sample output from the **show ntp associations detail** command.

```
device# show ntp associations detail 1o.99.40.1
10.99.40.1 configured server, candidate, stratum 3
ref ID 10.45.57.38, time d288de7d.690ca5c7 (10:33:33.1762436551 Pacific Tue Dec 06 2011)
our mode client, peer mode server, our poll intvl 10, peer poll intvl 10,
root delay 0.02618408 msec, root disp 0.10108947, reach 3, root dist 0.23610585
delay 0.92163588 msec, offset 6.77749188 msec, dispersion 70.33842156,
precision 2**-16, version 4
org time        d288defa.b260a71f (10:35:38.2992678687 Pacific Tue Dec 06 2011)
rcv time         d288defa.a2afbd41 (10:35:38.2733620545 Pacific Tue Dec 06 2011)
xmt time         d288defa.a2ae54f8 (10:35:38.2729334008 Pacific Tue Dec 06 2011)
filter delay     0.000 6.7770 6.7773 6.7711 6.7720 6.7736 6.7700 0.9921
filter offset     0.000 19.0047 19.1145 19.2245 19.3313 17.4410 15.4463 60.7777
filter disp     16000.000 16.0005 15.9975 15.9945 15.9915 15.8885 15.8855 0.0030
filter epoch     55683 55683 55685 55687 55689 55691 55693 56748
```
show ntp status

Displays the Network Time Protocol (NTP) status.

Syntax

show ntp status

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface management configuration mode
NTP configuration mode

Command Output

The **show ntp status** command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>synchronized</td>
<td>Indicates that the system clock is synchronized to the NTP server or peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stratum</td>
<td>Indicates that the stratum number that this system is operating. Range is from 2 to 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reference clock</td>
<td>The IPv4 address or the first 32 bits of the MD5 hash of the IPv6 address of the peer to which the clock is synchronized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precision</td>
<td>Precision of the clock of this system, in Hz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reference time</td>
<td>Reference time stamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clock offset</td>
<td>Offset of clock (in milliseconds) to synchronized peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root delay</td>
<td>Total delay (in milliseconds) along the path to the root clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root dispersion</td>
<td>Dispersion of the root path, in milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peer dispersion</td>
<td>Dispersion of the root path, in milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system poll interval</td>
<td>Poll interval of the local system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last clock update</td>
<td>Elapsed time since the router last updated its NTP information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server mode</td>
<td>Status of the NTP server mode for this device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>client mode</td>
<td>Status of the NTP client mode for this device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP master mode</td>
<td>Status of the master mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP master stratum</td>
<td>The stratum number that will be used by this device when the master is enabled and no upstream time servers are accessible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panic mode</td>
<td>The status of the panic mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following is sample output from the `show ntp status` command.

```
device# show ntp status

Clock is synchronized, stratum 4, reference clock is 10.20.99.174
precision is 2**-16
reference time is D281713A.80000000 (03:21:29.3653007907 GMT+00 Thu Dec 01 2011)
msec, root delay is 24.6646 msec
root dispersion is 130.3376 msec, peer dispersion is 84.3335 msec
system poll interval is 64, last clock update was 26 sec ago
NTP server mode is enabled, NTP client mode is enabled
NTP master mode is disabled, NTP master stratum is 8
NTP is not in panic mode
```
show openflow

Displays the configured OpenFlow parameters.

Syntax

show openflow

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show openflow` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Status</td>
<td>Enable or disable status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controller Type</td>
<td>OpenFlow 1.0 or OpenFlow 1.3 controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controller</td>
<td>Number of controllers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays the results of the `show openflow` command.

device#show openflow

Administrative Status:       Enabled
Controller Type:             OFV 130
Number of controllers: 4

Controller 1:
Connection Mode:             passive, TCP
Listening Address:           0.0.0.0
Connection Port:             6633
Connection Status:           TCP_LISTENING
Role:                       Equal
Asynchronous Configuration:  Packet-in (no-match|action|invalid-ttl)
                            Port-status (add|delete|modify)
                            Flow-removed (idle-timeout|hard-timeout|delete|grp-delete)

Controller 2:
Connection Mode:             active, TCP
Controller Address:          10.25.128.243
Connection Port:             2001
Connection Status:           OPENFLOW_ESABLISHED
Role:                       Master
Asynchronous Configuration:  Packet-in (no-match|action|invalid-ttl)
                            Port-status (add|delete|modify)
                            Flow-removed (idle-timeout|hard-timeout|delete|grp-delete)

Controller 3:
Connection Mode:             active, TCP
Controller Address:          10.25.128.242
Connection Port:             6633
Connection Status:           OPENFLOW_ESABLISHED
Role:                       Slave
Asynchronous Configuration:  Port-status (add|delete|modify)

Controller 4:
Connection Mode:             active, TCP
Controller Address:          10.25.128.250
Connection Port:             2002
Connection Status:           OPENFLOW_ESABLISHED
Role:                       Slave
Asynchronous Configuration:  Port-status (add|delete|modify)

Match Capability:
Port, Destination MAC, Vlan, Vlan PCP
Openflow Enabled Ports:      1/1/1 1/1/2

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show openflow controller

Displays the controller information in a flow.

Syntax

show openflow controller

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show openflow controller command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Gives the active and passive connection of the controller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>IP address of the port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Port number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>After the connection and OpenFlow handshake, the controller gives the role of OpenFlow channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role</td>
<td>Equal, Master and Slave role for the controller.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays the results of the show openflow controller command.

device# show openflow controller

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contlr Mode</th>
<th>TCP/SSL IP-address</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (Equal)</td>
<td>passive TCP 0.0.0.0</td>
<td>6633</td>
<td>TCP_LISTENING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (Master)</td>
<td>active TCP 10.25.128.179</td>
<td>6633</td>
<td>OPENFLOW_ESTABLISHED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (Slave)</td>
<td>active TCP 10.25.128.177</td>
<td>6633</td>
<td>OPENFLOW_ESTABLISHED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (Equal)</td>
<td>active TCP 10.25.128.165</td>
<td>6633</td>
<td>OPENFLOW_ESTABLISHED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show openflow flows

Displays the flows information on the OpenFlow ports.

Syntax

`show openflow flows`

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show openflow flows` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flow</td>
<td>Number of flows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packet</td>
<td>Total Number of data packets trapped to be sent to controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byte</td>
<td>Total Number of data bytes trapped to be sent to controller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays the output for flows.

device# show openflow flows

Total Number of data packets sent to controller: 0
Total Number of data bytes sent to controller : 0
Total Number of data packets from controller : 0
Total Number of data bytes from controller : 0

Total Number of Flows: 1
  Total Number of Port based Flows: 1
  Total Number of L2 Generic Flows: 0
  Total Number of L3 Generic Flows: 0
  Total Number of L2+L3 Generic Flows: 0
  Total Number of L23 Generic Flows: 0

Total Number of Hardware entries for flows: 1
  Total Number of Hardware entries for Port flow: 1
  Total Number of Hardware entries for Generic flow: 0

Total Number of Openflow interfaces: 6
  Total Number of L2 interfaces: 2
  Total Number of L3 interfaces: 4
  Total Number of L23 interfaces: 0

Flow ID: 2 Priority: 32768 Status: Active
Rule:
  In Port: e1/1/1
  Ether type: 0x800
  Destination IP: 19.0.0.19 Subnet IP: 255.255.255.255
Instructions: Apply-Actions
  Action: FORWARD
Out Group: 11
Statistics:
  Total Pkts: 0
  Total Bytes: 0
Idle and Hard timeouts:
  Received Flow idle timeout = 0
  Received Flow hard timeout = 0

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was modified for out group and timeouts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show openflow groups

For a group or a range of groups, displays the maximum number of actions in a bucket, the maximum number of buckets in a group, and the maximum number of groups.

Syntax

```
show openflow groups [group-id]
show openflow groups group-id to group-id
```

Parameters

**groups group-id**
Displays details of an OpenFlow group or range of groups.

**to**
Indicates a range of groups.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show openflow groups` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
<td>Maximum number of groups in a flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket</td>
<td>Number of buckets per group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Number of actions per bucket</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays the output from the `show openflow groups` command.

device#show openflow groups

Max number of groups         : 512
Max number of buckets per group: 64
Max number of actions per bucket : 6

Max number of SELECT groups   : 512
Max number of buckets in SELECT group: 32
Starting Trunk ID for SELECT groups : 49664
Group id 11

  Transaction id        410
  Type                  SELECT
  Packet Count          0
  Byte Count            0
  Flow Count            1
  Number of buckets     2
bucket #1
  Weight             1
  Number of actions   5
  action 1: out port: 1/1/2
  action 2: Dec IP TTL
  action 3: VLAN: 1111
  action 4: Source MAC: 0011.1111.1111
  action 5: Destination MAC: 0022.2222.2222

bucket #2
  Weight             1
  Number of actions   5
  action 1: out port: 1/1/17
  action 2: Dec IP TTL
  action 3: VLAN: 1122
  action 4: Source MAC: 0033.3333.3333
  action 5: Destination MAC: 0044.4444.4444

Forwarding information:
  Select Index: 49664

----

Total no. of entries printed: 1

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was modified to show action list.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show openflow interface

Displays the information about the interfaces in a OpenFlow flow.

Syntax

show openflow interface

Modes

User configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **show openflow interface** command displays the physical port, up and down links, tag status, MAC addresses, and the modes.

Command Output

The **show openflow interface** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Port Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link</td>
<td>Link status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Configured speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Tag status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac Address</td>
<td>MAC address of the port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Gives the information about the layers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays information for all OpenFlow interfaces.

device# openflow enable layer3 hybrid
device# show openflow interface

Total number of OpenFlow interfaces: 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>MAC</th>
<th>OF-portid</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>000c.dbf5.bd00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Layer2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>000c.dbf5.bd01</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Layer2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/3</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>000c.dbf5.bd01</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hybrid-Layer3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/4</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>000c.dbf5.bd01</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hybrid-Layer3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/5</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>000c.dbf5.bd01</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hybrid-Layer3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following command displays information for a particular interface on a specific slot and port.

device# show interface ethernet 1/1/6

GigabitEthernet1/1/6 is up, line protocol is up
Port up for 51 minutes 53 seconds
Hardware is GigabitEthernet, address is 748e.f8e7.d901 (bia 748e.f8e7.d901)
Configured speed auto, actual 1Gbit, configured duplex fdx, actual fdx
Configured mdi mode AUTO, actual MDI
Member of L2 VLAN ID 100, port is untagged, port state is FORWARDING
BPDU guard is Disabled, ROOT protect is Disabled, Designated protect is Disabled
Link Error Dampening is Disabled
STP configured to ON, priority is level10, mac-learning is enabled
OpenFlow enabled, Openflow Index 1, Flow Type Layer2
Flow Control is config enabled, oper enabled, negotiation disabled
Mirror disabled, Monitor disabled
Not member of any active trunks
No port name
Inter-Packet Gap (IPG) is 96 bit times
MTU 1500 bytes, encapsulation ethernet
300 second input rate: 3904 bits/sec, 7 packets/sec, 0.00% utilization
300 second output rate: 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec, 0.00% utilization
23153 packets input, 1530094 bytes, 0 no buffer
Received 1721 broadcasts, 21432 multicasts, 0 unicasts
0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 ignored
0 runts, 0 giants
0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
Transmitted 0 broadcasts, 0 multicasts, 0 unicasts
0 output errors, 0 collisions
Relay Agent Information option: Disabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Egress queues:</th>
<th>Queued packets</th>
<th>Dropped Packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show openflow meters

Displays all the meters in a OpenFlow flow.

Syntax

    show openflow meters [ meter-id ]

Parameters

    meters meter-id
    Shows details of a specific OpenFlow meter.

Modes

    User EXEC mode

Command Output

The `show openflow meters` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meter-id</td>
<td>Meter number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band</td>
<td>Number of bands in a meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band type</td>
<td>Band type ( supported type: Drop, DSCP_REMARK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Rate of the band</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counter</td>
<td>Band specific counter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays output with single meter band.

device(config)# show openflow meters 1
Meter id: 1

    Transaction id: 1437
    Meter Flags:   KBPS BURST STATS
    Flow Count:    0
    Number of bands: 1
    In packet count: -NA-
    In byte count:   0

    Band Type: DROP

    Rate: 750000
    Burst size: 1500 kb
    In packet band count: -NA-
    In byte band count:   0
The following example displays output with two meter bands.

```bash
device(config)# show openflow meters 2
Meter id: 2

Transaction id: 1438
Meter Flags: KBPS BURST STATS
Flow Count: 0
Number of bands: 2
In packet count: -NA-
In byte count: 0

Band Type: DSCP-REMARK
Rate: 750000
Burst size: 1500 kb
Prec level: 1
In packet band count: -NA-
In byte band count: 0

Band Type: DROP
Rate: 1000000
Burst size: 2000 kb
In packet band count: -NA-
In byte band count: 0
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show optic

Displays the optic temperature and power information for qualified QSFP+, SFP, or SFP+ transceivers installed in a device.

Syntax

```
show optic [ threshold ] unit/slot/port
```

Parameters

- **threshold**: Displays the thresholds for a qualified optical transceiver for the specified port.
- **unit/slot/port**: Displays optics information for the QSFP+, SFP, or SFP+ transceiver in the specified interface.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode
- NTP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `show optic` command takes advantage of information stored and supplied by the manufacturer of the QSFP+, SFP, or SFP+ transceiver. This information is an optional feature of the Multi-Source Agreement standard defining the optical interface. Not all component suppliers have implemented this feature set. When the QSFP+, SFP, or SFP+ transceiver does not supply the information, a "Not Available" message is displayed for the specific port on which the module is installed.

Command Output

The `show optic` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>The operating temperature, in degrees Celsius, of the optical transceiver, followed by the alarm status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Power</td>
<td>The transmit power signal, in decibels (dB), of the measured power referenced to one milliwatt (mW), followed by the alarm status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Power</td>
<td>The receive power signal, in decibels (dB), of the measured power referenced to one milliwatt(mW), followed by the alarm status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Bias Current</td>
<td>The transmit bias power signal, in milliamperes (mA), followed by the alarm status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For Temperature, Tx Power, Rx Power, and Tx Bias Current in the **show optic** command output, values are displayed along with one of the following alarm status values: Low-Alarm, Low-Warn, Normal, High-Warn, or High-Alarm. The thresholds that determine these status values are set by the manufacturer of the optical transceivers. The following table describes each of these alarm status values.

**TABLE 10 Alarm status values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low-Alarm</td>
<td>The monitored level has dropped below the &quot;low-alarm&quot; threshold set by the manufacturer of the optical transceiver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Warn</td>
<td>The monitored level has dropped below the &quot;low-warn&quot; threshold set by the manufacturer of the optical transceiver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>The monitored level is within the “normal” range set by the manufacturer of the optical transceiver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-Warn</td>
<td>The monitored level has climbed above the &quot;high-warn&quot; threshold set by the manufacturer of the optical transceiver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-Alarm</td>
<td>The monitored level has climbed above the &quot;high-alarm&quot; threshold set by the manufacturer of the optical transceiver.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following sample output displays optics information for the specified interface if you are displaying for a port equipped with SFP or SFP+ transceivers.

```
device(config)# show optic 2/1/1
Port  Temperature     Tx Power      Rx Power       Tx Bias Current
+-----------------+-------------+-------------+--------------+---------------------+
2/1/1  32.2578 C    -002.5157 dBm  -002.8091 dBm    5.966 mA
Normal       Normal         Normal           Normal
```

This example displays optics information for a specified interface if you are displaying for a port equipped with QSFP+ transceivers, where there are 4 TX bias and 4 RX channels or lanes.

```
device(config)# show optic 1/2/6
40GBASE_SR4
加重的版式
Port  Temperature     Tx Power      Rx Power        Tx Bias Current
+-----------------+-------------+---------------+--------------+---------------------+
1/2/6  37.4531 C     005.1838 dBm  -002.1752 dBm    7.154 mA
Normal        Normal         Normal          Normal
Chan  Rx Power #1    Rx Power #2     Rx Power #3     Rx Power #4
|-----------------+-------------+---------------+--------------+---------------+
-002.1752 dBm   -003.1704 dBm   -001.4466 dBm   -001.6241 dBm
Normal          Normal          Normal          Normal
Chan  Tx Bias #1   Tx Bias #2     Tx Bias #3     Tx Bias #4
|-----------------+-------------+--------------+---------------+---------------+
7.154 mA       6.962 mA       6.972 mA       7.014 mA
Normal         Normal         Normal         Normal
```
The following sample output displays the thresholds for the qualified optical transceiver for the specified port

device(config)# show optic threshold 2/1/1
show optic thresholds 2/1/1
Port 2/1/1 sfp monitor thresholds:
Temperature High alarm 5a00  90.0000 C
Temperature Low alarm fb00  -5.0000 C
Temperature High warning 5500  85.0000 C
Temperature Low warning 0000   0.0000 C
TX Bias High alarm 1482  10.500 mA
TX Bias Low alarm 04e2   2.500 mA
TX Bias High warning 1482  10.500 mA
TX Bias Low warning 04e2   2.500 mA
TX Power High alarm 4e20  003.0102 dBm
TX Power Low alarm 04ec  -008.9962 dBm
TX Power High warning 1edc  -001.0237 dBm
TX Power Low warning 0c62  -004.9894 dBm
RX Power High alarm 4e20  003.0102 dBm
RX Power Low alarm 013b  -015.0168 dBm
RX Power High warning 1edc  -001.0237 dBm
RX Power Low warning 013b  -015.0168 dBm

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show optic-timer

Displays the digital optical monitoring (DOM) time interval setting.

Syntax

```
show optic-timer [ unit/slot/port ]
```

Parameters

- `unit/slot/port`
  Specifies a particular Ethernet port.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Examples

The following example displays the DOM time interval setting.

```
device(config)# show optic-timer
Optical monitoring timer interval is 8 mins
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show packet-inerror-detect

Displays details related to the monitoring for inError packets for configured ports.

**Syntax**

```
show packet-inerror-detect
```

**Modes**

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this show command to view details related to the monitoring of inError packets for configured ports.

**Command Output**

The `show packet-inerror-detect` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sampling interval</td>
<td>Displays the configured sampling interval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Identifies a port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packet inError count</td>
<td>The number of inError packets received in the sampling interval for the specific port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Displays the status for the specific port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example displays details related to the monitoring for inError packets for configured ports.

```
device# show packet-inerror-detect
Sampling interval 5 secs

Port       Packet inError count State
1/1/1       30              Operational
1/1/37      10              ERR-DISABLED
2/1/1       100             Operational
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07.3.00g</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show pod**

Displays Ports on Demand (PoD) licensing information.

**Syntax**

```
show pod [ unit unit_id ]
```

**Parameters**

- `unit unit_id`
  
  Indicates the PoD unit ID number. The `unit_id` can be from 1 through 12 on the Ruckus ICX 7250 devices.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC level.

**Usage Guidelines**

The command displays PoD license configuration for all ports in a stack unit. The command is supported on Ruckus ICX 7250 and Ruckus ICX 7150 devices.

On the 24-port and 48-port models of the Ruckus ICX 7150, the PoD ports are 1/3/1 to 1/3/4. On the Ruckus ICX 7150-C12 model, the PoD ports are 1/3/1 and 1/3/2.

**Command Output**

The `show pod` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit-Id</td>
<td>The unit ID number of the PoD port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PoD license capacity</td>
<td>The port capacity of the PoD license that is purchased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PoD license capacity used</td>
<td>The number of PoD ports that are upgraded to 10 Gbps port speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PoD-ports</td>
<td>The list of PoD ports in the PoD unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lic-Available</td>
<td>Displays whether the license is available for the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lic-Used</td>
<td>Displays whether the license is used by the port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following **show pod** command example output displays PoD licensing information

device#show pod
Unit-Id: 1
PoD license capacity:  8
PoD license capacity used:  8

PoD-ports  Lic-Available  Lic-Used
1/2/1      Yes             Yes
1/2/2      Yes             Yes
1/2/3      Yes             Yes
1/2/4      Yes             Yes
1/2/5      Yes             Yes
1/2/6      Yes             Yes
1/2/7      Yes             Yes
1/2/8      Yes             Yes

Unit-Id: 11
PoD license capacity:  8
PoD license capacity used:  8

PoD-ports  Lic-Available  Lic-Used
11/2/1     Yes             Yes
11/2/2     Yes             Yes
11/2/3     Yes             Yes
11/2/4     Yes             Yes
11/2/5     Yes             Yes
11/2/6     Yes             Yes
11/2/7     Yes             Yes
11/2/8     Yes             Yes

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07.3.00</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ruckus FastIron Command Reference Guide, 08.0.61
Part Number: 53-1005197-10
show port security
Displays the port security information.

Syntax
show port security [ ethernet stack/slot/port [ restricted-macs ] ]
show port security mac [ ethernet stack/slot/port | unit stack-unit-num ]
show port security statistics [ ethernet stack/slot/port | unit stack-unit-num [ brief ] ]

Parameters
ethernet stack/slot/port
Specified Ethernet interface.

restricted-macs
Displays information about restricted MAC addresses on the specified port.

mac
Displays secure MAC addresses configured on a device.

unit stack-unit-num
Specifies the stack unit number.

statistics
Displays port security statistics.

brief
Displays brief information.

Modes
User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Port security configuration mode
Port security interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
The show port security command without any options displays the port security settings for all the ports.

Command Output
The show port security ethernet command displays the following information:
The **show port security** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The slot and port number of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Whether port security has been enabled on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation</td>
<td>The action to be undertaken when a security violation occurs, either &quot;shutdown&quot; or &quot;restrict&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown-Time</td>
<td>The number of seconds a port is shut down following a security violation, if the port is set to &quot;shutdown&quot; when a violation occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-Time</td>
<td>The amount of time, in minutes, MAC addresses learned on the port will remain secure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max-MAC</td>
<td>The maximum number of secure MAC addresses that can be learned on the interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **show port security mac** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The slot and port number of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Num-Addr</td>
<td>The number of MAC addresses secured on this interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure-Src-Addr</td>
<td>The secure MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource</td>
<td>Whether the address was secured using a local or global resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-Left</td>
<td>The number of minutes the MAC address will remain secure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown/Time-Left</td>
<td>Whether the interface has been shut down due to a security violation and the number of seconds before it is enabled again.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

After every switchover or failover, the MAC "Age-Left" timer is reset to start because it is not synchronized between the master and the standby stack unit.

The **show port security statistics** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The slot and port number of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total-Addrs</td>
<td>The total number of secure MAC addresses on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum-Addrs</td>
<td>The maximum number of secure MAC addresses on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation</td>
<td>The number of security violations on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown/Time-Left</td>
<td>Whether the port has been shut down due to a security violation and the number of seconds before it is enabled again.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example displays the port security settings for port 1/1/1.

```shell
device# show port security ethernet 1/1/1
Port Security Violation Shutdown-Time Age-Time Max-MAC
----- -------- --------- ------------- --------- -------
1/1/1 disabled shutdown   10             10        1
```

The following example shows the list of secure MAC addresses configured on the device.

```shell
device# show port security mac
Port Num-Addr Secure-Src-Addr Resource Age-Left Shutdown/Time-Left
----- -------- --------------- -------- --------- ------------------
1/1/1 1 0000.018.747c  Local     10          no
```
The following example displays port security statistics for interface 1/1/1.

device# show port security statistics ethernet 1/1/1
Port  Total-Addrs Maximum-Addrs Violation Shutdown/Time-Left
-----  ----------- ------------- --------- ------------------
1/1/1   1          1               0          no
show power-savings-statistics

Displays the power savings statistics for the device.

Syntax

    show power-savings-statistics

Modes

    Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Examples

The following example displays the power savings statistics for the device.

    device(config)# show power-savings-statistics

Warning - The below is a theoretical calibrated estimation, there may be +- 5% deviation on the data.

The Power statistics of the switch for the last 5 minutes is

    The total power consumption of the switch for the past 5 minutes is 76064 milli Watts

    The total power savings after enabling EEE for the past 5 minutes is 3598 milli Watts

    The power efficiency of the Switch after Enabling EEE for the past 5 min is 4%

The Port specific statistics for the past 5 minutes is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>EEE-State</th>
<th>Traffic</th>
<th>Power_Rating</th>
<th>Power_Consumed</th>
<th>Power_Conserved</th>
<th>Power_Efficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Port Utilization%</td>
<td>in mW</td>
<td>in mW</td>
<td>in mW</td>
<td>in%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/3</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/4</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/5</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/6</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/13</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/14</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/15</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/16</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/21</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/22</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/23</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/24</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/1</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/2</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/3</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/4</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show priority-flow-control

Displays the priority flow control (PFC) on the system.

Syntax

    show priority-flow-control

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example shows the PFC status of all priority groups.

    Device# show priority-flow-control
    Global PFC Status: Enabled
    PFC Enabled on PG0
    PFC Disabled on PG1
    PFC Disabled on PG2
    PFC Disabled on PG3

The following example shows the PFC status disabled.

    Device# show priority-flow-control
    Global PFC Status: Disabled

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show protected-port

Displays the system-wide configuration status of protected ports.

Syntax

    show protected-port

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example displays the system-wide status of protected ports.

    device# show protected-port
    System-Wide Protected Ports: ethe 1/1/1 ethe 2/1/1 ethe 3/1/1

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show pvlan

Displays the PVLAN information.

Syntax

```
show pvlan [vlan-id]
```

Parameters

`vlan-id`

Displays the information for the PVLAN with the specified VLAN ID.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If the VLAN ID is not specified, the command displays the default VLAN ID information. The `show pvlan` command is not supported on software-forwarding platforms.

This command displays the PVLAN configuration with respect to the primary VLAN and its associated secondary VLANs and to display the member ports, promiscous ports, and inter-switch link ports of a PVLAN.

Examples

The following example displays sample output of the `show pvlan` command.

```
device# show pvlan
PVLAN: primary VLAN 100
  Port 1/1/4 1/1/10 1/1/11
Community VLAN 102
  Port 1/1/1 1/1/2 1/1/10 1/1/11
  Promiscous Port: 1/1/4
Inter switch link Port: 1/1/10 1/1/11
Bpduguard enabled Port: 1/1/1 1/1/2
Isolate VLAN 101
  Port 1/1/3 1/1/10 1/1/11
  Promiscous Port: 1/1/4
Inter switch link Port: 1/1/10 1/1/11
Bpduguard enabled Port: 1/1/1 1/1/2
```
show pvstplus-protect-ports

Displays the status of the PVST+ Protect feature, configured by means of the `pvstplus-protect` command.

Syntax

```
show pvstplus-protect-ports [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ]
```

Parameters

- `ethernet`
  - Specifies an Ethernet port.

- `unit/slot/port`
  - Number of an Ethernet port. Ranging is allowed by means of the `to` keyword.

- `to`
  - Enables optional ranging.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example displays the status of PVST+ Protect on all Ethernet interfaces, including the number of dropped PVST+ BPDUs.

```
device# show pvstplus-protect-ports
Port  PVST Drop Count
  1/1/1  11
  1/1/2  0
  1/1/3  0
  1/1/4  0
```

The following example displays the status of PVST+ Protect on a single Ethernet interface.

```
device# show pvstplus-protect-ports ethernet 1/1/1
PVST-protect is enabled on port 1/1/1.  PVST drop count is 11
```

The following example displays the status of PVST+ Protect on a range of Ethernet interfaces.

```
device# show pvstplus-protect-ports ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/4
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30mb</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show qd-buffer-profile

Displays the user-configurable buffer profile configuration on the device.

Syntax

```
show qd-buffer-profile { profile-name | all }
```

Parameters

- `profile-name` displays the user-configurable buffer profile for a specific buffer profile.
- `all` displays all the user-configurable buffer profiles on the device.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

Command Output

The `show qd-buffer-profile` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User Buffer Profile</td>
<td>The name of the user-configurable buffer profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port-type</td>
<td>The type of the port: 1 Gbps or 10 Gbps or All.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Buffers</td>
<td>The total number of buffers allocated to the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Descriptors</td>
<td>The total number of descriptors allocated to the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Queue details</td>
<td>The names of the queues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffers</td>
<td>The total number of buffers allocated to the queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptors</td>
<td>The total number of descriptors allocated to the queue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays sample output of the `show qd-buffer-profile` command.

device(config)# show qd-buffer-profile OneGigProfile
User Buffer Profile: OneGigProfile Port-type: 1Gig
Total Buffers = 8096 Total Descriptors = 8096
Per Queue details: Buffers Descriptors
Traffic Class 0 50 38
Traffic Class 1 50 38
Traffic Class 2 50 38
Traffic Class 3 50 38
Traffic Class 4 50 38
Traffic Class 5 50 38
Traffic Class 6 132 132
Traffic Class 7 20 20
Show Commands
show qos egress-buffer-profile

show qos egress-buffer-profile
Displays information about egress buffer profiles.

Syntax

show qos egress-buffer-profile [ user-profile-name | all ]

Parameters

user-profile-name
Displays information for the specified egress buffer profile.

all
Displays information for all egress buffer profiles configured in the system and a list of all ports attached to any egress buffer profile.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

For the Ruckus ICX 7150 device, this command displays the share port level of the egress buffer profile.
For the Ruckus ICX 7250, ICX 7450, and ICX 7750 devices, this command displays the share queue level of the egress buffer profile.

Examples

On a Ruckus ICX 7250, ICX 7450, or ICX 7750 device, the following example displays information for an egress buffer profile named egress1.

Device(config)# show qos egress-buffer-profile egress1
Egress Buffer Profile: egress1
Ports attached: 1/1/2
Per Queue Details: Share Level:
Queue 0 level4-1/9
Queue 1 level3-1/16
Queue 2 level3-1/16
Queue 3 level3-1/16
Queue 4 level3-1/16
Queue 5 level3-1/16
Queue 6 level3-1/16
Queue 7 level2-1/32

On a Ruckus ICX 7150, the following example displays information for an egress buffer profile named egress2.

device# show qos egress-buffer-profile egress2
Egress Buffer Profile: egress2
Ports attached: 2/1/4
Port share level: level3-1/16
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.60</td>
<td>This command displays the share port level information for the Ruckus ICX 7150.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show qos ingress-buffer-profile

Displays information about ingress buffer profiles.

Syntax

```
show qos ingress-buffer-profile [ user-profile-name | all ]
```

Parameters

- **user-profile-name**
  - Displays information for the specified ingress buffer profile.

- **all**
  - Displays information for all the ingress buffer profiles configured in the system and a list of their XOFF threshold levels.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Examples

The following example displays information for all the ingress buffer profiles configured in the system and their XOFF threshold levels.

```
Device(config)# show qos ingress-buffer-profile all
Ingress Buffer Profile: i1
  Ports attached:  1/1/1
  Per PG Detail:       XOFF Level:
    PG 0               level1-1/64
    PG 1               level3-1/16
    PG 2               level4-1/9
    PG 3               level5-1/5

Ingress Buffer Profile: ing1
  Ports attached:  --
  Per PG Detail:       XOFF Level:
    PG 0               level6-1/3
    PG 1               level2-1/32
    PG 2               level2-1/32
    PG 3               level2-1/32
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show qos priority-to-pg

Displays priority-to-priority-group (PG) mapping for priority flow control (PFC).

Syntax

    show qos priority-to-pg

Modes

    Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command displays priority-to-PG mapping for the following flow control modes:

- PFC
- Symmetrical flow control
- Asymmetrical flow control

Examples

The following example shows priority-to-PG mapping for PFC.

```
Device(config)# show qos priority-to-pg
QoS Internal Priority 0 mapped to Priority Group 0
QoS Internal Priority 1 mapped to Priority Group 0
QoS Internal Priority 2 mapped to Priority Group 1
QoS Internal Priority 3 mapped to Priority Group 1
QoS Internal Priority 4 mapped to Priority Group 1
QoS Internal Priority 5 mapped to Priority Group 2
QoS Internal Priority 6 mapped to Priority Group 2
QoS Internal Priority 7 mapped to Priority Group 4
```

The following example shows priority-to-PG mapping for 802.3x (Flow-Control). Honor is enabled.

```
Device(config)# show qos priority-to-pg
QoS Internal Priority 0 mapped to Priority Group 0
QoS Internal Priority 1 mapped to Priority Group 0
QoS Internal Priority 2 mapped to Priority Group 1
QoS Internal Priority 3 mapped to Priority Group 1
QoS Internal Priority 4 mapped to Priority Group 1
QoS Internal Priority 5 mapped to Priority Group 2
QoS Internal Priority 6 mapped to Priority Group 2
QoS Internal Priority 7 mapped to Priority Group 4
```
The following example shows priority-to-PG mapping for symmetrical flow control for 802.3x (Flow-Control) in Both mode (Generate and Honor are enabled) or Generate-only mode.

```
Device(config)# symmetrical-flow-control enable
Device(config)# show qos priority-to-pg
QoS Internal Priority 0 mapped to Priority Group 7
QoS Internal Priority 1 mapped to Priority Group 7
QoS Internal Priority 2 mapped to Priority Group 7
QoS Internal Priority 3 mapped to Priority Group 7
QoS Internal Priority 4 mapped to Priority Group 7
QoS Internal Priority 5 mapped to Priority Group 2
QoS Internal Priority 6 mapped to Priority Group 2
QoS Internal Priority 7 mapped to Priority Group 4
```

The following example enables flow control on all priorities and shows the priority-to-PG mapping.

```
Device(config)# symmetrical-flow-control enable all
Device(config)# show qos priority-to-pg
QoS Internal Priority 0 mapped to Priority Group 7
QoS Internal Priority 1 mapped to Priority Group 7
QoS Internal Priority 2 mapped to Priority Group 7
QoS Internal Priority 3 mapped to Priority Group 7
QoS Internal Priority 4 mapped to Priority Group 7
QoS Internal Priority 5 mapped to Priority Group 7
QoS Internal Priority 6 mapped to Priority Group 7
QoS Internal Priority 7 mapped to Priority Group 4
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show qos scheduler-profile

Displays information about scheduler profiles.

Syntax

show qos scheduler-profile \{ all user-profile-name\}

Parameters

all
Displays information for all the scheduler profiles configured in the system and a list of all the ports attached to any scheduler profile.

user-profile-name
Displays information for the specified scheduler profile only.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler profile must be configured before it can be displayed.
Information can be displayed for a maximum of eight scheduler profiles.
On ICX 7750 and ICX 7450 devices this command also displays information for multicast queue weights.

Examples

The following example displays information for a scheduler profile named user1.

Device(config)# show qos scheduler-profile user1

User Scheduler Profile: user1   Scheduling Option: Weighted round-robin
Ports attached:  1/1/1
Per Queue details:   Bandwidth%
Traffic Class 0   1%
Traffic Class 1   1%
Traffic Class 2   10%
Traffic Class 3   10%
Traffic Class 4   10%
Traffic Class 5   10%
Traffic Class 6   20%
Traffic Class 7   38%
The following example displays information for all the scheduler profiles configured in the system.

Device(config)# show qos scheduler-profile all

User Scheduler Profile: user1   Scheduling Option: Weighted round-robin
Ports attached:  1/1/1
Per Queue details:  Bandwidth%
  Traffic Class 0     1%
  Traffic Class 1     1%
  Traffic Class 2     10%
  Traffic Class 3     10%
  Traffic Class 4     10%
  Traffic Class 5     10%
  Traffic Class 6     20%
  Traffic Class 7     38%

User Scheduler Profile: user2   Scheduling Option: Strict scheduling
Ports attached:  --

User Scheduler Profile: user3   Scheduling Option: Mixed-SP-WRR
Ports attached:  --
Per Queue details:  Bandwidth%
  Traffic Class 0     15%
  Traffic Class 1     15%
  Traffic Class 2     15%
  Traffic Class 3     15%
  Traffic Class 4     15%
  Traffic Class 5     25%
  Traffic Class 6     sp
  Traffic Class 7     sp

User Scheduler Profile: user4   Scheduling Option: Weighted round-robin
Ports attached:  --
Per Queue details:  Bandwidth%
  Traffic Class 0     3%
  Traffic Class 1     3%
  Traffic Class 2     3%
  Traffic Class 3     3%
  Traffic Class 4     3%
  Traffic Class 5     3%
  Traffic Class 6     7%
  Traffic Class 7     75%

The following example displays information, including multicast queue weights, for a scheduler profile named profile1 on ICX 7450 and ICX 7750 devices.

Device(config)# show qos scheduler-profile profile1

User Scheduler Profile: profile1   Scheduling Option: Weighted round-robin
Unicast per Queue details:  Bandwidth%
  Traffic Class 0     8%
  Traffic Class 1     8%
  Traffic Class 2     8%
  Traffic Class 3     8%
  Traffic Class 4     8%
  Traffic Class 5     8%
  Traffic Class 6     8%
  Traffic Class 7     44%
Multicast per Queue details:  Bandwidth%
  Traffic Class 0,1    16%
  Traffic Class 2,3,4  24%
  Traffic Class 5     8%
  Traffic Class 6,7    52%
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20</td>
<td>This command was modified to display information for multicast queue weights on ICX 7450 and ICX 7750 devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show qos sflow-rate-limit

Displays the CPU rate limit for sFlow.

Syntax

    show qos sflow-rate-limit

Modes

Global configuration mode

Examples

To view the CPU rate limit for sFlow use the following command.

```
device(config)# show qos sflow-rate-limit
Queue-Num   Rate-Limt   Burst-Size
Queue13      100           5000
device(config)#
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show qos-internal-trunk-queue

Displays the queue-share level of inter-packet-processor (inter-pp) links used to connect master and slave units in ICX 7450 devices.

Syntax

show qos-internal-trunk-queue

Modes

Global configuration mode

Examples

The following example displays the queue-share level applied on egress queues of inter-pp links in a system.

device(config)#show qos-internal-trunk-queue
Per Queue Details: Share Level:
Queue 0 level7-1/2
Queue 1 level3-1/16
Queue 2 level3-1/16
Queue 3 level3-1/16
Queue 4 level3-1/16
Queue 5 level3-1/16
Queue 6 level3-1/16
Queue 7 level3-1/16

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show qos-profiles

Displays information about QoS profiles

Syntax

```
show qos-profiles { all | name }
```

Parameters

- **all**
  - Displays information for all profiles.

- **name**
  - Displays information for the specified profile.

Modes

- Global configuration mode

Examples

The following example displays information, including multicast queue weights, for all the queues.

```
device# show qos-profiles all
bandwidth scheduling mechanism: mixed weighted priority with strict priority
Unicast Traffic
Profile qosp7     : Priority7(Highest) Set as strict priority
Profile qosp6     : Priority6 Set as strict priority
Profile qosp5     : Priority5 bandwidth requested 25% calculated 25%
Profile qosp4     : Priority4 bandwidth requested 15% calculated 15%
Profile qosp3     : Priority3 bandwidth requested 15% calculated 15%
Profile qosp2     : Priority2 bandwidth requested 15% calculated 15%
Profile qosp1     : Priority1 bandwidth requested 15% calculated 15%
Profile qosp0     : Priority0(Lowest) bandwidth requested 15% calculated 15%
Multicast Traffic
Profile qosp7+qosp6 : Priority7(Highest),6 Set as strict priority
Profile qosp5     : Priority5 bandwidth requested 25%
calculated 25%
Profile qosp4+qosp3+qosp2 : Priority4,3,2 bandwidth requested 45%
calculated 45%
Profile qosp1+qosp0 : Priority1,0(Lowest) bandwidth requested 30%
calculated 30%
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>This command was modified to display information for multicast queue weights on ICX 7450 and ICX 7750 devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show qos-tos

Displays mappings in the DSCP to the forwarding priority portion of the QoS information display.

Syntax

show qos-tos

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following example displays mappings in the DSCP to forwarding priority portion of the QoS information display. To read this part of the display, select the first part of the DSCP value from the d1 column and select the second part of the DSCP value from the d2 row.

device# show qos-tos
DSCP-Priority map: (dscp = d1d2)
 d2|  0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9
 d1|-----+----------------------------------------
 0 |  1
 0 |  0   0   0   5
 1 |  6   1   1   1   1   1   4
 2 |  2   2
 2 |  2   2   2   2   2
 3 |  3   3   3   3
 3 |  3   3   0
 4 |  4   4   4   4   4
 4 |  7
 5 |  5   5   5   5   5   3
 6 |  6   6   6   6   6   6
 7 |  7   7
 6 |  7   7   7   7
**show radius servers**

Displays the current status of the linked RADIUS servers.

**Syntax**

```
show radius servers
```

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The **show radius servers** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server</td>
<td>The IP address of the RADIUS server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>What type of functionality the RADIUS server provides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opens</td>
<td>The number of times the path to the RADIUS server opens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closes</td>
<td>The number of times the path to the RADIUS server closes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeouts</td>
<td>The number of times the path to the RADIUS server times out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The current status of the path to the RADIUS server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example shows output for the **show radius servers** command.

```
device> show radius servers
---------------------------------------------------------------------
Server   Type   Opens   Closes  Timeouts   Status
----------------------------------------------------------------------------
10.21.240.60  any   0       0       0          active
```

**Show Commands**

**show radius servers**
show rate-limit broadcast

Displays the broadcast limit configured on the device.

Syntax

show rate-limit broadcast

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following example is sample output from the show rate-limit broadcast command. The output displays the broadcast limit or broadcast and multicast limit for each port to which it applies.

device# show rate-limit broadcast

Broadcast/Multicast Limit Settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Packets/Bytes</th>
<th>Packet Type(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1245184</td>
<td>Bytes</td>
<td>Broadcast + Multicast Bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>65536</td>
<td>Packets</td>
<td>Broadcast only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>131072</td>
<td>Packets</td>
<td>Broadcast + Multicast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show rate-limit input

Displays the fixed rate limiting configuration.

Syntax

```
show rate-limit input
```

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

Command Output

The `show rate-limit input` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total rate-limited interface count</td>
<td>The total number of ports that are configured for fixed rate limiting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The configured port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configured Input Rate</td>
<td>The maximum rate requested for inbound traffic. The rate is measured in kilobits per second (kbps).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Input Rate</td>
<td>The actual maximum rate provided by the hardware. The rate is measured in kbps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example is sample output from the `show rate-limit input` command. The command lists the ports on which fixed rate limiting is configured.

```
device# show rate-limit input
Total rate-limited interface count: 5.
   Port         Configured Input Rate  Actual Input Rate
1/1/1           65000               65000
1/1/2           195000              195000
1/1/6            1950               1950
1/5/2           230432              230000
1/5/6           234113              234000
```
show rate-limit output-shaping

Displays the configured outbound rate shaper.

Syntax

show rate-limit output-shaping

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following example is sample output from the show rate-limit output-shaping command. The display lists the ports on a device, the configured outbound rate shaper on a port and for a priority for a port.

device# show rate-limit output-shaping

Outbound Rate Shaping Limits in Kbps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>PortMax</th>
<th>Prio0</th>
<th>Prio1</th>
<th>Prio2</th>
<th>Prio3</th>
<th>Prio4</th>
<th>Prio5</th>
<th>Prio6</th>
<th>Prio7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>1302</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/5</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show rate-limit unknown-unicast

Displays the unknown unicast limit for each port region to which it applies.

Syntax

show rate-limit unknown-unicast

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following example is sample output from the show rate-limit unknown-unicast command. The output displays the unknown unicast limit for each port region to which it applies.

device# show rate-limit unknown-unicast
Unknown Unicast Limit Settings:
Port Region    Combined Limit    Packets/Bytes
1 - 12         524288            Packets
13 - 24        65536             Bytes
show relative-utilization

Displays utilization percentages for an uplink.

Syntax

show relative-utilization num

Parameters

num

Specifies the utilization list number. The value can range from 1 to 4.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

After you configure an uplink utilization list, you can display the list to observe the percentage of uplink bandwidth that each downlink port used during the most recent 30-second port statistics. The number of packets sent and received between the two ports is listed, as well as the ratio of each downlink port's packets relative to the total number of packets on the uplink.

Examples

The following is sample output from the show relative-utilization command.

device# show relative-utilization 1

uplink: ethe 1/1/1
30-sec total uplink packet count = 2996
packet count ratio (%)
1 /2:100 1/ 3:---
show reserved-vlan-map

Displays the assigned VLAN IDs for reserved VLANs.

Syntax

show reserved-vlan-map

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To view the assigned VLAN IDs for reserved VLANs 4091 and 4092, use the show reserved-vlan-map command. The reassigned VLAN IDs also display in the output of the show running-config and show config commands.

Command Output

The show reserved-vlan-map command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reserved Purpose</td>
<td>The reason the VLAN is reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>The default VLAN ID of the reserved VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-assign</td>
<td>The VLAN ID to which the reserved VLAN was reassigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>The current VLAN ID for the reserved VLAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

If you reassign a reserved VLAN without saving the configuration and reloading the software, the reassigned VLAN ID will display in the Re-assign column. However, the previously configured or default VLAN ID will display in the Current column until the configuration is saved and the device reloaded.

Examples

The following is a sample output of the show reserved-vlan-map command.

device> show reserved-vlan-map
Reserved Purpose Default Re-assign Current
CPU VLAN 4091 10 33
All Ports VLAN 4092 10 33
show rmon

Displays the Remote monitoring (RMON) agent status and information about RMON alarms, events, history, logs, and statistics on the interface.

Syntax

```
show rmon { alarm alarm-number | event event-number | history history-index | logs event-index | statistics [ number | interface-type | interface-number ] }
```

Parameters

- **alarm**
  Specifies to display the RMON alarm table.
  
- **alarm-number**
  Specifies the alarm index identification number. Valid values range from 1 through 65535.

- **event**
  Specifies to display the RMON event table.

- **event-number**
  Specifies the event index identification number. Valid values range from 1 through 65535.

- **history**
  Specifies to display the history control data entries for port or interface.

- **history-number**
  Specifies the history index identification number of the history entry.

- **logs**
  Specifies to display the RMON logging table where RMON log entries are stored.

- **event-index**
  Specifies the event index identification number. Valid values range from 1 through 65535.

- **statistics**
  Specifies to display the RMON Ethernet statistics; and the statistics group that collects statistics on promiscuous traffic across an interface and total traffic into and out of the agent interface. Valid values range from 1 through 65535.

- **statistics-number**
  Specifies the statistics index identification number of the statistics entry.

- **interface-type**
  Specifies the ethernet interface or management port.

- **interface-number**
  Specifies the interface or management port number.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
## Command Output

The `show rmon` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rising threshold</td>
<td>The sampling value limit, beyond which the rising alarm is triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falling threshold</td>
<td>The sampling value limit, beyond which the falling alarm is triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octets</td>
<td>The total number of octets of data received on the network. This number includes octets in bad packets. This number does not include framing bits but does include Frame Check Sequence (FCS) octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop events</td>
<td>Indicates an overrun at the port. The port logic could not receive the traffic at full line rate and had to drop some packets as a result. The counter indicates the total number of events in which packets were dropped by the RMON probe due to lack of resources. This number is not necessarily the number of packets dropped, but is the number of times an overrun condition has been detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets</td>
<td>The total number of packets received. This number includes bad packets, broadcast packets, and multicast packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast pkts</td>
<td>The total number of good packets received that were directed to the broadcast address. This number does not include multicast packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast pkts</td>
<td>The total number of good packets received that were directed to a multicast address. This number does not include packets directed to the broadcast address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC align errors</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were from 64 - 1518 octets long, but had either a bad FCS with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error). The packet length does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undersize pkts</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets long and were otherwise well formed. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragments</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets long and had either a bad FCS with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error). It is normal for this counter to increment, since it counts both runts (which are normal occurrences due to collisions) and noise hits. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversize packets</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were longer than 1518 octets and were otherwise well formed. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

48GC modules do not support count information on oversized packets and report 0.

| Jabbers          | The total number of packets received that were longer than 1518 octets and had either a bad FCS with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error). |

**NOTE**

This definition of jabber is different from the definition in IEEE-802.3 section 8.2.1.5 (10BASE5) and section 10.3.1.4 (10BASE2). These documents define jabber as the condition where any packet exceeds 20 ms. The allowed range to detect jabber is between 20 ms and 150 ms. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.

**NOTE**

48GC modules do not support count information on jabbers and report 0.

| Collisions       | The best estimate of the total number of collisions on this Ethernet segment.                                                               |
### Output field Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64 octets pkts</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were 64 octets long. This number includes bad packets. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 127 octets pkts</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were 65 - 127 octets long. This number includes bad packets. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128 to 255 octets pkts</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were 128 - 255 octets long. This number includes bad packets. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256 to 511 octets pkts</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were 256 - 511 octets long. This number includes bad packets. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512 to 1023 octets pkts</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were 512 - 1023 octets long. This number includes bad packets. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1024 to 1518 octets pkts</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were 1024 - 1518 octets long. This number includes bad packets. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Index</td>
<td>The event index identification number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log Index</td>
<td>The log index identification number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log Generated time</td>
<td>The time at which the log is generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log Description</td>
<td>Indicates the type of alarm; whether it is a rising or falling alarm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example shows the output of the `show rmon alarm` command.

```
device(config)# show rmon alarm
Alarm 1 is active, owned by monitor
Monitors etherStatsPkts.13 every 5 seconds
Taking absolute samples, last value was 675
Rising threshold is 100, assigned to event 1
Falling threshold is 0, assigned to event 1
On startup enable rising or falling alarm

Alarm 2 is active, owned by monitor
Monitors etherStatsPkts.2 every 5 seconds
Taking absolute samples, last value was 414
Rising threshold is 100, assigned to event 3
Falling threshold is 0, assigned to event 3
On startup enable rising or falling alarm
```

The following example shows the output of the `show rmon event` command.

```
device(config)# show rmon event
Event 1 is active, owned by monitor
Description is testing
Event firing causes log, community
Batch ID 0, argument <none>
Last fired at system up time 3 minutes 52 seconds

Event 2 is active, owned by monitor
Description is logging
Event firing causes log and trap, community public
Batch ID 0, argument <none>
Last fired at system up time 8 minutes 12 seconds
```
The following example shows the output of the **show rmon history history-index** command.

device(config)# show rmon history 1
History 1 is active, owned by monitor
Monitors interface mgmt1 (ifIndex 25) every 30 seconds
25 buckets were granted to store statistics

The following example shows the output of the **show rmon logs** command.

device(config)# show rmon logs
Event Index = 1
  Log Index = 1
  Log Generated time = 00:03:52 (23200)
  Log Description = rising alarm

Event Index = 2
  Log Index = 1
  Log Generated time = 00:08:12 (49200)
  Log Description = rising alarm

Event Index = 3
  Log Index = 1
  Log Generated time = 00:05:12 (31200)
  Log Description = rising alarm

Event Index = 4
  Log Index = 1
  Log Generated time = 00:01:32 (9200)
  Log Description = falling alarm
  Log Index = 2
  Log Generated time = 00:02:52 (17200)
  Log Description = rising alarm

The following example shows the output of the **show rmon logs event-index** command.

device(config)# show rmon logs 2
Event Index = 2
  Log Index = 1
  Log Generated time = 00:08:12 (49200)
  Log Description = rising alarm

The following example shows the output of the **show rmon statistics number** command.

device(config)# show rmon statistics 1
Ethernet statistics 1 is active, owned by monitor
Interface 1/1/1 (ifIndex 1) counters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Count</th>
<th></th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Octets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop events</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Broadcast pkts</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC align errors</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Undersize pkts</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversize pkts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Fragments</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabbers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Collisions</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Packet size counters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>65 to 127</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128 to 255</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>256 to 511</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512 to 1023</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1024 to 1518</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following example shows the statistics of the ethernet interface 1/2/1.

device(config)# show rmon statistics ethernet 1/2/1
Ethernet statistics 65 is active, owned by monitor
Interface 1/2/1 (ifIndex 65) counters
Octets 30170577670
  Drop events 0 Packets 72281139
  Broadcast pkts 0 Multicast pkts 66309417
  CRC align errors 0 Undersize pkts 0
  Oversize pkts 0 Fragments 0
  Jabbers 0 Collisions 0
Packet size counters
  64 0 65 to 127 10703415
  128 to 255 19353559 256 to 511 18658554
  512 to 1023 17980963 1024 to 1518 5584648

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>The logs keyword was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show rmon statistics

Displays a textual summary of the Remote Monitoring (RMON) statistics for all ports.

Syntax

```
show rmon statistics [ ifIndex | ethernet stack-id/slot/port | management number ]
```

Parameters

- `ifIndex`
  - Specifies the ifIndex number, in decimal.
- `ethernet stack-id/slot/port`
  - Displays the RMON statistics for a specific Ethernet interface.
- `management number`
  - Displays the RMON statistics table for the management interface.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Counts of multicast and broadcast packets, total packets sent, undersized and oversized packets, CRC alignment errors, jabbers, collisions, fragments, and dropped events are collected for each port on a Ruckus ICX Layer 2 switch or Layer 3 switch. The statistics group collects statistics on promiscuous traffic across an interface. The interface group collects statistics on total traffic in and out the agent interface. No configuration is required to collect statistics for the Layer 2 switch or Layer 3 switch. This activity is by default automatically activated at system startup.

Though 48GC modules receive oversized packets and jabbers, they do not support counts of oversized packets and jabbers, and the output of the `show rmon statistics` command reports 0 for both of these counters.

Command Output

The `show rmon statistics` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Octets</td>
<td>The total number of octets of data received on the network. This number includes octets in bad packets. This number does not include framing bits but does include Frame Check Sequence (FCS) octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop events</td>
<td>The total number of times an overrun condition has been detected at the port. The port logic could not receive the traffic at full line rate and had to drop some packets as a result. The counter indicates the total number of events in which packets were dropped by the RMON probe due to lack of resources. This number is not necessarily the number of packets dropped, but it is the number of times an overrun condition has been detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets</td>
<td>The total number of packets received. This number includes bad packets, broadcast packets, and multicast packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast pkts</td>
<td>The total number of good packets received that were directed to the broadcast address. This number does not include multicast packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast pkts</td>
<td>The total number of good packets received that were directed to a multicast address. This number does not include multicast packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC align errors</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were from 64 to 1518 octets long, but had either a bad FCS with an integral number of octets (FCS error) or a bad FCS with a nonintegral number of octets (alignment error). The packet length does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragments</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets long and had either a bad FCS with an integral number of octets (FCS error) or a bad FCS with a nonintegral number of octets (alignment error). It is normal for this counter to increment, because it counts both runts (which are normal occurrences due to collisions) and noise hits. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undersize pkts</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets long but were otherwise well formed. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversize packets</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were longer than 1518 octets but were otherwise well formed. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> 48GC modules do not support counts of oversized packets and report 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabbers</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were longer than 1518 octets and had either a bad FCS with an integral number of octets (FCS error) or a bad FCS with a nonintegral number of octets (alignment error). This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> This definition of jabber is different from the definition in IEEE-802.3 section 8.2.1.5 (10BASE5) and section 10.3.1.4 (10BASE2). These documents define jabber as the condition in which any packet exceeds 20 ms. The allowed range to detect jabber is between 20 ms and 150 ms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> 48GC modules do not support counts of jabbers and report 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collisions</td>
<td>The best estimate of the total number of collisions on this Ethernet segment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 octets pkts</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were 64 octets long. This number includes bad packets. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 127 octets Pkts</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were from 65 to 127 octets long. This number includes bad packets. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128 to 255 octets Pkts</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were from 128 to 255 octets long. This number includes bad packets. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256 to 511 octets Pkts</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that were from 256 to 511 octets long. This number includes bad packets. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**
This definition of jabber is different from the definition in IEEE-802.3 section 8.2.1.5 (10BASE5) and section 10.3.1.4 (10BASE2). These documents define jabber as the condition in which any packet exceeds 20 ms. The allowed range to detect jabber is between 20 ms and 150 ms.
### Output field  | Description
---|---
512 to 1023 octets Pkts | The total number of packets received that were from 512 to 1023 octets long. This number includes bad packets. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.
1024 to 1518 octets pkts | The total number of packets received that were from 1024 to 1518 octets long. This number includes bad packets. This number does not include framing bits but does include FCS octets.

### Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rmon statistics** command.

device# show rmon statistics

**Ethernet statistics 1 is active, owned by monitor**

**Interface 1/1/1 (ifIndex 1) counters**

- Octets: 0
- Drop events: 0
- Broadcast pkts: 0
- CRC align errors: 0
- Oversize pkts: 0
- Jabbers: 0
- Packets: 0
- Multicast pkts: 0
- Undersize pkts: 0
- Fragments: 0
- Collisions: 0

**Packet size counters**

- 64: 0
- 128 to 255: 0
- 512 to 1023: 0
- 65 to 127: 0
- 256 to 511: 0
- 1024 to 10200: 0

**Ethernet statistics 2 is active, owned by monitor**

**Interface 1/1/2 (ifIndex 2) counters**

- Octets: 0
- Drop events: 0
- Broadcast pkts: 0
- CRC align errors: 0
- Oversize pkts: 0
- Jabbers: 0
- Packets: 0
- Multicast pkts: 0
- Undersize pkts: 0
- Fragments: 0
- Collisions: 0

**Packet size counters**

- 64: 0
- 128 to 255: 0
- 512 to 1023: 0
- 65 to 127: 0
- 256 to 511: 0
- 1024 to 10200: 0

The following is sample output from the **show rmon statistics** command for **ifIndex 9**.

device# show rmon statistics 9

**Ethernet statistics 9 is active, owned by monitor**

**Interface 1/1/6 (ifIndex 9) counters**

- Octets: 0
- Drop events: 0
- Broadcast pkts: 0
- CRC align errors: 0
- Oversize pkts: 0
- Jabbers: 0
- Packets: 0
- Multicast pkts: 0
- Undersize pkts: 0
- Fragments: 0
- Collisions: 0

**Packet size counters**

- 64: 0
- 128 to 255: 0
- 512 to 1023: 0
- 65 to 127: 0
- 256 to 511: 0
- 1024 to 10200: 0
**show running ikev2**

Displays current Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) configuration information.

**Syntax**

    show running ikev2

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command may be entered in all configuration modes.

Use this command to display the IKEv2 configuration that is currently active on the device.

**Examples**

The following example displays the current IKEv2 configuration.

```
device# show running ikev2

ikev2 proposal ikev2_propA
ikev2 auth-proposal ikev2_auth_propA
pre-shared-key 2 $MlVzZCFAbp80A==
ikev2 policy ikev2_policyA
  proposal ikev2_propA
  match address-local 10.100.100.1 255.255.255.255
ikev2 profile ikev2_profA
  authentication ikev2_auth_propA
    local-identifier address 10.1.1.1
    remote-identifier address 10.4.4.4
    match-identity local address 10.1.1.1
    match-identity remote address 10.4.4.4
ipsec proposal ipsec_propA
ipsec profile ipsec_profA
  proposal ipsec_propA
  ike-profile ikev2_profA
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show running interface

Displays information about the interface.

Syntax

```
show running interface [ ethernet stack/slot/port [ to ethernet stack/slot/port ] | loopback loopback-number | management port-id | tunnel tunnel-id | ve ve-number]
```

Parameters

- **ethernet stack/slot/port**
  Specifies the configuration on a physical interface. On standalone devices specify the interface ID in the format `slot/port-id`; on stacked devices you must also specify the stack ID, in the format `stack-id/slot/port-id`.

- **to**
  Specifies information for a range of physical interfaces.

- **loopback loopback-number**
  Specifies information for a loopback interface.

- **management port-id**
  Specifies information for a management port.

- **tunnel tunnel-id**
  Specifies information for a tunnel interface.

- **ve ve-number**
  Specifies information for a virtual interface.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example displays output from the `show running interface` command, showing that ACLs 10 and f10 are applied to interface 1/1/9 to control neighbor access.

```
Device#show running interface ethernet 1/1/9
interface ethernet 1/1/9
  ip address 15.1.1.5 255.255.255.0
  ip pim-sparse
  ip pim neighbor-filter 10
  ip ospf area 0
  ipv6 address 201::1/64
  ipv6 ospf area 0
  ipv6 pim-sparse
  ipv6 pim neighbor-filter f10
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20a</td>
<td>This command was modified to display neighbor filter information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show running-config

Displays the current running configuration.

Syntax

```
show running-config [ interface [ ethernet unit/slot/port | ethernet unit/slot/port to unit/slot/port | ethernet unit/slot/port ] ]

[ lag lag-id to lag-id ]

[ loopback loopback-port-num | management mgmt-port-num | tunnel tunnel-port-num | ve ve-port-num ]
```

```
show running-config [ interface [ lag lag-id to lag-id ] ]

[ ethernet unit/slot/port to unit/slot/port | ethernet unit/slot/port ]
```

```
show running-config [ vlan vlan-id ]
```

```
show running-config [ vrf ]
```

Parameters

**interface**
- Displays the running configuration for the specified interface type.

**ethernet unit/slot/port**
- Displays the running configuration on the specified Ethernet interface.

**to unit/slot/port**
- Specifies the range of the Ethernet interface for which to display the running configuration.

**lag lag-id**
- Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

**to lag-id**
- Specifies a range of LAG virtual interface IDs.

**loopback loopback-port-num**
- Displays the running configuration information for the specified loopback interface.

**management mgmt-port-num**
- Displays the running configuration information for the specified management interface.

**tunnel tunnel-port-num**
- Displays the running configuration information for the specified tunnel interface.

**ve ve-port-num**
- Displays the running configuration information for the specified VE port.

**vlan vlan-id**
- Specifies that web management should be enabled on the clients of the specified VLAN.

**vrf**
- Displays the VRF-Lite running configuration.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
Use this command to display the configuration that is currently active on the local switch but which is not saved persistently.

Examples
The following example displays sample output of the show running-config vlan command.

device(config)# show running-config vlan 100
vlan 502 by port
tagged lag 1 ethe 1/2/5
router-interface ve 502
The following example displays sample output of the `show running-config` command.

device(config)# show running-config
Current configuration:
!
ver 08.0.20a
!
stack unit 1
    module 1 icx6610-24-port-management-module
    module 2 icx6610-qsfpm-10-port-160g-module
    module 3 icx6610-8-port-10g-dual-mode-module
    stack-trunk 1/2/1 to 1/2/2
    stack-trunk 1/2/6 to 1/2/7
!
!
lag red dynamic id 1
!
vlan 1 name DEFAULT-VLAN by port
!
vlan 2 by port
!
vlan 10 by port
    router-interface ve 10
    multicast port-version 3 ethe 1/1/3
    multicast6 fast-leave-v1
!
vlan 20 by port
    untagged ethe 1/1/5
    multicast port-version 3 ethe 1/1/5
!
vlan 150 by port
!
!
openflow enable ofv130
!
system-max pim6-hw-mcache 726
!
vrf blue
    rd 10.1.0.1:10
    exit-vrf
!
vrf my_vrf
    exit-vrf
!
vrf 3
    exit-vrf
!
vrf vrf2
    exit-vrf
!
vrf mroute
    exit-vrf
!
vrf config'
    exit-vrf
!
vrf config
    exit-vrf
!
(output truncated)
The following example is sample output from the `show running-config` command for a switch, including dynamically obtained DHCP options.

device> show running-config

Current configuration:
! ver 08.0.61b1T211
! stack unit 1
    module 1 icx7250-24-port-management-module
    module 2 icx7250-sfp-plus-8port-80g-module
! vlan 1 name DEFAULT-VLAN by port
! hostname TestHostName dynamic
ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0 dynamic
ip dns domain-list ManualDomain.com
ip dns domain-list testStaticDomain.com
ip dns domain-list testDomain.com dynamic
ip server-address 20.20.20.8 20.20.20.9 20.20.20.5 10.10.10.5(dynamic)
ip default-gateway 10.10.10.1 dynamic
! interface ethernet 1/1/21
disable
! interface ethernet 1/2/2
    speed-duplex 1000-full
! interface ethernet 1/2/4
    speed-duplex 1000-full
! interface ethernet 1/2/5
    speed-duplex 1000-full
! interface ethernet 1/2/6
    speed-duplex 1000-full
! interface ethernet 1/2/7
    speed-duplex 1000-full
! interface ethernet 1/2/8
    speed-duplex 1000-full
! lldp run
! end
The following example is sample output from the `show running-config` command for a router, including dynamically obtained DHCP options.

device> show running-config

Current configuration:
!
ver 08.0.61b1T213
!
stack unit 1
    module 1 icx7250-24-port-management-module
    module 2 icx7250-sfp-plus-8port-80g-module
!
!
vlan 1 name DEFAULT-VLAN by port
!
!
hostname TestHostName dynamic
ip dns domain-list ManualDomain.com
dynamic
ip dns domain-list testDomain.com
dynamic
ip dns domain-list testStaticDomain.com
dynamic
ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.10.10.1 distance 254 dynamic
!
interface ethernet 1/1/7
dynamic
ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0 dynamic
!
interface ethernet 1/1/21
disable
!
interface ethernet 1/2/2
speed-duplex 1000-full
!
interface ethernet 1/2/4
speed-duplex 1000-full
!
interface ethernet 1/2/5
speed-duplex 1000-full
!
interface ethernet 1/2/6
speed-duplex 1000-full
!
interface ethernet 1/2/7
speed-duplex 1000-full
!
interface ethernet 1/2/8
speed-duplex 1000-full
!
!
lldp run
!
!
end

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <code>lag lag-id</code> options. This command was modified to include information about dynamically obtained DHCP options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show running-config interface ethernet

Displays the status of a specific Ethernet interface.

Syntax

show running-config interface ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port to unit/slot/port ]

Parameters

unit / slot / port
Stack ID number, slot number, and port number for an existing Ethernet interface.

to unit/slot/port
Specifies a range of Ethernet interfaces.

lag lag-id
Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

to lag-id
Specifies a range of LAG virtual interface IDs.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

This example displays the running configuration for an Ethernet interface including the configured bandwidth.

device# show running-config interface ethernet 1/1/9
interface ethernet 1/1/9
  bandwidth 2000
  ip address 10.1.1.5 10.255.255.0
  ip pim
  ip ospf area 0
  ipv6 address 201::1/64
  ipv6 ospf area 0
  ipv6 pim-sparse
  ipv6 pim dr-priority 50
  ipv6 pim border
  ipv6 mld version 2

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>This command was modified to include configured bandwidth status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add lag lag-id options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show running-config interface tunnel

Displays the status of a specific tunnel interface.

Syntax

`show running-config interface tunnel { tunnel-number }`

Parameters

`tunnel-number`

Specifies the tunnel number.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

This example displays the running configuration for a tunnel interface, including the configured bandwidth.

device# show running-config interface tunnel 2

interface tunnel 2
  tunnel mode gre ip
  tunnel source 10.0.0.1
  tunnel destination 10.10.0.1
  ip address 10.0.0.1/24
  bandwidth 2000

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>This command was modified to include configured bandwidth status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show running-config interface ve

Displays the status of a specific Virtual Ethernet (VE) interface.

Syntax

```
show running-config interface ve {vlan_id}
```

Parameters

`vlan_id`

Specifies the configured corresponding VLAN interface.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

This example displays the running configuration for a VE interface, including the configured bandwidth.

```
device# show running-config interface ve 20
interface ve 20
  ip address 10.21.21.22 10.255.255.0
  ip pim-sparse
  ip ospf area 0
  bandwidth 2000
  ipv6 address 2000::2/64
  ipv6 ospf area 0
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30</td>
<td>This command was modified to include configured bandwidth status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show scheduler-profile**

Displays the user-configurable scheduler profile configuration.

**Syntax**

```
show scheduler-profile { user-profile-name | all }
```

**Parameters**

- `user-profile-name` Displays the configured scheduler profile for the specified profile.
- `all` Displays all scheduler profiles in the runtime configuration for the system.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

**Examples**

The following example is sample output from the `show scheduler-profile all` command.

```
device(config)# show scheduler-profile all

User Profile: profile1  Scheduling Option: Mixed-SP-WRR
Per Queue details:  Bandwidth%
Traffic Class 0       15%
Traffic Class 1       15%
Traffic Class 2       15%
Traffic Class 3       15%
Traffic Class 4       15%
Traffic Class 5       25%
Traffic Class 6       sp
Traffic Class 7       sp
User Profile: profile2  Scheduling Option: Weighted round-robin
Per Queue details:  Bandwidth%
Traffic Class 0       3%
Traffic Class 1       3%
Traffic Class 2       3%
Traffic Class 3       3%
Traffic Class 4       3%
Traffic Class 5       3%
Traffic Class 6       7%
Traffic Class 7       75%
```
show sflow

Displays the sFlow configuration and statistics.

Syntax

show sflow

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can display the rates that you configured for the default sampling rate, module rates, and all sFlow-enabled ports. You can view the agent IP address and several other details.

Command Output

The **show sflow** command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sFlow version</td>
<td>The version of sFlow enabled on the device, which can be 2 or 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sFlow services</td>
<td>The feature state, which can be enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sFlow agent IP address</td>
<td>The IP address that sFlow is using in the agent_address field of packets sent to the collectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collector</td>
<td>The collector information. The following information is displayed for each collector:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>The collector's IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP port</td>
<td>The collector's UDP port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configured UDP source</td>
<td>The UDP source port used to send data to the collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polling interval</td>
<td>The polling interval of the port counter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configured default sampling</td>
<td>The configured global sampling rate. If you change the global sampling rate, the value you enter is shown here. The actual rate calculated by the software based on the value you enter is listed on the next line, &quot;Actual default sampling rate.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual default sampling rate</td>
<td>The actual default sampling rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The maximum sFlow sample size</td>
<td>The maximum size of a flow sample sent to the sFlow collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exporting cpu-traffic</td>
<td>Indicates whether the sFlow agent is configured to export data destined to the CPU (for example, Telnet sessions) to the sFlow collector:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>Indicates whether the sFlow agent is configured to export data destined to the CPU (for example, Telnet sessions) to the sFlow collector:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>Indicates whether the sFlow agent is configured to export data destined to the CPU (for example, Telnet sessions) to the sFlow collector:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Show Commands

## show sflow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>exporting cpu-traffic sample rate</td>
<td>The sampling rate for CPU-directed data, which is the average ratio of the number of incoming packets on an sFlow-enabled port, to the number of flow samples taken from those packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exporting system-info</td>
<td>Indicates whether the sFlow agent is configured to export information about CPU and memory usage to the sFlow collector:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exporting system-info polling interval</td>
<td>Specifies the interval, in seconds, at which sFlow data is sent to the sFlow collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP packets exported</td>
<td>The number of sFlow export packets the device has sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> Each UDP packet can contain multiple samples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sFlow samples collected</td>
<td>The number of sampled packets that have been sent to the collectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sFlow ports</td>
<td>The ports on which you enabled sFlow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module Sampling Rates</td>
<td>The configured and actual sampling rates for each module. If a module does not have any sFlow-enabled ports, the rates are listed as 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Sampling Rates</td>
<td>The configured and actual sampling rates for each sFlow-enabled port. The subsampling factor indicates how many times the sampling rate of the port’s module is multiplied to achieve the port’s sampling rate. Because of the way in which the actual sampling rates are computed, the subsampling factors are always whole numbers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Examples

The following is sample output from the `show sflow` command.

```
device# show sflow
sFlow version: 5
sFlow services are enabled.
  sFlow agent IP address: 10.1.1.1
  3 collector destinations configured:
    Collector IP 10.2.2.2, UDP 6343
    Collector IP 10.3.3.3, UDP 6343
    Collector IP 10.4.4.4, UDP 6343
  Configured UDP source port: 9999
  Polling interval is 30 seconds.
  Configured default sampling rate: 1 per 566 packe
  Actual default sampling rate: 1 per 566 packets.
  The maximum sFlow sample size: 1200.
  Sample mode: All packets including dropped packet
  exporting cpu-traffic is enabled.
  exporting cpu-traffic sample rate: 18.
  exporting system-info is enabled
  exporting system-info polling interval: 30 second
  22 UDP packets exported
  0 sFlow flow samples collected.
sFlow ports: ethe 1/1/1 to 1/1/2
Module Sampling Rates
---------------------
U1:M1 configured rate=300, actual rate=300
Port Sampling Rates
-------------------
Port=1/1/1, configured rate=300, actual rate=300
Port=1/1/2, configured rate=400, actual rate=400
```
show snmp

Displays various SNMP statistics.

Syntax

```
show snmp [ engineid | group | server | user ]
```

Parameters

- **engineid**: Displays local and remote SNMP engine IDs.
- **group**: Displays SNMP groups.
- **server**: Displays SNMP server status and trap information
- **user**: Displays SNMPv3 users details.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode

Command Output

The `show snmp engineid` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local SNMP Engine ID</td>
<td>The engine ID that identifies the source or destination of the packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine Boots</td>
<td>The number of times that the SNMP engine reinitialized itself with the same ID. If the engine ID is modified, the boot count is reset to 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine time</td>
<td>The current time with the SNMP agent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `show snmp group` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>groupname</td>
<td>The SNMP group name configured using the <code>snmp-server group</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security model</td>
<td>Indicates which version of SNMP is used for authentication. SNMP version 3 uses a User-Based Security model (RFC 2574) for authentication and privacy services. SNMP version 1 and version 2 use community strings to authenticate SNMP access to management modules. This method can still be used for authentication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Show Commands

**show snmp**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Security level | • none - If the security model shows v1 or v2, then security level is blank. User names are not used to authenticate users; community strings are used instead.  
• noauthNoPriv - If the security model shows v3 and user authentication is by user name only.  
• authNoPriv - If the security model shows v3 and user authentication is by user name and the MD5 or SHA algorithm. |

### Examples

The following example displays output of the `show snmp engineid` command.

device# show snmp engineid  
Local SNMP Engine ID: 800007c703748ef88315c0  
Engine Boots: 24  
Engine time: 1586246

The following example displays output of the `show snmp group` command.

device# show snmp group  
groupname = in  
security model = v3  
security level = authNoPriv  
ACL id = 1  
readview = r  
writeview = exit  
notifyview = n  

groupname = d3  
security model = v3  
security level = authNoPriv  
ACL id = 3  
readview = all  
writeview = all  
notifyview = all  

groupname = d4  
security model = v3  
security level = authNoPriv  
ACL id = 3  
readview = <none>  
writeview = <none>  
notifyview = 3
The following example displays output of the `show snmp server` command.

device# show snmp server
  Status: Enabled
  Contact: XYZ
  Location: CopyCenter
Max Ifindex per module: 64

Traps
  Cold start: Enable
  Link up: Enable
  Link down: Enable
  Authentication: Enable
  Power supply failure: Enable
  Fan failure: Enable
  Fan speed change: Enable
  Module inserted: Enable
  Module removed: Enable
  Redundant module state change: Enable
  Temperature warning: Enable
  STP new root: Enable
  STP topology change: Enable
  MAC notification: Enable
  MAC-AUTH notification: Enable
  VSRP: Enable
  MRP: Enable
  UDLD: Enable
  VRF: Enable
  link-oam: Enable
  cfm: Enable
  nlp-phy: Enable

Total Trap-Receiver Entries: 0

The following example displays output of the `show snmp user` command.

device# show snmp user
  username = bob
  ACL id = 2
  group = admin
  security model = v3
  group ACL id = 0
  authtype = md5
  authkey = 3aca18d90b8d172760e2dd2e8f59b7fe
  privtype = des, privkey = 1088359af3701730173a6332d406ee0000
show span

Displays the Spanning Tree Protocol information for the device.

Syntax

show span [ number | designated-protect | fast-uplink-span | pvst-mode | root-protect ]
show span [ detail [ number | vlan vlan-id [ ethernet stackid/slot/port | lag lag-id ] ] ]
show span [ vlan vlan-id [ ethernet stackid/slot/port | fast-uplink-span | lag lag-id ] ]

Parameters

number
Displays only the entries after the specified number.

designated-protect
Displays the designated forwarding state disabled.

fast-uplink-span
Displays the status of ports with Fast Uplink Span enabled.

pvst-mode
Displays STP information for the device Per VLAN Spanning Tree (PVST+) compatibility configuration.

root-protect
Displays the STP root guard state.

detail
Displays the detailed STP information for a port.

vlan vlan-id
Displays the STP information for a VLAN.

ethernet stackid/slot/port
Displays STP information for an Ethernet port.

lag lag-id
Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

Modes

The command is supported on all command modes.

Command Output

The show span command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAN ID</td>
<td>The port-based VLAN that contains this spanning tree (instance of STP). VLAN 1 is the default VLAN. If you have not configured port-based VLANs on this device, all STP information is for VLAN 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root ID</td>
<td>The ID assigned by STP to the root bridge for this spanning tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Cost</td>
<td>The cumulative cost from this bridge to the root bridge. If this device is the root bridge, then the root cost is 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Port</td>
<td>The port on this device that connects to the root bridge. If this device is the root bridge, then the value is “Root” instead of a port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Hex</td>
<td>This device or VLAN STP priority. The value is shown in hexadecimal format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max age sec</td>
<td>The number of seconds this device or VLAN waits for a configuration BPDU from the root bridge before deciding the root has become unavailable and performing a reconvergence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello sec</td>
<td>The interval between each configuration BPDU sent by the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold sec</td>
<td>The minimum number of seconds that must elapse between transmissions of consecutive Configuration BPDUs on a port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fwd dly sec</td>
<td>The number of seconds this device or VLAN waits following a topology change and consequent reconvergence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Chang sec</td>
<td>The number of seconds since the last time a topology change occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chg cnt</td>
<td>The number of times the topology has changed since this device was reloaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge Address</td>
<td>The STP address of this device or VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Num</td>
<td>The port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Hex</td>
<td>The port STP priority, in hexadecimal format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path Cost</td>
<td>The port STP path cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The port STP state. The state can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• BLOCKING - STP has blocked Layer 2 traffic on this port to prevent a loop. The device or VLAN can reach the root bridge using another port, whose state is FORWARDING. When a port is in this state, the port does not transmit or receive user frames, but the port does continue to receive STP BPDUs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DISABLED - The port is not participating in STP. This can occur when the port is disconnected or STP is disabled on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FORWARDING - STP is allowing the port to send and receive frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LISTENING - STP is responding to a topology change and this port is listening for a BPDU from neighboring bridges in order to determine the new topology. No user frames are transmitted or received during this state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LEARNING - The port has passed through the LISTENING state and will change to the FORWARDING state, depending on the results of STP reconvergence. The port does not transmit or receive user frames during this state. However, the device can learn the MAC addresses of frames that the port receives during this state and make corresponding entries in the MAC table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DESIGNATED INCONSISTENT - This shows as DESI-INCONS in the output. You can disallow the designated forwarding state on a port in STP 802.1d or 802.1w with the <code>spanning-tree designated-protect</code> command. If STP tries to put this port into the designated forwarding role, the device would put this port into a designated inconsistent STP state. This is effectively equivalent to the listening state in STP in which a port cannot transfer any user traffic. When STP no longer marks this port as a designated port, the device automatically removes the port from the designated inconsistent state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fwd Trans</td>
<td>The number of times STP has changed the state of this port between BLOCKING and FORWARDING.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design Cost</td>
<td>The cost to the root bridge as advertised by the designated bridge that is connected to this port. If the designated bridge is the root bridge itself, then the cost is 0. The identity of the designated bridge is shown in the Designated Bridge field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated Root</td>
<td>The root bridge as recognized on this port. The value is the same as the root bridge ID listed in the Root ID field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output field | Description
--- | ---
Designated Bridge | The designated bridge to which this port is connected. The designated bridge is the device that connects the network segment on the port to the root bridge.

The **show span detail** command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active Spanning Tree protocol</td>
<td>The VLAN that contains the listed ports and the active Spanning Tree Protocol. The STP type can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE (MSTP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GLOBAL SINGLE SPANNING TREE (SSTP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge identifier</td>
<td>The STP identity of this device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active global timers</td>
<td>The global STP timers that are currently active, and their current values. The following timers can be listed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Hello - The interval between Hello packets. This timer applies only to the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Topology Change (TC) - The amount of time during which the topology change flag in Hello packets will be marked, indicating a topology change. This timer applies only to the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Topology Change Notification (TCN) - The interval between Topology Change Notification packets sent by a non-root bridge toward the root bridge. This timer applies only to non-root bridges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Timers</td>
<td>The current values for the following timers, if active:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Message age - The number of seconds this port has been waiting for a Hello message from the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Forward delay - The number of seconds that have passed since the last topology change and consequent reconvergence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Hold time - The number of seconds that have elapsed since transmission of the last Configuration BPDU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPDUs Sent and Received</td>
<td>The number of BPDUs sent and received on this port since the software was reloaded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows the STP information.

device# show span
VLAN 1 BPDU cam_index is 3 and the Master DMA Are(HEX)
STP instance owned by VLAN 1
Global STP (IEEE 802.1D) Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Root ID</th>
<th>Root Cost</th>
<th>Root Priority</th>
<th>Root Age</th>
<th>Root Hello</th>
<th>Root Forward</th>
<th>Root Chg</th>
<th>Root Bridge Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8000000e0804d4a00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Port STP Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Num</th>
<th>Prio</th>
<th>Path Cost</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Fwd</th>
<th>Design</th>
<th>Designated</th>
<th>Designated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>FORWARDING</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8000000e0804d4a00</td>
<td>8000000e0804d4a00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DISABLED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0000000000000000</td>
<td>0000000000000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DISABLED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0000000000000000</td>
<td>0000000000000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>FORWARDING</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8000000e0804d4a00</td>
<td>8000000e0804d4a00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>FORWARDING</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8000000e0804d4a00</td>
<td>8000000e0804d4a00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>BLOCKING</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8000000e0804d4a00</td>
<td>8000000e0804d4a00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DISABLED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0000000000000000</td>
<td>0000000000000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Port 1/1/1 is FORWARDING
Port 1/1/2 is DISABLED
Port 1/1/3 is DISABLED
Port 1/1/4 is DISABLED

The following example shows the detailed STP information.

device# show span detail

Bridge identifier - 0x800000e0804d4a00
Active timers - Hello: 0
Port 1/1/1 is FORWARDING
Port - Path cost: 19, Priority: 128, Root: 0x800000e052a9bb00
Designated - Bridge: 0x800000e052a9bb00, Interface: 1, Path cost: 0
Active Timers - None
BPDU - Sent: 11, Received: 0
Port 1/1/2 is DISABLED
Port 1/1/3 is DISABLED
Port 1/1/4 is DISABLED

The following example displays STP information for an individual port in specific a VLAN.

device# show span detail vlan 1 ethernet 1/1/1

Port 1/1/1 is FORWARDING
Port - Path cost: 19, Priority: 128, Root: 0x800000e052a9bb00
Designated - Bridge: 0x800000e052a9bb00, Interface: 7, Path cost: 0
Active Timers - None
BPDU - Sent: 29, Received: 0
The following example displays STP information in a VLAN.

device# show span vlan 100
STP instance owned by VLAN 100

Global STP (IEEE 802.1D) Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Root ID</th>
<th>Root Cost</th>
<th>Root Port</th>
<th>Prio</th>
<th>Max Age</th>
<th>Hw</th>
<th>Fwd</th>
<th>Last Change</th>
<th>Chg Bridge</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>cc4e24b46fcc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Port STP Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Num</th>
<th>Prio</th>
<th>Path Cost</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Fwd</th>
<th>Design</th>
<th>Designated</th>
<th>Designated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FORWARDING 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FORWARDING 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/3</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FORWARDING 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/4</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FORWARDING 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FORWARDING 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/6</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FORWARDING 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/7</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FORWARDING 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/8</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FORWARDING 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lg1</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FORWARDING 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lg256</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FORWARDING 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td>8000cc4e24b46fcc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add the <strong>lag lag-id</strong> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show span designated-protect

Displays a list of all ports that are not allowed to go into the designated forwarding state.

Syntax

show span designated-protect

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Examples

The following example indicates that the designated forwarding state is disallowed for interfaces 2/1/7, 2/1/19, and 2/2/3.

device(config)# show span designated-protect
Designated Protection Enabled on:
Ports: (U2/M1) 7 19
Ports: (U2/M2) 3

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07.3.00g</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show spx

Displays information on Switch Port Extender (SPX) topology.

Syntax

```
show spx [ cb-port unit/slot/port ] | lag | mecid | multicast | pe-id identifier | pe-group name | ring { all | chain [ unit/slot/port ] | ID } | zero-ipc ]
```

Command Default

Without parameters, the `show spx` command displays overall SPX topology.

Parameters

- `cb-port unit/slot/port`
  - PE chain attached to this CB port, identified by port, for which information is displayed. To display information for an entire LAG, any port in the LAG can be entered.

- `lag`
  - Displays SPX LAG information.

- `mecid`
  - Displays 802.1br multicast E-CID information.

- `multicast`
  - Displays Multicast information.

- `pe-id identifier`
  - Specifies the PE chain containing this PE.

- `pe-group name`
  - Specifies the PE group for which the PE chain is displayed.

- `ring`
  - Specifies the PE ring or rings for which information is displayed.
    - `all`
      - Displays information for all PE rings in the Campus Fabric domain.
    - `chain`
      - Displays information on PE chains in the Campus Fabric domain.
        - `unit/slot/port`
          - Specifies the connecting port that identifies the PE chain.
        - `ID`
          - Specifies the ID of the PE ring, in decimal format, for which information is displayed.

- `zero-ipc`
  - Displays statistics for packets used in the Zero-touch provisioning (ZTP) or SPX interactive-setup process.
Modes

CB configuration mode
PE mode
PE configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The command can be issued from a CB or a PE; however, the display from a PE is limited to information about the PE itself.

If the CB fails to reload a new unit, check the Reliable-mail success count.

Command Output

The `show spx` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>SPX unit ID (CB or PE; PE units are numbered from 17 to 56).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;S&quot; or &quot;D&quot;</td>
<td>Static or Dynamic. Indicates whether the configuration has been saved to memory. Dynamic configurations are lost when the unit is removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>FastIron device model (SKU).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role</td>
<td>Lists role unit plays in SPX system, from among these possibilities: active (active controller in the CB stack), member (CB stack member), standby (standby controller for the CB stack), or spx-pe (PE unit).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac address</td>
<td>MAC address of the unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pri</td>
<td>Priority of the unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Displays state of unit, from among these possibilities: Local (unit from which the command was entered), remote (unit is not local), or reserve (indicates a reserved, rather than an active, unit).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Ready (unit is operational). Synchronizing (output example: 21 S ICX7450-24G spx-pe cc4e.248b.a448 N/A remote Synchronizing (st=13)).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays information for a CB.

device(config)# show spx
T=2h57m47.1: alone: standalone, D: dynamic cfg, S: static
ID   Type          Role    Mac Address    Pri State   Comment
1    S ICX7750-48XGF active cc4e.2438.7e80 128 local   Ready
17   S ICX7450-48P spx-pe cc4e.248b.da60 N/A remote Ready
18   S ICX7450-24G spx-pe cc4e.246c.e3f8 N/A remote Ready
19   S ICX7450-24G spx-pe cc4e.246c.e420 N/A remote Ready

The following example shows output for a CB. The output includes warning messages that appear when the system detects a mismatch in port number for an operational port in any link.

device# show spx
T=13m35.0: alone: standalone, D: dynamic cfg, S: static
ID   Type          Role    Mac Address    Pri State   Comment
1    S ICX7750-20QXG standby cc4e.2438.7280 128 remote  Ready
3    S ICX7750-20QXG active  cc4e.2438.7500 128 local   Ready
21   S ICX7450-48GF spx-pe 0000.0000.0000 N/A reserve
24   S ICX7450-48G spx-pe cc4e.248b.77b0 N/A remote Ready
56   S ICX7450-48GF spx-pe cc4e.246c.f190 N/A remote Ready

The following example displays information for a PE when the command is entered locally on the PE unit.

[PE]local-id@device# show spx
T=20h30m52.8: alone: standalone, D: dynamic cfg, S: static
ID   Type          Role    Mac Address    Pri State   Comment
24   S ICX7450-48G spx-pe cc4e.248b.77b0 N/A local Ready

**** Warning! 1 link has non-matching port number or UP status. Please ignore this warning if it is during PE formation or transit time.
same # 2, but diff UP #: 1 -- 2, link: 3/1/5 3/1/8 -- 24/3/1 24/4/1

The following example displays information for a PE when the command is entered locally on the PE unit.
The following example displays information for an SPX PE group.

device(config)# show spx pe-group GROUP1
Show PEs attached to pe-group GROUP1 (port 2/1/41)
T=2h56m13.3: alone: standalone, D: dynamic cfg, S: static

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Mac Address</th>
<th>Pri State</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>cc4e.2438.7e80</td>
<td>128 local</td>
<td>Ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>standby</td>
<td>cc4e.246e.cd80</td>
<td>128 remote</td>
<td>Ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>spx-pe</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.da60</td>
<td>N/A remote</td>
<td>Ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>spx-pe</td>
<td>cc4e.246c.e3f8</td>
<td>N/A remote</td>
<td>Ready</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays information for all PE rings in a Campus Fabric domain.

ICX7750-48F Router# show spx ring all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ring Id</th>
<th>FSM State</th>
<th>CB port Lag</th>
<th>Remote CB port Lag</th>
<th>Log Block Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>3072 1/1/3</td>
<td>PE29x--xCB1/1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>3/1/19</td>
<td>3076 3/1/45</td>
<td>CB3/1/19x--xPE26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>2/1/12</td>
<td>3075 3/1/31</td>
<td>PE27x--xPE28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>1/1/5</td>
<td>3079 2/1/9</td>
<td>PE19x--xPE20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example narrows the output to a specific ring (ring IDs can be derived from the show spx ring all command).

ICX7750-48F Router# show spx ring 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ring Id</th>
<th>FSM State</th>
<th>CB port Lag</th>
<th>Remote CB port Lag</th>
<th>Log Block Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>1/1/3</td>
<td>PE23--PE24--PE29x--xCB1/1/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example shows output for all PE chains in the domain.

ICX7750-48F Router# show spx ring chain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CB Port</th>
<th>Lag</th>
<th>Epoch</th>
<th>Ring Id</th>
<th>FSM State</th>
<th>Remote CB port Lag</th>
<th>Chain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>3072</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>PE23--PE24--PE29x--xCB1/1/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PE chain information connecting to CB port 1/1/2 [Lag 3072]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PE Id</th>
<th>Epoch</th>
<th>FSM state</th>
<th>Uplink port</th>
<th>Casc port</th>
<th>Log Block</th>
<th>Prev PE</th>
<th>Next PE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PE23</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>23/2/2</td>
<td>23/2/1</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>PE24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE24</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>24/2/1</td>
<td>24/1/1</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>PE23</td>
<td>PE29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE29</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>29/1/1</td>
<td>29/2/3</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>PE24</td>
<td>x=x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PE chain information connecting to remote CB port 1/1/3 [Lag 3073]
The following example narrows the output to a PE chain from one CB port (does not have to be the local CB).

ICX7750-48F Router# show spx ring chain 1/1/2    <-- This port number can be a local CB Port or a remote CB port.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CB Port</th>
<th>Lag</th>
<th>Epoch</th>
<th>Ring Id</th>
<th>FSM State</th>
<th>Remote CB port</th>
<th>Lag</th>
<th>Chain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>3072</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>1/1/3</td>
<td>PE23--PE24--PE29x--xCB1/1/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PE chain information connecting to CB port 1/1/2 [Lag 3072]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PE Id</th>
<th>Epoch</th>
<th>FSM state</th>
<th>Uplink port</th>
<th>Casc port</th>
<th>Log Block</th>
<th>Prev PE</th>
<th>Next PE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PE23</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>23/2/2</td>
<td>23/2/1</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>PE24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE24</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>24/2/1</td>
<td>24/1/1</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>PE23</td>
<td>PE29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE29</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>29/1/1</td>
<td>29/2/3</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>PE24</td>
<td>x--x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PE chain information connecting to remote CB port 1/1/3 [Lag 3073]

The following example displays zero-IPC information. If the success count is smaller than the send count in the target MAC row, it means some reliable messages are lost. This could affect reloading new units as PEs.

ICX7750-20Q Router# show spx zero-ipc

Send message types:


Recv message types:


Statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>send pkt num</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send pkt-msg num</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recv pkt num</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send msg num</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recv msg num</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkt buf alloc</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reliable-mail send success receive duplic T (us)

target MAC 1 1 0 0 6532 <--------------

unrel target MAC 1 0 0 0 0

Possible errors:

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>PE ring and zero-IPC parameters were added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>show spx csp and show spx debug options were added and documented on separate command pages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show spx connections

Displays information on SPX port connections.

Syntax

show spx connections

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode (from CB)

Usage Guidelines

Use the `show spx connections` command to determine which SPX port from one unit is connected to which SPX port on another unit.

Use the `show spx connections` command to determine whether the data flow on an SPX port is unidirectional (arrows with single head, for example, -->) or bidirectional (arrows with dual heads, for example, <--->).

For details on the connections between each device in an SPX domain, including device status and domain connection topology, use the `show spx` command.

Examples

The following example displays `show spx` output and `show spx connections` output for the same Campus Fabric domain. Connections to two ICX 7450 units serving as active PEs (IDs 17 and 23) are detailed in the `show spx connections` output.

```
ICX7750-48F Router# show spx
T=7m34.5: alone: standalone, D: dynamic cfg, S: static
ID   Type          Role    Mac Address    Pri State   Comment
1    S ICX7750-48XGF active  cc4e.2438.a580 128 local   Ready
2    S ICX7750-48XGF standby cc4e.2438.8d80 128 remote  Ready
17   S ICX7450-24G spx-pe  cc4e.246c.e2b8 N/A remote  Ready
18   S ICX7450-48G spx-pe  0000.0000.0000 N/A reserve
23   S ICX7450-48G spx-pe  cc4e.246c.ea50 N/A remote  Ready

standby  active
| 2 |2/1--2/1| 1 |2/4
++++++  ++++
1/1/1--2/1/1 17 |2/3--2/3| 23 |2/1--1/1/6
++++++  ++++

ICX7750-48F Router# show spx connections
Probing the topology. Please wait ...
ICX7750-48F Router# Discovered following spx connections...
Link 1: # of ports in lag = 1
  1: 1/1/1 -- 17/2/1    <-- All links shown here are bi-directional.
Link 2: # of ports in lag = 2
  1: 17/2/3 -- 23/2/3
  2: 17/2/4 -- 23/2/4
Link 3: # of ports in lag = 1
  1: 23/2/1 -- 1/1/6
Discovery complete
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show spx csp

Displays Control and Status Protocol (CSP) information for the specified PE or all PE units.

Syntax

show spx csp { pe-id | all | distributed { pe-id | all-pe | units list } [ detail ] }

show spx csp events

show spx csp events [ all | distributed { pe-id | all-pe | units list } ]

show spx csp events misc [ distributed ] { pe-id | all-pe | units list }

Parameters

pe-id
Specifies the number of the attached PE from which CSP information is to be obtained.

all
Displays all CSP information, including miscellaneous events.

distributed
Specifies that debug information is to originate from a particular PE unit, a list of PE units, or all PE units (rather than from the data stored at the CB).

all-pe
Specifies that CSP information will be obtained from all PE units.

units list
Lists the units from which CSP information is to be obtained.

detail
Displays detailed information for specified items.

events
Displays information on CSP events.

pe-id
Displays CSP event information for the PE number specified.

all
Displays all CSP events.

misc
Displays miscellaneous CSP event information.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode
**Usage Guidelines**

It is advisable to check CSP protocol issues on the CB and on remote PE units. Use the keyword `distributed` to display CSP information directly from PE units. Without the keyword, CSP protocol information from the CB is displayed.

As a complement to `show spx csp pe-log` output, refer to the troubleshooting command `show spx zero-touch log`.

**Command Output**

The `show spx csp` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit ID MAC</td>
<td>MAC address of unit specified in show command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSP Oper:</td>
<td>CSP Operational (yes or no)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attach time:</td>
<td>Up time recorded by the CB since this PE joined the network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up time:</td>
<td>Time unit is active (hours, minutes, seconds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB SPX LAG ID:</td>
<td>Information on CB SPX LAG, including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Network identifier for the LAG to which unit belongs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IPC/ECP Port: SPX port on CB unit through which IPC/ECP messages are sent to the designated PE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Current state: Current state of LAG (up or down)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE SPX Uplink Port:</td>
<td>SPX port on the PE unit (identified as unit/slot/port) through which it connects to the CB, current status (Should always be up.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Traffic Class:</td>
<td>Number of QoS traffic classes supported on the designated PE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Flow Control:</td>
<td>Priority flow control setting (yes or no)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSP control ECID handshake complete:</td>
<td>Control channel communication established between CB and designated PE (yes or no)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSP control ECID:</td>
<td>Identifier of E-channel allocated to the designated PE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSP Alternate control ECID:</td>
<td>Alternate E-channel allocated to the designated PE, when PE is attached in a ring. Becomes the active ECID when the PE cannot reach the CB through its uplink port (typically, when the ring is broken).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE is in a Ring</td>
<td>Appears only if PE is part of an SPX ring. Displays status of the ring (active or broken). Logical Block: (indicates whether PE is a logical end point in a ring; possible values: 1 or 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB Alternate Spx Lag id:</td>
<td>For PEs in a ring, displays the alternate ID SPX LAG number and related information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of configured ports</td>
<td>Total number of ports configured on the designated PE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSP number of allocated ECIDS (VPs created, excl Control VP):</td>
<td>Number of ECIDs allocated to the designated PE (for data ports)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of ports</td>
<td>Information on all SPX ports configured on the designated PE (unit/slot/port), including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ecid: ECID associated with the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• spx-port-type: Type of SPX port (on CB: Host, Uplink, or Cascade; on PE: Host, Uplink, Cascade (Init), Cascade (Forward), or Cascade (Block))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• cascade-port: On CB: SPX cascade port through which this data port can be reached; on PE: uplink port through which the designated PE can reach the CB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• cascade-lag: SPX LAG ID associated with cascade port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSP last TX Trans ID, last RX Trans ID</td>
<td>Last sent transmission ID, last received transmission ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECP transmission statistics</td>
<td>ECP transmission statistics, including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• txErrors: ECP transmission errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• sequence:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• firstSeq:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• lastSeq:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• firstAckldx:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ackldx:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• tPause:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• state:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ackTimer:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• syncTimer:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• sync_cnt:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• need_cleanup:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next PE:</td>
<td>Next PE in the ring or chain (if any)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE Spx downlink Port:</td>
<td>When there is a next PE, port ID (or first reachable port ID for an SPX LAG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of the SPX downlink between the designated PE and the next PE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous PE:</td>
<td>ECP information for previous PE in chain (if any).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local CSP Major version</td>
<td>For local peer (CB or PE), Ruckus CSP software version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer CSP Major version</td>
<td>Ruckus CSP software version for remote peer (CB or PE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oper CSP Major version</td>
<td>Operating CSP version (lowest shared version of peer and remote versions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Msg-ID list</td>
<td>Message statistics by Message ID, including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Msg-Name: Name of message type associated with Msg-ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Local (ver, size): Local peer (CSP software version, message size in Bytes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Peer (ver, size): Remote peer (CSP software version, message size in Bytes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Oper (ver, size): Operating CSP software (version, message size in Bytes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Up_Conv: (Yes or no; indicates whether conversion is needed (from higher to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lower or operating version) when CSP messages are received from the remote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>peer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Down_Conv: (Yes or no; indicates whether conversion is needed (from higher to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lower or operating version) when CSP messages are sent to the remote peer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Examples

The following example provides detailed CSP information for PE unit 17.

```
ICX7750-48F Router# show spx csp 17 detail
```

**PE 17 MAC:** cc4e.246c.e2b8  
**CSP Oper:** yes, Attach time: 51.5, up time: 3 hour(s) 14 minute(s) 53 second(s)  
**CB Spx Lag Id:** 3073, cur state up, IPC/ECP Port: 1/1/1  
**PE Spx Uplink Port:** 17/2/1, cur state up  
**Number of Traffic Class:** 8  
**Priority Flow Control:** no  
**CSP control ECID handshake complete:** yes  
**CSP control ECID:** 75  
**CSP Alternate control ECID:** 76  
**PE is in Ring (Status: Active), Logical Block: 0**  

**CB Alternate Spx Lag id:** 3072, cur state up, IPC/ECP Port: 1/1/6  
**Total number of configured ports:** 30  
**CSP number of allocated ECIDs (VPs created, excl Control VP):** 29

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>port</th>
<th>ecid</th>
<th>spx-port-type</th>
<th>cascade-port</th>
<th>cascade-lag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17/1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
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<tr>
<td>17/1/7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/15</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
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<tr>
<td>17/1/16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
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<tr>
<td>17/1/17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
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<tr>
<td>17/1/20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/1/24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/2/1</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Uplink</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/2/2</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Uplink</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/2/3</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Cascade</td>
<td>1/1/6</td>
<td>3072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/2/4</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/3/1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/4/1</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Host</td>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CSP last Tx Trans ID=7, last Rx Trans ID=3**  
**ECP txErrors=0, sequence=11 firstSeq=11 lastSeq=10 firstAckIdx=0, tPause 0, state 0**  
**ECP ackTimer=0, syncTimer=0 sync_cnt=0 need_cleanup=0**

**Next PE:** 23  
**PE Spx downlink Port:** 17/2/3, cur state up  
**Previous PE:** None  
**Local CSP Major version is 1 Minor version 1**  
**Peer CSP Major version is 1 Minor version 1**  
**Oper CSP Major version is 1 Minor version 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mag-Id</th>
<th>Mag-Name</th>
<th>Local(versize)</th>
<th>Peer(versize)</th>
<th>Oper(versize)</th>
<th>Up_Conv</th>
<th>Down_Conv</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>unknown (00) tlv</td>
<td>01,007</td>
<td>01,007</td>
<td>01,007</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>cmd tlv</td>
<td>01,009</td>
<td>01,009</td>
<td>01,009</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>resource cap tlv</td>
<td>01,042</td>
<td>01,042</td>
<td>01,042</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>port param tlv</td>
<td>01,160</td>
<td>01,160</td>
<td>01,160</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>port array tlv</td>
<td>01,100</td>
<td>01,100</td>
<td>01,100</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>vid array tlv</td>
<td>01,001</td>
<td>01,001</td>
<td>01,001</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>port status tlv</td>
<td>01,016</td>
<td>01,016</td>
<td>01,016</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>stats tlv</td>
<td>01,000</td>
<td>01,000</td>
<td>01,000</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following example shows Control and Status Protocol (CSP) information received directly from PE units 23 and 29 as indicated by the use of the keyword `distributed` on the command line. Without the keyword, CSP information from the CB is displayed.

ICX7750-48F Router# show spx csp distributed units 23 29

********************
Response from PE 23:
********************
CSP Oper: yes, Attach time: 1m22.0, up time: 11 hour(s) 48 minute(s) 38 second(s)
PE Spx Lag id: 2, cur state up, IPC/ECP Port: 23/2/3
Number of Traffic Class: 8
Priority Flow Control: no
CSP control ECID handshake complete: yes
CSP control ECID: 555
CSP Alternate control ECID: 556
PE is in Ring (Status: Active), Logical Block: 1
Total number of configured ports: 566
CSP number of create port requests sent: 54
CSP last Tx Trans ID=3, last Rx Trans ID=6
ECP txErrors=0, sequence=10 firstSeq=10 lastSeq=9 firstAckIdx=0 ackIdx=0
Next PE: None
Previous PE: None
Local CSP Major version is 1 Minor version 1
Peer CSP Major version is 1 Minor version 1
Oper CSP Major version is 1 Minor version 1

Response from PE 29:
********************
CSP Oper: yes, Attach time: 1m13.6, up time: 11 hour(s) 48 minute(s) 44 second(s)
PE Spx Lag id: 2, cur state up, IPC/ECP Port: 29/2/3
Number of Traffic Class: 8
Priority Flow Control: no
CSP control ECID handshake complete: yes
CSP control ECID: 1035
CSP Alternate control ECID: 1036
PE is in Ring (Status: Active), Logical Block: 0
Total number of configured ports: 566
CSP number of create port requests sent: 54
CSP last Tx Trans ID=3, last Rx Trans ID=9
ECP txErrors=0, sequence=13 firstSeq=13 lastSeq=12 firstAckIdx=0 ackIdx=0
Next PE: None
Previous PE: None
Local CSP Major version is 1 Minor version 1
Peer CSP Major version is 1 Minor version 1
Oper CSP Major version is 1 Minor version 1

The following example shows output on CSP events directly from PE unit 17 as indicated by use of the keyword `distributed` in the command line. In the example, PE port 17/1/1 has received a loopback enable command from the CB, and the PE has later disabled the loopback.

ICX7750-48F Router# show spx csp events distributed 17

********************
Response from PE 17:
********************
PE 0: port 17/1/1 loopback disable pass (13 minute(s) 58 second(s) )
[stack: 002dfddc 0030dd90 002f36b4 002eaee8 002ebc2c 002ea064 00324a3c 002c53dc 009f9740 00ee16c0 00ee24b4 00c0acc8]
...<snip>...
PE 0: port 17/1/1 loopback enable pass (13 minute(s) 58 second(s) )
[stack: 002dfdd0 0030dd90 002f36b4 002eaee8 002ebc2c 002ea064 00324a3c 002c53dc 009f9740 00ee16c0 00ee24b4 00c0acc8]
**Show Commands**

**show spx csp**

## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The distributed parameter was added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ruckus FastIron Command Reference Guide, 08.0.61
Part Number: 53-1005197-10
**show spx debug**

Displays debug information for an SPX port, an SPX LAG, or a set of ports or LAGs.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
show spx debug port { unit/slot/port } [ distributed ]
show spx debug port all [ distributed { pe-id | all-pe | units list } ]
show spx debug lag { lag-id | all } [ distributed { pe-id | all-pe | units list } ]
```

**Parameters**

- **lag**
  - Specifies output as SPX LAG information.
  - **lag-id**
    - Identifies the SPX LAG
  - **all**
    - Includes IDs and information for all SPX LAGs in the output.

- **port**
  - Displays information for the specified port.
  - **unit/slot/port**
    - Identifies the SPX port for which information is displayed.
  - **all**
    - Displays information for all SPX ports.

- **distributed**
  - Specifies that debug information is to originate from a particular PE unit, a list of PE units, or all PE units (rather than from the data stored at the CB).
  - **pe-id**
    - Specifies the attached PE from which information is to be obtained.
  - **all-pe**
    - Specifies that information will be obtained from all PE units.
  - **units list**
    - Lists the units from which debug information is to be obtained.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show spx debug` command displays the following information:
### Output field Description

- **spx-lag ID**: Number of the SPX LAG. The SPX ports in the LAG are listed.
- **Port**: SPX port for which information is displayed.
- **PortExtDb Index**: Database active on the PE unit associated with the port.
- **Port type**: Type of port by number:
  1. Cascade
  2. Uplink
  3. Host
  4. Cascade Init
  5. Cascade FWD
  6. Cascade BLK
- **lag_id**: Identifies the SPX LAG associated with this port in hardware (used to cross check LAG ID stored in software)

### Examples

The following example provides the SPX LAG ID (columns 1 and 4), lists the ports in each SPX LAG (column 1), provides a database index number (column 2), and displays a port type for each port in the LAG (column 3). In the example, the database index for ports 1/1/1 and 2/1/1 do not match although they should.

ICX7750-48F Router# show spx debug lag all

```
spx-lag ID 3072
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>PortExtDb Index</th>
<th>Port type</th>
<th>lag_id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/1/1</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3072</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

```
spx-lag ID 3073
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>PortExtDb Index</th>
<th>Port type</th>
<th>lag_id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3073</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

```
spx-lag ID 3074
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>PortExtDb Index</th>
<th>Port type</th>
<th>lag_id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>ff</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/3</td>
<td>ff</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3074</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
The following example obtains debug information on all SPX LAGs directly from all PE units in the system. The information comes from the PE units rather than the CB when the keyword distributed is used. The command lists the LAG IDs, ECID values, and port type for all ports in each LAG.

ICX7750-48F Router# show spx debug lag all distributed all-pe

Response from PE 19:

spx-lag ID 1
Port  | ECID  | Port type | lag_id
---   | ---   | ---       | ---
19/1/1| 236   | 5         | 1
19/1/2| 236   | 5         | 1

spx-lag ID 2
Port  | ECID  | Port type | lag_id
---   | ---   | ---       | ---
19/2/1| 235   | 2         | 2

Response from PE 20:

spx-lag ID 1
Port  | ECID  | Port type | lag_id
---   | ---   | ---       | ---
20/1/1| 315   | 2         | 1
20/1/2| 315   | 2         | 1

spx-lag ID 2
Port  | ECID  | Port type | lag_id
---   | ---   | ---       | ---
20/1/3| 316   | 6         | 2

Response from PE 23:

spx-lag ID 1
Port  | ECID  | Port type | lag_id
---   | ---   | ---       | ---
23/1/47| 556   | 6         | 1

spx-lag ID 2
Port  | ECID  | Port type | lag_id
---   | ---   | ---       | ---
23/2/3| 555   | 2         | 2
23/2/4| 555   | 2         | 2

Response from PE 29:

spx-lag ID 1
Port  | ECID  | Port type | lag_id
---   | ---   | ---       | ---
29/2/1| 1036  | 5         | 1

spx-lag ID 2
Port  | ECID  | Port type | lag_id
---   | ---   | ---       | ---
29/2/3| 1035  | 2         | 2
29/2/4| 1035  | 2         | 2

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The command was modified to include the distributed parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show spx mecid

Displays IEEE 802.1 BR multicast E-channel identifier (E-CID) information.

Syntax

show spx mecid [ topology | all | decimal | reserved | summary ]

Parameters

topology
- Displays 802.1 BR ME-CID Topology.

all
- Displays all non-reserved/dynamic ME-CIDs in use.

decimal
- The ME-CID number. The range is 4096 through 16383.

reserved
- Displays all reserved ME-CIDs in use.

summary
- ME-CID software settings and memory usage information.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The show spx mecid topology command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Cascade Port (CP)</td>
<td>Displays the details of the total number of Cascade Ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The show spx mecid all command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MECID</td>
<td>The ME-CID number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEs</td>
<td>The number of port extender units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPs</td>
<td>The number of virtual ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AW</td>
<td>The number of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The FSM state - either created TX Pending, deleted TX Pending, deleted (acknowledgment waiting) or created (stable state).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shr</td>
<td>Whether the ME-CID is shared or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>The element numbers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The `show spx mecid decimal` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MECID state</td>
<td>The state of the ME-CID - either created TX Pending, deleted TX Pending, deleted (acknowledgment waiting) or created (stable state).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP state</td>
<td>The state of the virtual port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MECID</td>
<td>Displays details of the specified ME-CID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `show spx mecid summary` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alloc</td>
<td>Number of nodes of data that are currently allocated in memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-use</td>
<td>Number of allocated nodes in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avail</td>
<td>Number of allocated nodes not in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get fail</td>
<td>Number of allocation failures for this node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limit</td>
<td>Maximum number of nodes that can be allocated for a data structure. This may or may not be configurable, depending on the data structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get-mem</td>
<td>Number of successful allocations for this node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>The size of the node in bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>init</td>
<td>Number of nodes that are allocated during the time of initialization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example displays the ME-CID topology.

```
device# show spx mecid topology
Total Cascade Port(CP): 3
  1. CP-TR(e2/3/5) :-->[e56/3/1]PE_56
  2. CP-TR(e1/1/47) :-->[TR(e17/2/1)]PE_17[TR(e17/1/21)]-->[TR(e18/1/1)]PE_18[e18/1/2]-->
                     [TR(e19/2/1)]-->
                     [TR(e20/1/21)]-->
  3. CP-TR(e2/3/1) :-->[TR(e21/3/1)]PE_21
```
The following example displays information about all the ME-CIDs.

device# show spx mecid all
FSM-State : CREATE_P - created TX Pending, DELETE_P - deleted TX Pending
DELETE_AW - Ack Waiting, CREATED - Stable State
Total MECID Allocated 360

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNo</th>
<th>MECID</th>
<th>PEs</th>
<th>VPs</th>
<th>AW</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Shr</th>
<th>Elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{16/4/64 17/1/1 17/1/2 17/1/3 17/1/4 1 17/1/5 17/1/6 ...}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4097</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4098</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4099</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4101</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>4102</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4103</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>4104</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>4105</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>4106</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>4107</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>4108</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>4109</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>4110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>4111</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>4112</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays the output of the `show spx mecid reserved` command.

device# show spx mecid reserved
FSM-State : CREATE_P - created TX Pending, DELETE_P - deleted TX Pending
DELETE_AW - Ack Waiting, CREATED - Stable State
Total MECID Allocated 360

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNo</th>
<th>MECID</th>
<th>PEs</th>
<th>VPs</th>
<th>AW</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Shr</th>
<th>Elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{16/4/64 17/1/1 17/1/2 17/1/3 17/1/4 1 17/1/5 17/1/6 ...}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4097</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4098</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4099</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4101</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>4102</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4103</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>4104</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>4105</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>4106</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>4107</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>4108</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>4109</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>4110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>4111</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>4112</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CREATED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>{}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following example displays information about ME-CID 16383.

device# show spx mecid 16383
MECID State : CREATE_P - created Tx Pending, DELETE_P - deleted Tx Pending
    DELETE_AW - Ack Waiting, CREATED - Stable State
VP State    : ADD_P - Added Tx Pending, REMOVE_P - Removed Tx waiting
    : ADDED - Stable State
MECID: 16383 Total PEs: 4, Epoch: 0, FSM State: CREATED, SetId: 0x0, AW: 0
  1. PE: 17, Total VPs: 2, Ack_waiting: 0, CP Added: Yes
     (17/1/21 (cp) ADDED), (17/1/29 (cp) ADDED),
  2. PE: 18, Total VPs: 1, Ack_waiting: 0, CP Added: Yes
     (18/1/2 (cp) ADDED),
  3. PE: 19, Total VPs: 2, Ack_waiting: 0, CP Added: Yes
     (19/2/1 (cp) ADDED), (19/2/4 (cp) ADDED),
  4. PE: 20, Total VPs: 1, Ack_waiting: 0, CP Added: No
     (20/2/4 ADDED),

The following example displays the ME-CID summary.

device# show spx mecid summary
Manager Init          : Yes        Replication Group Sharing : No
Reconciliation Pass   : 0          Replication Id            : 0
ECID Partition        : Enabled    Global Timer running      : No
ECID sharing          : Yes
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
| alloc in-use | avail get-fail | limit | get-mem | size | init |
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
| MECID info   | 1000 360 640 0 232000 1473 66 1000 |
| PE info      | 400 60 340 0 92800 414 52 400 |
| VP info      | 10000 570 9430 0 2320000 2564 25 1000 |
| TX Q         | 1000 0 1000 0 232000 1621 12 1000 |
| PE Msg       | 1024 0 1024 0 237568 1367 56 1024 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Total memory in used: 406144 bytes

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>The outputs of the <code>show spx mecid all</code> and <code>show spx mecid reserved</code> commands were modified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show spx multicast cache

Displays multicast E-CID forwarding entries for the PE.

Syntax

    show spx multicast cache [ ecid ]

Parameters

   ecid

   The multicast E-CID. The allowed range is 4096 through 16384.

Modes

   User EXEC mode
   Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The show spx multicast cache command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-CID</td>
<td>Point-to-multipoint E-CID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpTime</td>
<td>The time elapsed since the ME-CID forwarding cache was setup on the PE unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LastUpdate</td>
<td>The time elapsed since this ME-CID forwarding cache was updated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HWSitMsk</td>
<td>The bitmask used to represent the Packet Processor (PP) hardware chips on which this forward entry is programmed successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2MC</td>
<td>Hardware replication resource used to replicate traffic for the ME-CID forwarding cache to local ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetID</td>
<td>Identifies the internal software resource used in sharing (optimizing).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ports</td>
<td>The list of outgoing ports for the specific ME-CID forwarding cache.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following command displays multicast E-CID forwarding entries for the PE.

device# show spx multicast cache
1  E-CID: 5120  UpTime: 00:03:05  LastUpdate: 00:02:29
   HWSltMsk: 0x1, L2MC: 1025(Shr), SetID: 0x31255948
   Ports 5:
   17/1/1 (00:03:05)  17/1/3 (00:02:37)  17/1/5 (00:03:05)  17/1/7 (00:03:05)
   17/1/10 (00:02:29)

2  E-CID: 6451  UpTime: 00:01:31  LastUpdate: 00:00:44
   HWSltMsk: 0x1, L2MC: 1025(Shr), SetID: 0x31255948
   Ports 5:
   17/1/1 (00:01:20)  17/1/3 (00:00:44)  17/1/5 (00:01:20)  17/1/7 (00:01:31)
   17/1/10 (00:01:31)

3  E-CID: 9276  UpTime: 00:00:07  LastUpdate: 00:00:07
   HWSltMsk: 0x1, L2MC: 1027(Shr), SetID: 0x31739250
   Ports 2:
   17/1/2 (00:00:07)  17/1/14 (00:00:07)

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show spx multicast optimization

Displays the multicast replication resource optimization details for the PE unit.

Syntax

show spx multicast optimization [ repl-id ]

Parameters

repl-id

The multicast replication resource identifier. The allowed range is 1 through 8192.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The `show spx multicast optimization` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L2MC</td>
<td>Hardware replication used to replicate traffic for the ME-CID forwarding cache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetId</td>
<td>Internal software resource used in sharing the L2MCs by the ME-CID forwarding cache entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users</td>
<td>The number of ME-CID forwarding cache entries sharing the specific L2MC resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>The list of ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharability coefficient</td>
<td>The quantitative representation of L2MC sharing by the forwarding entries. For example, if the system has four forwarding entries, and they are using a single L2MC, then the sharability coefficient is 100%. But if they use 2 L2MCs together, then the sharability coefficient is 50%.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays the multicast replication resource optimization details for the PE unit.

device# show spx multicast optimization 2
Total L2MCs Allocated: 2; Available: 7166; Failed: 0
Index  L2MC     SetId         Users  Set
1.    1027     0x31739250     1     {<17/1/14>,<17/1/2>,}
2.    1025     0x31255948     2     {<17/1/10>,<17/1/7>,<17/1/5>,<17/1/3>,
                                 <17/1/1>,}
Sharability Coefficient: 50%
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show spx multicast resource

Displays multicast memory pool details for the PE unit.

Syntax

show spx multicast resource

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The show spx multicast resource command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alloc</td>
<td>Number of nodes of data that are currently allocated in memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-use</td>
<td>Number of allocated nodes in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avail</td>
<td>Number of allocated nodes not in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get-fail</td>
<td>Number of allocation failures for this node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limit</td>
<td>Maximum number of nodes that can be allocated for a data structure. This may or may not be configurable, depending on the data structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get-mem</td>
<td>Number of successful allocations for this node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>The size of the node in bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>init</td>
<td>Number of nodes that are allocated during the time of initialization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following command displays the multicast memory pool details for the PE unit.

device# show spx multicast resource

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alloc in-use</th>
<th>avail</th>
<th>get-fail</th>
<th>limit</th>
<th>get-mem</th>
<th>size</th>
<th>init</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fwd mcache</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14848</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tx port info</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>59392</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total memory used: 10240 bytes

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show spx zero-touch ipc**

Displays statistics for Inter-Processor Communication (IPC) used by zero-touch-enable and spx interactive-setup processes.

**Syntax**

`show spx zero-touch ipc`

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show spx zero-touch ipc` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V1</td>
<td>Version 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>src</td>
<td>Source MAC address of egress IPC packets (MAC address of this unit).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_pkt_size</td>
<td>Maximum packet size allowed in network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recv</td>
<td>Total packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send</td>
<td>Total packets sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send message types</td>
<td>Totals for each type of message sent, displayed in the following format: [ x ] = total, where &quot;x&quot; represents the number of a message type from the Message types have callbacks list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recv message types</td>
<td>Totals for each type of message received, displayed in the format [ x ] = total, where &quot;x&quot; represents the number of a message type from the Message types have callbacks list.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistics:

| send pkt num     | Total number of packets sent. One packet may contain multiple messages.       |
| recv pkt num     | Total number of packets received. One packet may contain multiple messages.    |
| recv msg num     | Total number of received messages related to Zero-touch or SPX interactive-setup (see list of types in output). |
| send pkt-msg num | Total number of packets containing Zero-touch or SPX interactive-setup messages sent. |
| send msg num     | Total number of Zero-touch or SPX interactive-setup messages sent.             |
| pkt buf alloc    | Packet buffer allocation size.                                                |

Reliable mail

Reliable-mail messages are used for essential communications, for example, to assign PE IDs or reload the system. Reliable-mail message statistics for specified target types:

- send: number of reliable-mail messages sent
- success: number of successful reliable-mail messages (sent and acknowledged)
- receive: number of packets received
- duplci: number of duplicate packets sent
- T (US): Average time (in microseconds) between packet transmission and receipt of acknowledgment

| target MAC       | Number of reliable-mail messages sent using the MAC address as the target address. (Reliable-mail messages are retransmitted until acknowledgment is received.) |
Show Commands
show spx zero-touch ipc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unrel target MAC</td>
<td>Number of unreliable-mail messages using the MAC address as the target address. (Unreliable-mail messages are sent only once.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible errors:</td>
<td>Warnings or errors detected, if any.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example indicates that this CB unit has sent 120 type 4 (zero-touch request) messages. The unit has also sent 10 type 6 (reliable-mail) messages. Reliable-mail messages are used for essential communications, for example, to assign PE IDs or reload the system.

ICX7750-20Q Router# show spx zero-touch ipc
V1, , src=cc4e.2438.7500, max_pkt_size=1468, recv 85, send 130
Message types have callbacks:
3: zero-touch probe 4: zero-touch request
5: unreliable-mail 6: reliable-mail
7: test ipc packets 8: cmd_to_new_unit
9: KA_new_unit

Send message types:
[4]=120,
[6]=10,

Recv message types:
[3]=67,
[6]=15,

Statistics:
send pkt num : 130, send pkt-msg num : 130,
recv pkt num : 85, send msg num : 130,
recv msg num : 85, pkt buf alloc : 130,

Reliable-mail send success receive duplic T (us)
target MAC 4 4 0 0 19555
unrel target MAC 0 0

Possible errors:

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced. The command replaces the show spx zero-ipc command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Show Commands
show spx zero-touch log

show spx zero-touch log

Displays the contents of the internal Campus Fabric Zero-touch provisioning log.

Syntax

show spx zero-touch log

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Scan or search the log for Error or Warning items for details on potential problems.

Examples

The following example displays detailed information on zero-touch-enable and spx interactive-setup processes.

ICX7750-20Q Router# show spx zero-touch log
42.4516 ZTP chg_cb(old=0, new=4): I new-A, ZTP not enabled, , 1U 0P I4A 1%
8m42.4057 init_zero_touch() init_T=5217 , 3U 0P I4A 81%
9m46.4440 Send ZTP probes: ui, ports: 4/1/6 to 4/1/8 PE= , 3U 0P I4A 1%
10m7.5115 cb_r_probe. rec#=2, load=173, inv [0] cc4e.248b.77b0, rec#=2, exist mac=cc4e.246c.f190 <-
c4e.248b.77b0;
cannot overwrite, 3U 0P I4A
21m38.4824 ZTP, 12 .5min T, cb_state = 0, diff = 201 s, diff=201 > 120 sec, trigger probe, , 3U 1P I4A
21m38.6988 Send ZTP probes: ui, ports: 4/1/6 to 4/1/8 PE=, , 3U 1P I4A 1%
21m46.3364 ZTP 100ms: tk=51, st=1, cb_tk=19 max_tk=20, probe, wait=2, , 3U 1P I4A 1%
21m46.7642 ZTP 100ms: tk=52, st=1, cb_tk=20 max_tk=20, -->GET_RES, wait=20, , 3U 1P I4A 1%
21m59.7897 ZTP 100ms: tk=62, st=2, cb_tk=9 max_tk=10, probe, wait=5, , 3U 1P I4A 1%
21m59.8047 cb_r_probe. rec#=1, load=114, inv [0] cc4e.248b.77b0, use old 0, , 3U 1P I4A 1%
22m0.8002 Send cleanup 20 sec, rel=1, to (chain# res): C0 1, , 3U 1P I4A 1%
22m0.8003 chain 0: #1 CC4E.248B.77B0 ID=20, D0: 2/2 to 2/3, D1: 3/1 4/1
, 3U 1P I4A 1%
22m0.8003 Zero-touch discovers 1 chain(s). # of valid chains: 1 total=1, 3U 1P I4A 1%
22m0.8003 ZTP 100ms: tk=63, st=2, cb_tk=10 max_tk=10, found 1 chains, unstable#=0, , 3U 1P I4A 1%
22m20.7974 Add spx-ports: , 3U 1P I4A 1%
22m20.7974 ztp_sync_cb_lag, from T=0, S=u2 st=6, buf= NULL, do nothing , 3U 1P I4A 1%
22m20.7974 reset: free: X C0, X Chain_cb_pe_p, , 3U 1P I4A 1%
24m36.0966 ZTP-speedup, spx-port 20/4/1 UP, tick=10 , 3U 2P I4A 1%
24m42.2637 topo chg: during ztp reload, abort.
, 3U 2P I4A 1%
25m15.8573 ZTP, 12 .5min T, cb_state = 0, diff = 33 s, diff=33 < 120, abort, 3U 2P I4A 1%
The following example indicates that port 1/1/47 links to an invalid chain that already contains a maximum number of PE units. The output also indicates a ZTP reliable mail message has not been delivered.

```
ICX7750-20Q Router# show spx zero-touch log
42.4516 ZTP chg_cb(old=0, new=4): I new-A, ZTP not enabled, , 1U 0P A4S0 I4A 1%
8m42.4057 init_zero_touch() init_T=5217 , 3U 0P A4S2 I4A 81%
9m46.4440 Send ZTP probes: ui, ports: 4/1/6 to 4/1/8 PEs: , 3U 0P A4S2 I4A
10m7.5115 cb_r_probe. rec#=2, load=173, inv [0] cc4e.248b.77b0, rec#=2, exist mac=cc4e.246c.f190 <=
cc4e.248b.77b0, cannot overwrite, 3U 0P A4S2 I4A
21m38.4824 ZTP, 12 .5min T, cb_state = 0, diff = 201 s, diff-201 > 120 sec, trigger probe, 3U 1P A4S2
I4A 20%
21m38.6988 Send ZTP probes: u1, ports: 4/1/6 to 4/1/8 PEs: pe19, , 3U 1P A4S2 I4A
28m40.3054 *** Error! 1/1/47 links to an invalid chain: (chain length=1 + PE 21 len 5 + PE 31 len 1) =
? > max 6
, 3U 0P A4S2 I4A 90%
28m42.4057 *** Warning! ZTP rel_mail fail: chain 0 type=8, len=102, CPU=90%, 3U 0P A4S2 I4A 90%
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show spx zero-touch status

Indicates whether Campus Fabric Zero-touch provisioning is enabled and active.

Syntax

```
show spx zero-touch status
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Examples

The following example shows command output for a CB unit. The output indicates that both Campus Fabric (SPX) and Zero-touch provisioning have been enabled. Two valid chains have been discovered, and three attached units have been added as PEs.

ICX7750-20Q Router# show spx zero-touch status
zero-touch-enable and spx cb-enable are configured. Have done 2 probes
ZTP has discovered 2 valid chains and converted 3 PEs.
zero-touch-enable period: 6 minutes. Will trigger in 1 min 53 sec
ZTP postponed due to high CPU: 0, due to topology changes: 3

The following example shows output from a standalone ICX 7450 with startup configuration flash memory. As indicated in command output, the unit can be converted to a PE using option 3 of the `spx interactive-setup` command.

ICX7450-48F Router# show spx zero-touch status
I cannot be discovered by zero-touch or spx interactive-setup option 2. reason: once had startup-configuration flash
I can be discovered by spx interactive-setup option 3.
zero-touch-enable is not configured.

The following example shows command output for a new unit. The output indicates that SPX Zero-touch provisioning has not been enabled.

ICX7750-20Q Router# show spx zero-touch status
zero-touch-enable is not configured.

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show spx-mon

Gives a snapshot of the SPX system.

Syntax

show spx-mon [ history [ distributed { pe-id | units pe-list | all_pe } ] | pe-join unit/slot/port ] [ begin | exclude | include match-string ]

Parameters

history
Generates a history of SPX activity.

distributed
Obtains ECP events from the specified PE or all PEs, rather than from the history stored in the CB database.

pe-id
Specifies the PE by number from which the history is to be obtained.

units pe-list
Indicates that the history is to be obtained from the specified list of PE units.

all_pe
Indicates that the history is to be obtained from all connected PE units.

pe-join unit/slot/port
Provides PE status for the specified port.

begin match-string
Specifies where output starts, based on the pattern provided in the match string.

exclude match-string
Specifies what information to exclude from output based on the contents of the match string.

include match-string
Specifies what information to include in output based on the contents of the match string.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the show spx-mon command to determine the health of the Campus Fabric domain. The command tells you if the domain is in good health, and if not, what corrective actions to take.
**Examples**

The following example shows a Campus Fabric domain with two PE units in Ready state, and one PE has reserved configuration only. CLI guidance is given to troubleshoot a potential pe-join issue with the third PE unit.

ICX7750-48F Router# show spx-mon
spx-mon is enabled

Total 2 PE(s) attached, 2 attached PE(s) are in Ready state
Number of PEs in Configuration only:  1                      <--- Reserved configuration for 1 PE
Number of PEs in Config-mismatch    :  0
Number of PEs in Image-Mismatch    :  0

CLI: sh spx-mon pe-join <cb-cport> can be used to diagnose pe-join issues   <------- CLI help for additional diagnosis

Active CPU Utilization
1   sec avg 1 percent busy
5   sec avg 1 percent busy
60  sec avg 1 percent busy
300 sec avg 1 percent busy

PE CPU Utilization:           Normal
Spx Interface Utilization:    Very low
Spx Interface Errors:         None
PE User Port Errors:          None

The following example indicates a configuration mismatch, as port 2/1/1 has no matching PE database. The CLI guidance given is to use show spx debug lag all to obtain more information.

ICX7750-48F Router# show spx-mon
spx-mon is enabled

Total 2 PE(s) attached, 2 attached PE(s) are in Ready state
Number of PEs in Configuration only:  1
Number of PEs in Config-mismatch    :  0
Number of PEs in Image-Mismatch    :  0

CLI: sh spx-mon pe-join <cb-cport> can be used to diagnose pe-join issues

Active CPU Utilization
1   sec avg 1 percent busy
5   sec avg 1 percent busy
60  sec avg 7 percent busy
300 sec avg 3 percent busy

Port 2/1/1 doesn't have matching PE db                       <--- Error condition indicated for Port 2/1/1.

CLI sh spx debug lag all can be used for more information   <--- CLI help for additional diagnosis.

PE CPU Utilization:           Normal
Spx Interface Utilization:    Very low
Spx Interface Errors:         None
PE User Port Errors:          None
ICX7750-48F Router#

!!! Temperature is over warning level on stack unit 23 !!!

SYSLOG: <9> Feb 20 13:28:33 System: Stack unit 23 Temperature 58.0 C degrees, warning
SYSLOG: <12> Feb 20 13:28:33 System: Temperature is over warning level on unit 23

The following example uses the show spx-mon pe-join command to provide status of a PE unit joining through CB SPX port 2/1/1.

ICX7750-48F Router# show spx-mon pe-join 2/1/1
Error! Last PE 23 in the chain has no DOWNSTREAM SPX ports in UP state
Above error(s) needs to be corrected...
The following example uses the `show spx-mon history distributed` command to derive a history of ECP information directly from designated PE units as indicated by the keyword `distributed` in the command line. Without the keyword, ECP information is derived from the CB.

ICX7750-48F Router# show spx-mon history distributed 19

**************
Response from PE 19:

51m17.8933 Unit 19 ecp_process_pdu: RxAck port_id 19/2/1, ecid 235, rxSeq 11, fSeq = 12, txSeq 12, fAck 0, ack 0, 1Seq 11

51m17.8786 Unit 19 ecp_process_pdu: RxAck port_id 19/2/1, ecid 235, rxSeq 10, fSeq = 11, txSeq 11, fAck 2, ack 2, 1Seq 11

51m17.8724 Unit 19 ecp_process_pdu: TxAck port_id 19/2/1, ecid 235, rxSeq 11, fSeq = 10, txSeq 11, fAck 1, ack 1, 1Seq 11

51m17.8667 Unit 19 ecp_transmit: port_id 19/2/1, ptype 1002, ecid 235, fSeq = 10, txSeq 10, fAck 1, ack 1, 1Seq 10

51m17.8593 Unit 19 ecp_process_pdu: RxAck port_id 19/2/1, ecid 235, rxSeq 9, fSeq = 10, txSeq 10, fAck 0, ack 0, 1Seq 10

51m17.8521 Unit 19 ecp_process_pdu: TxAck port_id 19/2/1, ecid 235, rxSeq 9, fSeq = 9, txSeq 9, fAck 0, ack 0, 1Seq 9

51m17.8453 Unit 19 ecp_transmit: port_id 19/2/1, ptype 1002, ecid 235, fSeq = 9, txSeq 9, fAck 0, ack 0, 1Seq 9

51m17.8383 Unit 19 ecp_process_pdu: RxAck port_id 19/2/1, ecid 235, rxSeq 8, fSeq = 9, txSeq 9, fAck 0, ack 0, 1Seq 8

51m17.8317 Unit 19 ecp_transmit: port_id 19/2/1, ptype 1002, ecid 235, fSeq = 8, txSeq 8, fAck 0, ack 0, 1Seq 8
48m47.0706 Unit 19 ecp_process_pdu: RxAck port_id 19/2/1, ecid 235, rxSeq 6, fSeq = 7, txSeq 7, fAck 0, ack 0, lSeq 6
   [stack: 002d1360 00a1a0cc 00f0eee0 00f0fcd8 00c309f8 010a34e0 00615180 010a]
48m47.0431 Unit 19 ecp_process_pdu: TxAck port_id 19/2/1, ecid 235, rxSeq 6, fSeq = 6, txSeq 6, fAck 0, ack 0, lSeq 6
   [stack: 002d201c 00a1a0cc 00f0eee0 00f0fcd8 00c309f8 010a34e0 00615180 010a]
48m47.0358 Unit 19 ecp_transmit: port_id 19/2/1, ptype 1002, ecid 235, fSeq = 6, txSeq 6, fAck 0, ack 0, lSeq 6
   [stack: 002cd7e4 002f2bfc 002f53cc 002f6704 002ffa34 003008f8 002f7b2c 002f]
48m47.0283 Unit 19 ecp_process_pdu: RxPkt port_id 19/2/1, cc4e.2438.8e00, ecid 235, rxSeq 6, fSeq = 6, txSeq 6, fAck 0, ack 0, lSeq 5
   [stack: 002d18ec 00a1a0cc 00f0eee0 00f0fcd8 00c309f8 010a34e0 00615180 010a]
48m18.2364 Unit 19 PE joined

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The distributed parameter was added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show stack**

Displays information about the units in a stack and a representation of the stack topology.

**Syntax**

```
show stack num
```

**Parameters**

`num` Displays information for the specified stack unit ID.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show stack` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Specifies the identification number of the stack unit. Each unit in the stack has a unique ID number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Specifies the type (model) of the stack unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role</td>
<td>Specifies the role of the stack unit. The roles are controller, standby, or member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac Address</td>
<td>Specifies the MAC address of the stack unit. The roles are controller, standby, or member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pri</td>
<td>Specifies the priority value assigned to the stack unit. The default value is 128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Specifies whether the stack unit is local or remote. A unit with a State value of Local is the active controller. Units with a State value of Remote are either standby units or member units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Indicates if the stack unit is ready (available).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role history</td>
<td>Tracks up to six role changes per stack unit. The initial state is always displayed. Overflow is indicated by ellipses (...). Standby to member role changes are not displayed. Role history also does not display the transition after bootup of a non-active controller unit from member to standby.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays information about a stack with six stack trunks, including a representation of the stack topology.

device# show stack

```
T=21h22m31.3: alone: standalone, D: dynamic cfg, S: static, A=10, B=11, C=12
ID   Type          Role    Mac Address    Pri State   Comment
1  S ICX7750-48XGF active  cc4e.246d.9e00 128 local   Ready
2  S ICX7750-48XGF standby cc4e.246d.9e80 0 remote Ready
3  S ICX7750-48XGF member cc4e.246d.9b00 0 remote Ready
4  S ICX7750-48XGF member cc4e.246d.9c80 0 remote Ready
5  S ICX7750-20QXG member cc4e.2439.2a80 0 remote Ready
6  S ICX7750-20QXG member cc4e.2439.3700 0 remote Ready
7  S ICX7750-20QXG member cc4e.2439.3880 0 remote Ready
8  S ICX7750-20QXG member cc4e.2439.2d00 0 remote Ready
9  S ICX7750-48XGC member cc4e.2439.1a00 0 remote Ready
10 S ICX7750-48XGC member cc4e.2439.1680 0 remote Ready
11 S ICX7750-48XGC member cc4e.2439.1d80 0 remote Ready
12 S ICX7750-48XGC member cc4e.2439.1280 0 remote Ready
```

```
| active
| +-----+-----|-----+-----+-----|-----+-----|-----|-----|
| -2/4| 1 |2/4--3/1| C |3/4==2/1| B |2/4--2/1| A |2/4--2/1| 9 |2/4--2/1| 8 |2/4=
| |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| |-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
```

Standby u2 - protocols ready, can failover
Current stack management MAC is cc4e.246d.9e00

The following example includes a role history for a three-unit stack.

```
ICX7750-20Q Router# show stack
T=29m36.7: alone: standalone, D: dynamic cfg, S: static
ID Type          Role    Mac Address    Pri State   Comment
1S ICX7750-20QXG standby 748e.f8f9.6300 128 remote Ready
2S ICX7750-20QXG member cc4e.2438.7280   0 remote Ready
4S ICX7750-20QXG active  cc4e.2438.7500 128 local  Ready
```

```
| active
| +-----+-----|
| -2/1| 4 |2/4--2/4| 2 |2/4--2/4| 1 |2/4-
| |-----|-----|
| |-----|-----|
| |-----|-----|
```

Standby u1 - protocols ready, can failover or manually switch over
Role history: N: standalone, A: active, S: standby, M: member
U1: N-->A-->S-->M-->S, U2: M-->S-->A-->S-->M, U4: M-->S-->A

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to include role history transitions for all stack units.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show stack connection

Displays a representation of stack topology and a detailed connection report that contains information on connection errors or hardware failures.

Syntax

```
show stack connection
```

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode
Examples

The following example displays a representation of a ring topology that has seven stack units and details on each of the trunk link connections.

device# show stack connection
Probing the topology. Please wait ...
device#

```
+---+        +---+        +---+        +---+        +---+        +---+
=2/1| 4 |2/6==2/6| 3 |2/1==2/1| 2 |2/6==2/6| 1 |2/1==2/1| 7 |2/6==2/6| 6 |2/1=
| +----+        +----+        +----+        +----+        +----+        +----+
| |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| | standby  |          |          |          |          |          |
| +----+        +----+        +----+        +----+        +----+        +----+

trunk probe results: 7 links
Link 1: u7 -- u1, num=5
 1: 1/2/1 (T0) ----> 7/2/1 (T0)
 2: 1/2/2 (T0) ----> 7/2/2 (T0)
 3: 1/2/3 (T0) ----> 7/2/3 (T0)
 4: 1/2/4 (T0) ----> 7/2/4 (T0)
 5: 1/2/5 (T0) ----> 7/2/5 (T0)

Link 2: u2 -- u1, num=5
 1: 1/2/6 (T1) ----> 2/2/6 (T1)
 2: 1/2/7 (T1) ----> 2/2/7 (T1)
 3: 1/2/8 (T1) ----> 2/2/8 (T1)
 4: 1/2/9 (T1) ----> 2/2/9 (T1)
 5: 1/2/10(T1) ----> 2/2/10(T1)

Link 3: u3 -- u2, num=5
 1: 2/2/1 (T0) ----> 3/2/1 (T0)
 2: 2/2/2 (T0) ----> 3/2/2 (T0)
 3: 2/2/3 (T0) ----> 3/2/3 (T0)
 4: 2/2/4 (T0) ----> 3/2/4 (T0)
 5: 2/2/5 (T0) ----> 3/2/5 (T0)

Link 4: u4 -- u3, num=5
 1: 3/2/6 (T1) ----> 4/2/6 (T1)
 2: 3/2/7 (T1) ----> 4/2/7 (T1)
 3: 3/2/8 (T1) ----> 4/2/8 (T1)
 4: 3/2/9 (T1) ----> 4/2/9 (T1)
 5: 3/2/10(T1) ----> 4/2/10(T1)

Link 5: u5 -- u4, num=5
 1: 4/2/1 (T0) ----> 5/2/1 (T0)
 2: 4/2/2 (T0) ----> 5/2/2 (T0)
 3: 4/2/3 (T0) ----> 5/2/3 (T0)
 4: 4/2/4 (T0) ----> 5/2/4 (T0)
 5: 4/2/5 (T0) ----> 5/2/5 (T0)

Link 6: u6 -- u5, num=5
 1: 5/2/6 (T1) ----> 6/2/1 (T0)
 2: 5/2/7 (T1) ----> 6/2/2 (T0)
 3: 5/2/8 (T1) ----> 6/2/3 (T0)
 4: 5/2/9 (T1) ----> 6/2/4 (T0)
 5: 5/2/10(T1) ----> 6/2/5 (T0)

Link 7: u7 -- u6, num=5
 1: 6/2/6 (T1) ----> 7/2/6 (T1)
 2: 6/2/7 (T1) ----> 7/2/7 (T1)
 3: 6/2/8 (T1) ----> 7/2/8 (T1)
 4: 6/2/9 (T1) ----> 7/2/9 (T1)
 5: 6/2/10(T1) ----> 7/2/10(T1)

CPU to CPU packets are fine between 7 units.
show stack detail

Displays information on all units in the stack, including the role, MAC address, priority, status, and stack connections for each stack unit.

Syntax

show stack detail

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The show stack detail command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Specifies the identification number of the stack unit. Each unit in the stack has a unique ID number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Specifies the type (model) of the stack unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role</td>
<td>Specifies the role of the stack unit. The roles are controller, standby, or member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac Address</td>
<td>Specifies the MAC address of the stack unit. The roles are controller, standby, or member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pri</td>
<td>Specifies the priority value assigned to the stack unit. The default value is 128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Specifies whether the stack unit is local or remote. A unit with a State value of Local is the active controller. Units with a State value of Remote are either standby units or member units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Indicates if the stack unit is ready (available).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit #</td>
<td>Specifies the number assigned to the stack unit. Each unit in the stack has a unique unit number. (This is the same as the ID of the stack unit.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack Port Status</td>
<td>Indicates whether the stack port is connected or disconnected. A port with the up status of up is connected to the stack, and a ports with the status of down (dn) is not connected to the stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbors</td>
<td>Indicates units in the stack that are connected together. Each unit in the stack is connected to at least one other stack unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System uptime</td>
<td>Indicates the amount of time that the stack unit has been running since the last reset. The System uptime is listed for each unit in the stack.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays information on a full ICX 7450 stack containing 12 units, with six different models.

device# show stack detail

T=17h38m45.2: alone: standalone, D: dynamic cfg, S: static, A=10, B=11, C=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Mac Address</th>
<th>Pri State</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S ICX7450-24G</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>cc4e.246c.ff80</td>
<td>128 local</td>
<td>Ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S ICX7450-24G</td>
<td>standby</td>
<td>cc4e.246d.02c8</td>
<td>0 remote</td>
<td>Ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S ICX7450-24G</td>
<td>member</td>
<td>cc4e.246c.fd0</td>
<td>0 remote</td>
<td>Ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S ICX7450-24P</td>
<td>member</td>
<td>cc4e.246d.0520</td>
<td>0 remote</td>
<td>Ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>S ICX7450-48G</td>
<td>member</td>
<td>cc4e.246d.1c78</td>
<td>0 remote</td>
<td>Ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>S ICX7450-48G</td>
<td>member</td>
<td>cc4e.246d.1b78</td>
<td>0 remote</td>
<td>Ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>S ICX7450-48G</td>
<td>member</td>
<td>cc4e.246d.1df8</td>
<td>0 remote</td>
<td>Ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>S ICX7450-48P</td>
<td>member</td>
<td>cc4e.2489.8640</td>
<td>0 remote</td>
<td>Ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>S ICX7450-48GF</td>
<td>member</td>
<td>cc4e.246d.1478</td>
<td>0 remote</td>
<td>Ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>D ICX7450-24P</td>
<td>member</td>
<td>cc4e.246d.0638</td>
<td>0 remote</td>
<td>Ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>D ICX7450-24P</td>
<td>member</td>
<td>cc4e.246d.0778</td>
<td>0 remote</td>
<td>Ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>D ICX7450-48P</td>
<td>member</td>
<td>cc4e.246d.2938</td>
<td>0 remote</td>
<td>Ready</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

active       standby

+---+        +---+        +---+        +---+        +---+        +---+   |
3/1| 1 |4/1--3/1| 2 |4/1--3/1| 3 |4/1--3/1| 4 |4/1--3/1| 5 |4/1--3/1| 6 |4/1-  |
+---+        +---+        +---+        +---+        +---+        +---+   |
++---++      ++++      ++++      ++++      ++++      ++++      ++++   |
| C |3/1--4/1| B |3/1--4/1| A |3/1--4/1| 9 |3/1--4/1| 8 |3/1--4/1| 7 |3/1-  |
|   |++---++|   |++---++|   |++---++|   |++---++|   |++---++|
Will assign standby in 53 sec due to all ready

Standby u2 - wait for standby assignment due to election
Current stack management MAC is cc4e.246c.ff80

Image-Auto-Copy is Enabled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit#</th>
<th>Stack-port Status</th>
<th>Neighbors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stack-port1</td>
<td>Stack-port2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>dn (1/3/1)</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>up (2/3/1)</td>
<td>U1 (1/4/1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>up (3/3/1)</td>
<td>U2 (2/4/1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>up (4/3/1)</td>
<td>U3 (3/4/1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>up (5/3/1)</td>
<td>U4 (4/4/1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>up (6/3/1)</td>
<td>U5 (5/4/1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>up (7/3/1)</td>
<td>U6 (6/4/1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>up (8/3/1)</td>
<td>U7 (7/4/1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>up (9/3/1)</td>
<td>U8 (8/4/1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>up (10/3/1)</td>
<td>U9 (9/4/1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>up (11/3/1)</td>
<td>U10 (10/4/1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>up (12/3/1)</td>
<td>U11 (11/4/1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit#</th>
<th>System uptime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>17 hours 38 minutes 45 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17 hours 38 minutes 43 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>17 hours 38 minutes 45 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>17 hours 38 minutes 44 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>17 hours 38 minutes 44 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>17 hours 38 minutes 44 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>17 hours 38 minutes 44 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>17 hours 38 minutes 45 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>17 hours 38 minutes 43 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>17 hours 32 minutes 24 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1 minutes 9 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1 minutes 9 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ICX7450-24 Route
show stack failover

Displays information about stack failover.

Syntax

show stack failover

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show stack failover** command to view information about rapid failover for the stack. This command displays if the standby is ready to takeover or not.

Examples

The following example shows which unit is the current standby device and its status.

device# show stack failover

Current standby is unit 2. state=ready
Standby u2 - protocols ready, can failover
show stack flash
Displays information about flash memory for stack members.

Syntax

show stack flash

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the `show stack flash` command to display information about flash memory for stack members.

Command Output

The `show stack flash` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Specifies the identification number of the stack unit. Each unit in the stack has a unique ID number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>role</td>
<td>Specifies the role of the stack unit. The roles are controller, standby, or member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>Specifies the priority value assigned to the stack unit. The default value is 128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config</td>
<td>Indicates the port state (up or down) and identifies the port by number (stack-ID/slot/port). A port with the up status of up is connected to the stack, and a ports with the status of down (dn) is not connected to the stack.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rest of the fields are used for debug purposes only.

Examples

The following example display flash memory information:

device# show stack flash
There is no startup-config.old
Stack flash that was read in bootup:
ICX7450-24P, ID =4, role= active, pri=200, config=1, jumbo=X PPVLAN=X S2M=0 FIPS=X
ve#-X stp#-X
active-chg=0
Current written stack flash:
ICX7450-24P, ID =4, role= active, pri=200, config=1, jumbo=X PPVLAN=X S2M=0 FIPS=X
ve#-X stp#-X
show stack link-sync

Displays the status of the link synchronization.

Syntax

show stack link-sync status

Parameters

status  Displays link status information.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Command Output

The show stack link-sync status command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STACKING_LINK_GLOBAL_CTRL messages (sent, received)</td>
<td>Number of global control messages sent and received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STACKING_LINK_INDIVIDUAL_CTRL messages (sent, received)</td>
<td>Number of individual link control messages sent and received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STACKING_LINK_STATUS messages (sent, received)</td>
<td>Number of link status control messages sent and received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STACKING_POE_SCTRL messages (sent, received)</td>
<td>Number of Power over Ethernet (POE) control messages sent and received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STACKING_POE_STATUS messages (sent, received)</td>
<td>Number of POE status messages sent and received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>global_ctrl_dest</td>
<td>Hexadecimal address of the global control destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>individual_ctrl_dest</td>
<td>Hexadecimal address of the individual link control destination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status_dest</td>
<td>Number representing the destination status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example shows link synchronization information.

device# show stack link-sync status
STACKING_LINK_GLOBAL_CTRL messages sent: 0, received: 0
STACKING_LINK_INDIVIDUAL_CTRL messages sent: 0, received: 0
STACKING_LINK_STATUS messages sent: 235, received: 225
STACKING_POE_SCTRL messages sent: 0, received: 0
STACKING_POE_STATUS messages sent: 0, received: 0
global_ctrl_dest: 0
individual_ctrl_dest: 0
status_dest: 2
show stack neighbors

Displays information about stack member neighbors.

Syntax

show stack neighbors

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Stack neighbors are identified by unit ID for each stack unit.

Command Output

The `show stack neighbors` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U#</td>
<td>The identification number of the unit in the stack. Each unit in the stack has a unique identification number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack-port1</td>
<td>Identifies the neighbor stack unit for stack-port1 of the stack unit with this unit identification number (U#). The neighbor stack unit for stack-port1 of each unit in the stack is listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack-port2</td>
<td>Identifies the neighbor stack unit for stack-port2 of the stack unit with this unit identification number (U#). The neighbor stack unit for stack-port2 of each unit in the stack is listed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example output is for a device in a stack with three members.

device# show stack neighbors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U#</th>
<th>Stack-port1</th>
<th>Stack-port2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(1/2/1-1/2/2) to U2</td>
<td>(2/2/4-2/2/5) to U3 (3/2/1-3/2/3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(2/2/1) to U3 (3/2/4)</td>
<td>(2/2/4-2/2/5) to U1 (1/2/1-1/2/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(3/2/1-3/2/3) to U1</td>
<td>(1/2/4-1/2/6) (3/2/4) to U2 (2/2/1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show stack rel-ipc stats

Displays statistics on reliable Interprocessor Communications (IPC) communications that occur between stack units during a session.

Syntax

```
show stack rel-ipc stats { unit num }
```

Parameters

- **rel-ipc**
  Abbreviation for reliable Interprocessor Communications, which designates the proprietary packets exchanged between stack units during a communications session.

- **stats**
  Session statistics.

- **unit num**
  Optional parameter used to specify the stack unit number for which session statistics are to be displayed. If you do not specify a stack unit, session statistics are displayed for all units in the stack.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

To display session statistics for a particular stack unit, specify the stack unit using the **unit num** parameters.

To display session statistics for all units in the stack, do not specify a stack unit.

Command Output

Depending on whether you specify a stack unit, the `show stack rel-ipc stats` command displays reliable IPC statistics for all units in the stack, or for a single unit in the stack. See the example output below.
The following example is reliable IPC statistics for a stack.

device# show stack rel-ipc stats unit 3
Unit 3 statistics:
Msgs: sent 907  recv 384, Pkt sends failed: 0, KA: sent 1522 recv 1522
Message types sent:
[76]=3,  [87]=24,
Message types received:
Session: base-channel, to U3, channel 0
buf size: xmt=4194312, rcv=65544, max msg=32776
State: established (last 19 minute(s) 16 second(s) ago) cnt: 1
Remote resets: 0, Reset packets sent: 0
Connection statistics (for current connection, if established):
Msgs sent: 520, Msgs rcvd: 308
Atomic batches sent: 0, Atomic batches rcvd: 0
Packets sent: 1325, Pkts rcvd: 945
Msg bytes sent: 262915, Msg bytes rcvd: 131550
Pkt bytes sent: 247560, Pkt bytes rcvd: 247560
Keepalive sent: 231, Keepalive rcvd: 231
Keepalive age: 0, Keepalive NBR age: 1
Flushes requested: 10, Suspends: 0, Resumes: 0
Packets sent with data (DAT), ACKs, and window updates (WND):
Other: 259, ACK: 300, WND: 6, ACK+WND: 0
DAT: 753, DAT+ACK: 7, DAT+WND 0, DA+AC+WND: 0
Data retransmits done: 430, Zero-window probes sent: 9
Dup ACK pkts rcvd: 40, Pkts rcvd w/dup data: 0
Pkt rcvd w/data past window: 0
Session: ACL, to U3, channel 3
buf size: xmt=409608, rcv=131080, max msg=1472
State: established (last 19 minute(s) 16 second(s) ago) cnt: 1
Remote resets: 0, Reset packets sent: 0
Connection statistics (for current connection, if established):
Msgs sent: 291, Msgs rcvd: 58
Atomic batches sent: 0, Atomic batches rcvd: 0
Packets sent: 681, Pkts rcvd: 205
Msg bytes sent: 277656, Msg bytes rcvd: 82128
Pkt bytes sent: 349288, Pkt bytes rcvd: 84820
Keepalive sent: 231, Keepalive rcvd: 231
Keepalive age: 0, Keepalive NBR age: 1
Flushes requested: 0, Suspends: 0, Resumes: 0
Packets sent with data (DAT), ACKs, and window updates (WND):
Other: 232, ACK: 12, WND: 1, ACK+WND: 0
DAT: 429, DAT+ACK: 5, DAT+WND 0, DA+AC+WND: 0
Data retransmits done: 272, Zero-window probes sent: 5
Dup ACK pkts rcvd: 20, Pkts rcvd w/dup data: 0
Pkt rcvd w/data past window: 0
Session: sync-reliable, to U3, channel 4
buf size: xmt=153608, rcv=10248, max msg=1472
State: established (last 16 minute(s) 38 second(s) ago) cnt: 1
Remote resets: 0, Reset packets sent: 0
Connection statistics (for current connection, if established):
Msgs sent: 53, Msgs rcvd: 1
Atomic batches sent: 0, Atomic batches rcvd: 0
Packets sent: 256, Pkts rcvd: 35
Msg bytes sent: 7380, Msg bytes rcvd: 1460
Pkt bytes sent: 270984, Pkt bytes rcvd: 1884
Keepalive sent: 200, Keepalive rcvd: 200
Keepalive age: 0, Keepalive NBR age: 1
Flushes requested: 0, Suspends: 0, Resumes: 0
Packets sent with data (DAT), ACKs, and window updates (WND):
Other: 201, ACK: 1, WND: 0, ACK+WND: 0
DAT: 54, DAT+ACK: 0, DAT+WND 0, DA+AC+WND: 0
Data retransmits done: 41, Zero-window probes sent: 0
Dup ACK pkts rcvd: 17, Pkts rcvd w/dup data: 0
Pkts rcvd w/data past window: 0

Session: rcon-svr-to-3, to U3, channel 12
buf size: xmt=4008, rcv=8008, max msg=2668
State: established (last 19 minute(s) 14 second(s) ago) cnt: 1
Remote resets: 0, Reset packets sent: 0
Connection statistics (for current connection, if established):
Msgs sent: 31, Msgs rcvd: 17
Atomic batches sent: 0, Atomic batches rcvd: 0
Pkts sent: 300, Pkts rcvd: 49
Msg bytes sent: 3592, Msg bytes rcvd: 155
Pkt bytes sent: 21836, Pkt bytes rcvd: 996
Keepalive sent: 231, Keepalive rcvd: 231
Keepalive age: 0, Keepalive NBR age: 1
Flushes requested: 23, Suspends: 0, Resumes: 0
Packets sent with data (DAT), ACKs, and window updates (WND):
Other: 237, ACK: 14, WND: 0, ACK+WND: 0
DAT: 49, DAT+ACK: 0, DAT+WND: 0, DAT+ACK+WND: 0
Data retransmits done: 26, Zero-window probes sent: 0
Dup ACK pkts rcvd: 10, Pkts rcvd w/dup data: 0
Pkts rcvd w/data past window: 0
**show stack stack-ports**

Displays status information about stack-ports.

**Syntax**

```
show stack stack-ports
```

**Modes**

- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode

**Command Output**

For ICX devices, an equal sign is used to indicate connections between trunk ports and the up port status is listed for all truncked ports. The `show stack stack-ports` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U# or ID</td>
<td>Stack unit identification number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack-port 1</td>
<td>Indicates port status (up or down) and identifies the port by number (stack-ID/slot/port).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack-port 2</td>
<td>Indicates port status (up or down) and identifies the port by number (stack-ID/slot/port).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack-ID up (stack-ID/slot/port)</td>
<td>Indicates status (up or down) for the stack unit and the status (up or down) of all configured stacking ports on the unit by number (stack-ID/slot/port).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following output displays information about stack port status. Equal signs (=) in command output show connections between trunk ports.

```
device(config)# show stack stack-ports

active       standby
+---+        +---+        +---+
=2/1| 1 |2/4==2/1| 3 |2/4--2/1| 2 |2/4=
| +----| +---+| +---+| | | |
|-------------------------------------|
U#  Stack-port1                                  Stack-port2
1   up (1/2/1-1/2/2)                             up (1/2/4-1/2/6)
    up ports: 1/2/1                          up ports: 1/2/4
2   up (2/2/1)                                  up (2/2/4-2/2/5)
    up ports: 2/2/4                          up ports: 2/2/4
3   up (3/2/1-3/2/3)                            up (3/2/4)
    up ports: 3/2/1                          up ports: 3/2/1
```

Ruckus FastIron Command Reference Guide, 08.0.61
Part Number: 53-1005197-10
2275
show startup-config (SPX)

Displays the startup configuration the PE unit would use in regular switch or router mode.

Syntax

show startup-config

Modes

PE mode
Provisional-PE mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is available only on an ICX 7450 unit configured as an 802.1br Provisional-PE or PE unit with the spx pe-enable command. The show startup-config command shows the startup configuration that would be used by this unit if it were operating in regular mode as a switch or router.

In PE or Provisional-PE mode, the show configuration command shows the configuration in the PE startup file for this unit. In regular switch or router mode, use the show running-config command to show the currently running switch or router configuration.
Examples

The following example displays the configuration this active PE would have if it returned to regular mode.

```plaintext
[PE]local-id@device# show startup-config
*** display startup configuration used in switch/router (not PE) ***
!
Startup-config data location is flash memory
!
Startup configuration:
!
ver 08.0.40b739T213
!
stack unit 1
  module 1 icx7450-24-port-management-module
  module 2 icx7400-xgc-4port-40g-module
  module 3 icx7400-qsfp-1port-40g-module
  module 4 icx7400-qsfp-1port-40g-module
!
!
interface management 1
  ip address 10.20.226.194 255.255.255.0
!
interface ethernet 1/2/1
  speed-duplex 10G-full
!
interface ethernet 1/2/2
  speed-duplex 10G-full
!
interface ethernet 1/2/3
  speed-duplex 10G-full
!
interface ethernet 1/2/4
  speed-duplex 10G-full
!
End
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show statistics

Displays packet statistics.

Syntax

```
show statistics [ brief ] [ management num | unit unit-number ]
show statistics [ brief ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] | [ ethernet unit/slot/port to unit/slot/port | ethernet unit/slot/port ] | [ lag lag-id to lag-id | lag lag-id ]... ]
show statistics [ brief ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] | [ lag lag-id to lag-id ] | [ lag lag-id ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port to unit/slot/port | ethernet unit/slot/port ]... ]
```

Parameters

- **brief**
  - Displays brief output.
- **management num**
  - Displays packet statistics on the specified management interface.
- **unit unit-number**
  - Displays packet statistics on all ports in a specific stack unit.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Displays packet statistics on a specific Ethernet interface.
- **to unit/slot/port**
  - Displays packet statistics on a range of Ethernet interfaces.
- **lag lag-id**
  - Specifies the LAG virtual interface.
- **to lag-id**
  - Specifies a range of LAG virtual interface IDs.

Modes

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When you use the **brief** option, the output will have fewer fields.

You can view the packet statistics for a specific Ethernet interface, a list of Ethernet interfaces, and a range of Ethernet interfaces.
**Command Output**

The **show statistics ethernet** and **show statistics management** command display the following information.

**NOTE**
The output of the **show statistics** command without any options, and the output of the **show statistics** command when using the **brief** option along with **ethernet**, **management**, or **unit** options display only the Port, In Packets, Out Packets, In Errors, and Out Errors fields.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link</td>
<td>The link state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dupl</td>
<td>The mode (full-duplex or half-duplex).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>The port speed (10 Mbps, 100 Mbps, or 1000 Mbps).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunk</td>
<td>The trunk group number, if the port is a member of a trunk group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Whether the port is a tagged member of a VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pri</td>
<td>The QoS forwarding priority of the port (level0 to level7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>The MAC address of the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The name of the port, if you assigned a name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InOctets</td>
<td>The total number of good octets and bad octets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutOctets</td>
<td>The total number of good octets and bad octets sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InPkts</td>
<td>The total number of packets received. The count includes rejected and local packets that are not sent to the switching core for transmission. <strong>NOTE</strong> In the output of the <strong>show statistics</strong> command without any options and when using the <strong>brief</strong> option along with the <strong>ethernet</strong>, <strong>management</strong>, or <strong>unit</strong> options, this field is shown as &quot;In Packets.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutPkts</td>
<td>The total number of good packets sent. The count includes unicast, multicast, and broadcast packets. <strong>NOTE</strong> In the output of the <strong>show statistics</strong> command without any options and when using the <strong>brief</strong> option along with the <strong>ethernet</strong>, <strong>management</strong>, or <strong>unit</strong> options, this field is shown as &quot;Out Packets.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InBroadcastPkts</td>
<td>The total number of good broadcast packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutBroadcastPkts</td>
<td>The total number of good broadcast packets sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InMulticastPkts</td>
<td>The total number of good multicast packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutMulticastPkts</td>
<td>The total number of good multicast packets sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InUnicastPkts</td>
<td>The total number of good unicast packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutUnicastPkts</td>
<td>The total number of good unicast packets sent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| InBadPkts    | The total number of packets received for which one of the following is true:  
  • The CRC was invalid.  
  • The packet was oversized.  
  • Jabbers: The packets were longer than 1518 octets and had a bad FCS.  
  • Fragments: The packets were less than 64 octets long and had a bad FCS.  
  • The packet was undersized (short). |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>InFragments</td>
<td>The total number of packets received for which both of the following were true:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The length was less than 64 bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The CRC was invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InDiscards</td>
<td>The total number of packets that were received and then dropped due to a lack of receive buffers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>The total number of packets received for which all of the following was true:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The data length was between 64 bytes and the maximum allowable frame size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No collision or late collision was detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The CRC was invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collisions</td>
<td>The total number of packets received in which a collision event was detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LateCollisions</td>
<td>The total number of packets received in which a collision event was detected, but for which a receive error (Rx error) event was not detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InErrors</td>
<td>The total number of packets received that had alignment errors or physical errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Excessive errors for some counters usually indicate a problem. When you operate at a half-duplex setting, some data link errors incrementing in Frame Check Sequence (FCS), alignment, runts, and collision counters are normal. Generally, a one percent ratio of errors to total traffic is acceptable for half-duplex connections. If the ratio of errors to input packets is greater than two or three percent, performance degradation can be noticed. In half-duplex environments, it is possible for both the switch and the connected device to sense the wire and transmit exactly the same time, resulting in a collision. Collisions may cause runts, FCS, and alignment errors due to the frame not being completely copied to the wire, resulting in fragmented frames. When you operate at full-duplex, errors in FCS, Cyclic Redundancy Checks (CRC), alignment, and runt counters must be minimal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> In the output of the show statistics command without any options and when using the brief option along with the ethernet, management, or unit options, this field is shown as “In Errors”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutErrors</td>
<td>The total number of packets sent that had alignment errors or physical errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> In the output of the show statistics command without any options and when using the brief option along with the ethernet, management, or unit options, this field is shown as “Out Errors”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InGiantPkts</td>
<td>The total number of packets for which all of the following was true:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The data length was longer than the maximum allowable frame size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No Rx error was detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> Packets are counted for this statistic regardless of whether the CRC is valid or invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InShortPkts</td>
<td>The total number of packets received for which all of the following was true:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The data length was less than 64 bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No Rx error was detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No collision or late collision was detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> Packets are counted for this statistic regardless of whether the CRC is valid or invalid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field | Description
--- | ---
InJabber | The total number of packets received for which all of the following was true:
• The data length was longer than the maximum allowable frame size.
• No Rx error was detected.
• The CRC was invalid.
InFlowCtrlPkts | The total number of flow control packets received.
OutFlowCtrlPkts | The total number of flow control packets transmitted.
InBitsPerSec | The number of bits received per second.
OutBitsPerSec | The number of bits sent per second.
InPktsPerSec | The number of packets received per second.
OutPktsPerSec | The number of packets sent per second.
InUtilization | The percentage of the port bandwidth used by received traffic.
OutUtilization | The percentage of the port bandwidth used by sent traffic.

### Examples

The following is sample output from the `show statistics brief management` command.

device(config)# show statistics brief management 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>In Packets</th>
<th>Out Packets</th>
<th>Trunk</th>
<th>In Errors</th>
<th>Out Errors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mgmt1</td>
<td>39946</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39945</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is sample output from the `show statistics management` command.

device# show statistics management 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Dupl</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Trunk</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Pvid</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>MAC</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mgmt1</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>748e.f80c.4100</td>
<td>748e.f80c.4100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Port mgmt1 Counters:

- **InOctets**
  - 0
- **OutOctets**
  - 0
- **InPkts**
  - 0
- **OutPkts**
  - 0
- **InBroadcastPkts**
  - 0
- **OutBroadcastPkts**
  - 0
- **InMulticastPkts**
  - 0
- **OutMulticastPkts**
  - 0
- **InUnicastPkts**
  - 0
- **OutUnicastPkts**
  - 0
- **InBadPkt**
  - 0
- **InFragments**
  - 0
- **InDiscards**
  - 0
- **OutErrors**
  - 0
- **CRC**
  - 0
- **Collisions**
  - 0
- **InErrors**
  - 0
- **LateCollisions**
  - 0
- **InGiantPkts**
  - 0
- **InShortPkts**
  - 0
- **InJabber**
  - 0
- **InFlowCtrlPkts**
  - 0
- **OutFlowCtrlPkts**
  - 0
- **InBitsPerSec**
  - 0
- **OutBitsPerSec**
  - 0
- **InPktsPerSec**
  - 0
- **OutPktsPerSec**
  - 0
- **InUtilization**
  - 0.00%
- **OutUtilization**
  - 0.00%
The following is sample output from the `show statistics ethernet` command.

```
device# show statistics ethernet 1/1
Port       Link    State      Dupl Speed Trunk  Tag  Pvid Pri MAC           Name
1/1/1      Up      Forward   Half 100M  None  No   1    0   748e.f80c.4100

Port 1/1/1 Counters:
   InOctets                 3200           OutOctets                  256
   InPkts                    50             OutPkts                    4
   InBroadcastPkts          0              OutBroadcastPkts          3
   InMulticastPkts          48             OutMulticastPkts          0
   InUnicastPkts            2              OutUnicastPkts            1
   InBadPkts                0
   InFragments              0
   InDiscards               0
   InCRC                     0
   InErrors                 0
   InGiantPkts              0
   InJabber                 0
   InShortPkts              0
   InFlowCtrlPkts           0
   InBitsPerSec             264
   InPktsPerSec             0
   InUtilization            0.00%
```

The following is sample output from the `show statistics brief` command.

```
device# show statistics brief
Port       In Packets       Out Packets       In Errors      Out Errors
1/1/1       7457812           7285553               3               0
1/1/2     5152995469              3731               3               0
1/1/3       472053         129827661               3               0
1/1/4      5153892037            441237               5               0
1/1/5      4951785603               0
1/1/6               0
1/1/7               0
1/1/8               0
1/1/9               0
1/1/10              0
1/1/11              0
1/1/12     829                 138169869               0
lg1        700                  7000               0
lg256      802                  8002               0
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <code>lag lag-id</code> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show statistics dos-attack

Displays information about ICMP and TCP SYN packets dropped because burst thresholds were exceeded.

Syntax

show statistics dos-attack

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Examples

The following example displays output of the show statistics dos-attack command.

device# show statistics dos-attack
--------------------------------------                          --------------------------------------
ICMP                                     TCP-SYN
Dropped pkts Blocked pkts Lockup Count    Dropped pkts Blocked pkts Lockup Count
                                      ------------     ------------     ------------
                                      0             0             0               0             0             0
---------------------------- Transit Attack Statistics ------------------------------
--------------------------------------                          --------------------------------------
ICMP                                     TCP-SYN
Port/VE Dropped pkts Blocked pkts Lockup Count    Dropped pkts Blocked pkts Lockup Count
                                      ------------     ------------     ------------
                                      10          20          5000 111   600

IPv6 Address     LinkLayer-Addr  Age     Port/LAG     Virtual Port   vlan    VRF
1212::11        f000.05b0.a78d  259198  lag lg2     lag lg2        12    default-vrf

Total number of entries: 1

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The command output was modified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show statistics stack-ports**

Displays information about all stacking ports in a stack topology.

**Syntax**

```
show statistics stack-ports
```

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Command Output**

The `show statistics stack-ports` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The number of the port (stack-unit number, slot number, and port number).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Packets</td>
<td>The number of packets received on this port (incoming packets).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out Packets</td>
<td>The number of packets sent from this port (outgoing packets).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Errors</td>
<td>The number of errors received on this port (incoming errors).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out Errors</td>
<td>The number of errors sent from this port (outgoing errors).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example output is statistics for all stack ports in a stack with seven member units.

```
device# show statistics stack-ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>In Packets</th>
<th>Out Packets</th>
<th>In Errors</th>
<th>Out Errors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2/1</td>
<td>22223</td>
<td>4528</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/2</td>
<td>35506</td>
<td>3844</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/2/1</td>
<td>3161</td>
<td>34173</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/2/2</td>
<td>24721</td>
<td>3676</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/2/1</td>
<td>3048</td>
<td>23881</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/2/2</td>
<td>13540</td>
<td>2857</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/2/1</td>
<td>2862</td>
<td>13537</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/2/2</td>
<td>3626</td>
<td>3184</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/2/1</td>
<td>3183</td>
<td>3621</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/2/2</td>
<td>3265</td>
<td>13508</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/2/1</td>
<td>14020</td>
<td>3655</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/3/1</td>
<td>3652</td>
<td>17705</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/2/1</td>
<td>17705</td>
<td>3658</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/3/1</td>
<td>4047</td>
<td>21802</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>154559</td>
<td>153629</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
**show statistics traffic-policy**

Displays the rate limiting traffic counters and the total packet count and byte count of the traffic filtered by ACL statements.

**Syntax**

```
show statistics traffic-policy TPD-name
```

**Parameters**

*TPD-name*

Specifies the name of the traffic policy definition for which you want to display ACL and traffic policy counters.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

**Command Output**

The `show statistics traffic-policy` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Policy</td>
<td>The name of the traffic policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Counters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Region#</td>
<td>The port region to which the active traffic policy applies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byte Count</td>
<td>The number of bytes that were filtered (matched ACL clauses).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packet Count</td>
<td>The number of packets that were filtered (matched ACL clauses).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate Limiting Counters (in bytes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Region#</td>
<td>The port region to which the active traffic policy applies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Conformance</td>
<td>The number of bytes that did not exceed the committed information rate (CIR) packet rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Conformance</td>
<td>The number of bytes that exceeded the CIR packet rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Conformance</td>
<td>The number of bytes that exceeded the peak information rate (PIR) packet rate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Examples**

The following example shows sample output from the `show statistics traffic-policy` command. The output displays ACL and traffic policy counters.

```plaintext
device# show statistics traffic-policy tf125c
Traffic Policy tf125c:

General Counters:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Region#</th>
<th>Byte Count</th>
<th>Packet Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>235400192</td>
<td>1839051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All port regions</td>
<td>235400192</td>
<td>1839051</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rate Limiting Counters (in bytes):
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Region#</th>
<th>Green/Yellow Conformance</th>
<th>Red Conformance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>225023872</td>
<td>10376320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All port regs</td>
<td>225023872</td>
<td>10376320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
show statistics tunnel

Displays statistical information for GRE and IPsec tunnels.

**Syntax**

```
show statistics tunnel [ tunnel-id ]
```

**Parameters**

tunnel-id

Specifies the tunnel ID. The default range is from 1 through 44. When the maximum number of GRE tunnels is set to 64 by using the `system-max gre-tunnels` command, the range is from 1 through 92.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command may be entered in all configuration modes.

**Command Output**

The `show statistics tunnel` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Tunnel Status | Indicates whether the tunnel and line protocol are up or down. Possible values are:  
  • up/up—The tunnel and line protocol are up.  
  • up/down—The tunnel is up and the line protocol is down.  
  • down/up—The tunnel is down and the line protocol is up.  
  • down/down—The tunnel and line protocol are down. |
| Packet Received | Displays the number of packets received on the tunnel since it was last cleared by the administrator. |
| Packet Sent | Displays the number of packets sent on the tunnel since it was last cleared by the administrator. |
| KA recv | Displays the number of keepalive packets received on the tunnel since it was last cleared by the administrator. |
| KA sent | Displays the number of keepalive packets sent on the tunnel since it was last cleared by the administrator. |
| GRE tunnel |  |
| InOctets | Displays the number of incoming octets received on the tunnel since it was last cleared by the administrator. |
| OutOctets | Displays the number of outgoing octets sent on the tunnel since it was last cleared by the administrator. |
| InPkts | Displays the number of incoming packets received on the tunnel since it was last cleared by the administrator. |
### Output field Description

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OutPkts</td>
<td>Displays the number of outgoing packets sent on the tunnel since it was last cleared by the administrator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example shows how to display statistical information for tunnel 1.

device> show statistics tunnel 1

IP GRE Tunnels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tunnel Status</th>
<th>Packet Received</th>
<th>Packet Sent</th>
<th>KA recv</th>
<th>KA sent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 up/up</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IP GRE Tunnel 1 HW Counters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>InOctets</th>
<th>OutOctets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>InPkts</th>
<th>OutPkts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example shows how to display statistical information for all tunnels.

device> show statistics tunnel

IP GRE Tunnels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tunnel Status</th>
<th>Packet Received</th>
<th>Packet Sent</th>
<th>KA recv</th>
<th>KA sent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 up/up</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IP GRE Tunnel 1 HW Counters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>InOctets</th>
<th>OutOctets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>InPkts</th>
<th>OutPkts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IPSEC Tunnels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tunnel Status</th>
<th>Packet Received</th>
<th>Packet Sent</th>
<th>Bytes Received</th>
<th>Bytes Sent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 down/down</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 up/up</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16442474</td>
<td>7300</td>
<td>9372173444</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was modified to display GRE-tunnel hardware counters on the Ruckus ICX 7000 series.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was modified to display IPsec tunnel information on the Ruckus ICX 7450.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show stp-bpdu-guard

Displays the BPDU guard state.

Syntax

show stp-bpdu-guard

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode
VLAN configuration mode

Examples

The following example displays the BPDU guard state.

device# show stp-bpdu-guard
BPDU Guard Enabled on:
Interface Violation
Port 1/1/1 No
Port 1/1/2 No
Port 1/1/3 No
Port 1/1/4 No
Port 1/1/5 No
Port 1/1/6 No
Port 1/1/7 No
Port 1/1/8 No
Port 1/1/9 No
Port 1/1/10 No
Port 1/1/11 No
Port 1/1/12 Yes
Port 1/1/13 No
**show stp-group**

Displays STP topology groups.

**Syntax**

```
show stp-group [ group-id ]
```

**Parameters**

`group-id`

Specifies the topology group ID.

**Modes**

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

**Examples**

The following example displays sample output of the `show stp-group` command.

```
device# show stp-group
Spanning tree Group 1
-----------------------
master-vlan 2
member-vlan none

Common control ports       L2 protocol
no control ports configured
Per vlan free ports
  ethernet 1/1/2             Vlan 2
  ethernet 1/1/3             Vlan 2
  ethernet 1/1/4             Vlan 2
```
show stp-protect-ports

Displays the STP protection configuration.

Syntax

```
show stp-protect-ports [ ethernet stackid/slot/port ]
```

Parameters

- **ethernet stackid/slot/port**
  Displays the STP protection configuration for a specific Ethernet interface.

Modes

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

Examples

The following example displays the STP protection configuration.

```
device# show stp-protect-ports
Port    BPDU Drop Count
1/1/3   478
1/1/5   213
1/1/6   0
1/1/12  31
```

The following example shows the STP protection configuration for a particular Ethernet interface.

```
device# show stp-protect-ports ethernet 1/1/3
STP-protect is enabled on port 1/1/3. BPDU drop count is 478
```
show symmetric-flow-control

Displays the status of symmetric flow control as well as the default or configured total buffer limits and XON and XOFF thresholds.

Syntax

show symmetric-flow-control

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Examples

The following is sample output from the show symmetric-flow-control command.

device# show symmetric-flow-control
Symmetric Flow Control Information:
-----------------------------------
SFC: Symmetric Flow Control
Defaults: 1G : Buffers: 272, XOFF Limit: 91, XON Limit: 75
          10G: Buffers: 416, XOFF Limit: 91, XON Limit: 75

+------------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
<th>1G</th>
<th>1G</th>
<th>10G</th>
<th>10G</th>
<th>XOFF Limit</th>
<th>XON Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0(0%)</td>
<td>0(0%)</td>
<td>0(0%)</td>
<td>0(0%)</td>
<td>0(0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show tech-support

Displays technical support information.

Syntax

show tech-support [ acl | cluster | cpu | l2 | l3 { ipv4-uc | ipv6-uc } | license | memory | multicast | multicast6 | openflow | packet-loss | poe | stack ]

Parameters

acl
Displays ACL configuration log related details.

cluster
Displays cluster related details.

cpu
Displays CPU related details.

l2
Displays Layer 2 related details.

l3
Displays Layer 3 related details.

ipv4-uc
Displays Layer 3 IPv4 related details.

ipv6-uc
Displays Layer 3 IPv6 related details.

license
Displays license related details.

memory
Displays memory related details.

multicast
Displays multicast IPv4 related details.

multicast6
Displays multicast IPv6 related details.

openflow
Displays Openflow related details.

packet-loss
Displays packet loss related details.

poe
Displays a combination of output from multiple Power over Ethernet (PoE) technical support related commands including show chassis, show inline power details, show inline power debug-info, and show inline power emesg.
Show Commands
show tech-support

stack
Displays stack related details.

Modes
Privileged exec mode

Usage Guidelines
The show tech support commands can produce extensive output.
To display technical support information for ACLs, use the following command.

device# show tech-support acl

---

BEGIN : show access-list all
CONTEXT : CONSOLE#0 : ACL CONFIG
TIME STAMP : 02:40:43.943 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970
HW/SW INFO : ICX7450-24/SPR08050b304
---

ACL Config Information.

Standard IP access list 10 : 0 entry

Standard IP access list 99 : 2 entry
10: permit host 10.0.0.0
20: permit 10.0.0.1 0.0.0.225

Extended IP access list 101 : 1 entry
10: permit ip host 10.0.0.2 any 802.1p-and-internal-marking 2

Extended IP access list 104 : 1 entry
10: permit ip host 10.0.0.2 any traffic-policy TPallow

Extended IP access list 105 : 1 entry
10: permit ip any any 802.1p-priority-matching 3 traffic-policy TPdrop

Extended IP access list 136 : 1 entry
10: permit ip any any 802.1p-priority-matching 3 traffic-policy adap

---

TIME STAMP : 02:40:43.944 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970
END : show access-list all
TIME TAKEN : 238734 ticks (238734 nsec)
---

BEGIN : show acl-on-arp
CONTEXT : CONSOLE#0 : ARP ACL FILTERING
TIME STAMP : 02:40:43.944 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970
HW/SW INFO : ICX7450-24/SPR08050b304
---

ACL-ON-ARP list information
Port ACL ID Filter Count
---

TIME STAMP : 02:40:43.944 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970
END : show acl-on-arp
TIME TAKEN : 47106 ticks (47106 nsec)
---

BEGIN : show access-list accounting
CONTEXT : CONSOLE#0 : ACL ACCOUNTING INFO
TIME STAMP : 02:40:43.968 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970
HW/SW INFO : ICX7450-24/SPR08050b304
---

ACL Accounting Information
Traffic Policy TPallow:

General Counters:
Port Region# Byte Count Packet Count
---

0 0 0
All port regions 0 0

---

Ruckus FastIron Command Reference Guide, 08.0.61
Part Number: 53-1005197-10
### Rate Limiting Counters (in bytes):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Region#</th>
<th>Green/Yellow Conformance</th>
<th>Red Conformance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All port regs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**TIME STAMP**: 02:40:43.968 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970  
**END**: show access-list accounting  
**TIME TAKEN**: 48978 ticks (48978 nsec)
To display Layer 2 technical support information, use the following command.

ICX7450-24 Router#show tech-support l2

Copyright (c) 1996-2016 Ruckus Networks. All rights reserved.
UNIT 1: compiled on Jun 23 2016 at 20:33:34 labeled as SPR08050b304
   (26308891 bytes) from Secondary SPR08050b304.bin
   SW: Version 08.0.50b304T213

HW: Stackable ICX7450-24
Internal USB: Serial #: 9900614090900038
Vendor: ATP Electronics, Total size = 1919 MB

UNIT 1: SL 1: ICX7450-24 24-port Management Module
   Serial #:CYT3346K035
   License: ICX7450_L3_SOFT_PACKAGE   (LID: eavIJILmFIK)
   License Compliance: ICX7450-PREM-LIC-SW is Compliant for next 45 days
   P-ASIC 0: type B548, rev 01  Chip BCM56548_A0

UNIT 1: SL 2: ICX7400-4X10GF 4-port 40G Module
   Serial #:CYY3346K07G

UNIT 1: SL 3: ICX7400-1X40GQ 1-port 40G Module
   Serial #:CYX3346K06F

UNIT 1: SL 4: ICX7400-1X40GQ 1-port 40G Module
   Serial #:CYX3346K00A

1000 MHz ARM processor ARMv7 88 MHz bus
8192 KB boot flash memory
2048 MB code flash memory
2048 MB DRAM
STACKID 1  system uptime is 20 day(s) 2 hour(s) 44 minute(s) 1 second(s)
The system started at 00:00:55 GMT+00 Thu Jan 01 1970
The system : started=warm start   reloaded=by "reload"
*** NOT FOR PRODUCTION ***

... (output truncated)
Unit/Module 1/3:
Total ports: 0
Total MAC address(es): 0
Total violations: 0
Total shutdown ports 0
Unit/Module 1/4:
Total ports: 0
Total MAC address(es): 0
Total violations: 0
Total shutdown ports 0

TIME STAMP : 02:44:35.402 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970
END : show port security
TIME TAKEN : 1386332 ticks (1386332 nsec)

BEGIN : show metro-ring
CONTEXT : CONSOLE#0 : METRO RING INFO
TIME STAMP : 02:44:35.410 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970
HW/SW INFO : ICX7450-24/SPR08050b304

MRP Information :
Total MRP entries configured = 0

TIME STAMP : 02:44:35.410 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970
END : show metro-ring
TIME TAKEN : 25518 ticks (25518 nsec)

BEGIN : show vsrp vrid <VRID>
CONTEXT : CONSOLE#0 : VSRP INFO
TIME STAMP : 02:44:35.410 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970
HW/SW INFO : ICX7450-24/SPR08050b304

VSRP Information:
router vsrp is not enabled

TIME STAMP : 02:44:35.410 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970
END : show vsrp vrid <VRID>
TIME TAKEN : 13802 ticks (13802 nsec)

To display memory technical support information, use the following command.
device# show tech-support memory

BEGIN : show memory
CONTEXT : CONSOLE#0 : DRAM
TIME STAMP : 00:32:30.010 GMT+00 Thu Jan 01 1970
HW/SW INFO : ICX7450-24/SPR08050b347

MEMORY Related Information :
Stack unit 1:
Total DRAM: 2147483648 bytes
  Dynamic memory: 2095988736 bytes total, 1660276736 bytes free, 20% used

FLASH Related Information :
Stack unit 1:
  Compressed Pri Code size = 26386572, Version:08.0.50T213 (SPR08050b347.bin)
  Compressed Sec Code size = 26386572, Version:08.0.50T213 (SPR08050b347.bin)
  Compressed Boot-Monitor Image size = 786944, Version:10.1.08T215
  Code Flash Free Space = 1772818432

TIME STAMP : 00:32:30.062 GMT+00 Thu Jan 01 1970
END : show memory
TIME TAKEN : 25997977 ticks (25997977 nsec)
To display a combination of the output of multiple PoE-related commands, use the following command:

device# show tech-support poe
**Show Commands**

**show tech-support**

---

**BEGIN : show interfaces brief**
**CONTEXT : CONSOLE#0 : PORT STATUS**
**TIME STAMP : 01:01:06.451 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970**
**HW/SW INFO : ICX7450-24/SPO8050B304**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Dupl</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Trunk</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Pvid</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>MAC</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/1</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b050</td>
<td>ERSPAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/3</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/4</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b053</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/5</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b054</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/6</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 4000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b055</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/7</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b054</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/8</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b054</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/9</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b058</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/10</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b059</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/11</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b05a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/12</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b05b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/13</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b05c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/14</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b05d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/15</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b05e</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/16</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 4000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b05f</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/17</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 4000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b060</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>1/1/18</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 4000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b061</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/19</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 4000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b062</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/20</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 4000</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b063</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/21</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 4000</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b064</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/22</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 4000</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b065</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/23</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 4000</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b066</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/24</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 4000</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b067</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/1</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 4000</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b069</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/2</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 4000</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b06a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/3</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 4000</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b06b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2/4</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 4000</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b06c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3/1</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No 4000</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4/1</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mgmt1</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Full 1G</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ve10</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>N/A N/A N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ve100</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lb1</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lb11</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tn1</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tn2</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tn8</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tn9</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tn11</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**BEGIN : show statistics ethernet**
**CONTEXT : CONSOLE#0 : PACKET COUNTERS**
**TIME STAMP : 01:01:06.518 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970**
**HW/SW INFO : ICX7450-24/SPO8050B304**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Dupl</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Trunk</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Pvid</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>MAC</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mgmt1</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Full 1G</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Port mgmt1 Counters:

- **InOctets**: 5333487552
- **OutOctets**: 4544
- **InPkts**: 708739
- **OutPkts**: 71
- **InBroadcastPkts**: 122793
- **OutBroadcastPkts**: 2
- **InMulticastPkts**: 585944
- **OutMulticastPkts**: 0
- **InUnicastPkts**: 2
- **OutUnicastPkts**: 69
- **InErrors**: 0
- **OutErrors**: 0
- **InFragments**: 0
- **OutFragments**: 0
- **CRC**: 0
- **Collisions**: 0
- **InDiscards**: 0
- **OutDiscards**: 0
- **InGiantPkts**: 0
- **OutGiantPkts**: 0
- **InBadPkts**: 0
- **OutBadPkts**: 0
- **InErrors**: 0
- **OutErrors**: 0
- **LateCollisions**: 0

---

**TIME STAMP : 01:01:06.502 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970**
**END : show interfaces brief**
**TIME TAKEN : 25357514 ticks (25357514 nsec)**

---

**BEGIN : show tech-support**
**CONTEXT : CONSOLE#0 : PACKET COUNTERS**
**TIME STAMP : 01:01:06.518 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970**
**HW/SW INFO : ICX7450-24/SPO8050B304**

---

**Show Commands**

**show tech-support**

---

Ruckus FastIron Command Reference Guide, 08.0.61
Part Number: 53-1005197-10
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>InShortPkts</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InJabber</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutDiscards</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InFlowCtrlPkts</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutFlowCtrlPkts</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InBitsPerSec</td>
<td>5112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutBitsPerSec</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InPktsPerSec</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutPktsPerSec</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InUtilization</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutUtilization</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InPFCPkts [0]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutPFCPkts [0]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InPFCPkts [1]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutPFCPkts [1]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InPFCPkts [2]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutPFCPkts [2]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InPFCPkts [3]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutPFCPkts [3]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InPFCPkts [4]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutPFCPkts [4]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InPFCPkts [5]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutPFCPkts [5]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InPFCPkts [6]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutPFCPkts [6]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InPFCPkts [7]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutPFCPkts [7]</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Port 1/1/12: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/13: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/14: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/15: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/16: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/17: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/18: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/19: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/20: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/21: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/22: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/23: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/1/24: Type : 1G M-C (Gig-Copper)
Port 1/2/1: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/2/2: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/2/3: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/2/4: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/3/1: Type : EMPTY
Port 1/4/1: Type : EMPTY

Trunk Status Information:

Configured trunks:

Trunk ID: 3
Hw Trunk ID: 1
Ports_Configured: 3

Ports PortName Port_Status Monitor Rx_Mirr Tx_Mirr Monitor_Dir
1/1/5 none enable off N/A N/A N/A
1/1/7 none enable off N/A N/A N/A
1/1/8 none enable off N/A N/A N/A

Operational trunks:

Trunk ID: 3
Hw Trunk ID: 1
Show Commands
show trunk

BEGIN : show trunk
CONTEXT : CONSOLE#0 : show trunk
TIME STAMP : 01:01:06.745 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970
END : show trunk
TIME TAKEN : 578548 ticks (578548 nsec)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Link_Status</th>
<th>port_state</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/5</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>Blocked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/7</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>Blocked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/8</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>Blocked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BEGIN : show lag
CONTEXT : CONSOLE#0 : LAG INFO
TIME STAMP : 01:01:06.790 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970
END : show lag
TIME TAKEN : 404487 ticks (404487 nsec)

Total number of LAGs:          2
Total number of deployed LAGs: 1
Total number of trunks created:1 (255 available)
LACP System Priority / ID:     1 / cc4e.248b.b050
LACP Long timeout:             120, default: 120
LACP Short timeout:            3, default: 3

=== LAG "lag1" ID 2 (static Deployed) ===
LAG Configuration:
  Ports:         e 1/1/5 e 1/1/7 to 1/1/8
  Port Count:    3
  Lag Interface: lg2
  Trunk Type:    hash-based
Deployment: HW Trunk ID 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Dupl</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Trunk</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Pvid</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>MAC</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/5</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b054</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/7</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b054</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/8</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>cc4e.248b.b054</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

=== LAG "pink" ID 1 (dynamic Not Deployed) ===
LAG Configuration:
  Ports: 
  Port Count:    0
  Lag Interface: lg1
  Trunk Type:    hash-based
  LACP Key:      20001

BEGIN : show poe
CONTEXT : CONSOLE#0 : poe INFO
TIME STAMP : 01:01:06.791 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970
END : show poe
TIME TAKEN : 528113 ticks (528113 nsec)

Loging is active.
Log printing is requested for complete log.
+-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Timestamp | Sys | Dev | Port | Event Trace Message |
Show Commands
show tech-support

Jan 20 23:56:24 | N | N/A | N/A | PoE Event Log Mgr: User Req Logging On
+---------------------------------------------------------------+
TIME STAMP : 01:01:06.791 GMT+00 Wed Jan 21 1970
END : show poe
TIME TAKEN : 54174 ticks (54174 nsec)
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show telnet**

Displays Telnet connection and configuration details.

**Syntax**

```
show telnet [ config ]
```

**Parameters**

```
config
```

Displays Telnet configuration information.

** Modes **

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode

** Command Output **

The `show telnet config` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telnet Server</td>
<td>Telnet server status - enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idle timeout</td>
<td>The configured idle timeout of the Telnet server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login timeout</td>
<td>The configured login timeout of the Telnet server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login retries</td>
<td>The configured number of retries allowed to connect to the Telnet server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strict management VRF</td>
<td>Strict management VRF is enabled or disabled for the Telnet server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication</td>
<td>The authentication is enabled or disabled for the Telnet server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suppress-reject-message</td>
<td>Whether the connection rejection message is suppressed or not; if a Ruckus device denies Telnet management access to the device, the software sends a message to the denied Telnet client.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays output of the `show telnet` command showing the Telnet connections and their status.

device(config)# show telnet
Console connections (by unit number):
1 established
    you are connecting to this session
    1 minutes 5 seconds in idle
2 established
    1 hours 4 minutes 18 seconds in idle
3 established
    1 hours 4 minutes 15 seconds in idle
4 established
    1 hours 4 minutes 9 seconds in idle
Telnet connections (inbound):
1 closed
2 closed
3 closed
4 closed
5 closed
Telnet connection (outbound):
6 closed
SSH connections:
1 closed
2 closed
3 closed
4 closed
5 closed

The following example displays output of the `show telnet config` command showing Telnet configuration details.

device(config)# show telnet config
Telnet server : Enabled
Idle timeout (minutes) : 0
Login timeout (minutes) : 2
Login retries : 4
Strict management VRF : Disabled
Authentication : Disabled
suppress-reject-message : Disabled
Telnet IPv4 clients : All
Telnet IPv6 clients : All
Telnet IPv4 access-group :
Telnet IPv6 access-group :
show topology-group

Displays topology group information.

Syntax

```
show topology-group [group-id]
```

Parameters

- `group-id`
  
  Displays the information of the topology group of the specified ID.

Modes

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

Usage Guidelines

Command Output

The `show topology-group` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-vlan</td>
<td>The master VLAN for the topology group. The settings for STP, MRP, or VSRP on the control ports in the master VLAN apply to all control ports in the member VLANs within the topology group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>member-vlan</td>
<td>The member VLANs in the topology group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common control ports</td>
<td>The master VLAN ports that are configured with Layer 2 protocol information. The Layer 2 protocol configuration and state of these ports in the master VLAN applies to the same port numbers in all the member VLANs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per vlan free ports</td>
<td>The ports that are not controlled by the Layer 2 protocol information in the master VLAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example displays the topology group information.

```plaintext
device# show topology-group
Topology Group 3
-------------------
master-vlan 2
member-vlan none
Common control ports  L2 protocol
ethernet 1/1/1       MRP
ethernet 1/1/2       MRP
ethernet 1/1/5       VSRP
ethernet 1/2/22      VSRP
Per vlan free ports
ethernet 1/2/3       Vlan 2
ethernet 1/1/4       Vlan 2
ethernet 1/2/11      Vlan 2
ethernet 1/2/12      Vlan 2
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16r.1.00</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show traffic-policy

Displays traffic policies that are currently defined on the device.

Syntax

```
show traffic-policy [ TPD-name ]
```

Parameters

**TPD-name**

Specifies the name of the traffic policy.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Command Output

The `show traffic-policy` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Policy</td>
<td>The name of the traffic policy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Metering             | Shows whether rate limiting is configured as part of the traffic policy:  

  - Enabled: The traffic policy includes a rate-limiting configuration.  
  - Disabled: The traffic policy does not include a rate-limiting configuration. |
| Mode                 | If rate limiting is enabled, this field shows the type of metering enabled on the port:  

  - Fixed Rate-Limiting  
  - Adaptive Rate-Limiting |
| cir                  | The committed information rate, in kilobits per second, for the adaptive rate-limiting policy.                                           |
| cbs                  | The committed burst size, in bytes, for the adaptive rate-limiting policy.                                                                |
| pir                  | The peak information rate, in kilobits per second, for the adaptive rate-limiting policy.                                                 |
| pbs                  | The peak burst size, in bytes, for the adaptive rate-limiting policy.                                                                      |
| Counting             | Shows whether ACL counting is configured as part of the traffic policy:  

  - Enabled: The traffic policy includes an ACL counting configuration.  
  - Not Enabled: The traffic policy does not include an ACL counting configuration. |
| Number of References/Bindings | The number of port regions to which this traffic policy applies.                     |
Examples

The following example is sample output from the `show traffic-policy` command. The output displays traffic policies that are currently defined on the device.

device# show traffic-policy t_voip

Traffic Policy - t_voip:
Metering Enabled, Parameters:
Mode: Adaptive Rate-Limiting
cir: 100 Pkts/s, cbs: 2000 Pkts, pir: 200 Pkts/s, pbs: 4000 Pkts
Counting Not Enabled
show transmit-counter

Displays traffic counter (also called transmit counters) profiles and traffic counter statistics.

Syntax

    show transmit-counter { profiles | values number }

Parameters

    profiles
    Displays details of the traffic traffic counter profiles.

    values number
    Displays details of traffic queue counters. The number specifies a valid enhanced traffic counter in the range from 1 through 48.

Modes

    User EXEC mode
    Privileged EXEC mode
    Global configuration mode
    Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

    NOTE
    Once the enhanced traffic counters are displayed, the counters are cleared (reset to zero).

Command Output

The `show transmit-counter values` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transmitted Frames</td>
<td>The number of frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Known Unicast</td>
<td>The number of known unicast packets transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast &amp; Unknown Unicast</td>
<td>The number of multicast and unknown unicast packets transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td>The number of broadcast packets transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropped Frames</td>
<td>The number of dropped frames.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output field | Description
--- | ---
Bridge Egress Filtered | The number of bridged outbound packets that were filtered and dropped. This number includes the number of packets that were dropped because of any of the following conditions:
  - The port was disabled or the link was down.
  - The port or port region does not belong to the VLAN specified in the transmit counter configuration.
  - A Layer 2 protocol (for example, spanning tree) had the port in a blocked state.
  - The source port was suppressed for multi-target packets.
  - The priority queue specified in the traffic counter was not allowed for some other reason.
  - Unknown unicast and unregistered multicast packets were filtered.
Congestion Drops | The number of outbound packets that were dropped because of traffic congestion.

### Examples

The following is a sample output of the `show transmit-counter profiles` command.

device# show transmit-counter profiles

```
Tx Counter Port(s) Vlan Id Priority Device Set
1 1/1/1-1/1/12 All All Dev 0 Set0
4 1/ 1/18 1 7 Dev 1 Set0
10 1/1/13-1/1/24 100 All Dev 1 Set10
```

The following is sample output from the `show transmit-counter values` command.

device# show transmit-counter values 1

```
Transmit Queue Counter Values for Counter 1:
Transmitted Frames:
  Known Unicast : 17204
  Multicast & Unknown Unicast : 2797
  Broadcast : 5
Dropped Frames:
  Bridge Egress Filtered : 100
  Congestion Drops : 0
```
show users

Displays the user account information.

Syntax

show users

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Command Output

The `show users` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td>The username of each user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>The password for each user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encrypt</td>
<td>Whether the password encryption is enabled or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priv</td>
<td>The privilege level for the user: 0 - Super User level (full read-write access), 4 - Port Configuration level, 5 - Read Only level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Whether the user status is enabled or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expire Time</td>
<td>The password expiration time in days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays output of the `show users` command.

device(config)# show users

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Username</th>
<th>Password</th>
<th>Encrypt</th>
<th>Priv</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Expire Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wonka</td>
<td>$1$JbX2o7g9W51/WMii6jM60UKHQZ.</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xyz</td>
<td>$1$13zNygz25vXOKCwghNvX/TYeBwUO</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aopo</td>
<td>$1$04PqfAw5W0sSwGjv//C1pJFpQ.</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show version**

Displays version information of stack members

**Syntax**

```
show version
```

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Depending on device support, the serial numbers of the pluggable or fixed modules are displayed in the output. The role of the stack unit and its bootup ID are displayed in the last line of command output. No role is displayed for standalone units.
Examples

The following is an example of the output displayed from the `show version` command, when run on an ICX 7450.

device# show version
Copyright (c) 1996-2016 Ruckus Networks. All rights reserved.
UNIT 1: compiled on Jun 15 2016 at 02:10:23 labeled as SPR08030b1
(31817924 bytes) from Primary SPR08030b1.bin
SW: Version 08.0.30b1T213
Compressed Boot-Monitor Image size = 786944, Version:10.1.06T215 (spz10106)
HW: Stackable ICX7450-24-HPOE
Internal USB: Serial #: 9900614120200136
Vendor: ATP Electronics, Total size = 1919 MB
==========================================================================
UNIT 1: SL 1: ICX7450-24P POE 24-port Management Module
  Serial #:CYU3350K004
License: ICX7450_L3_SOFT_PACKAGE   (LID: eaw1IKFmFFJ)
License Compliance: ICX7450-PREM-LIC-SW is Non-Compliant
P-ASIC 0: type B548, rev 01  Chip BCM56548_A0
==========================================================================
UNIT 1: SL 2: ICX7400-4X10GF 4-port 40G Module
  Serial #:CYV3338K099
==========================================================================
UNIT 1: SL 3: ICX7400-1X40GQ 1-port 40G Module
  Serial #:CYX3350K0B5
==========================================================================
UNIT 1: SL 4: ICX7400-1X40GQ 1-port 40G Module
  Serial #:CYX3350K06Y
==========================================================================
1000 MHz ARM processor ARMv7 88 MHz bus
8192 KB boot flash memory
2048 MB code flash memory
2048 MB DRAM
STACKID 1  system uptime is 2 minute(s) 35 second(s)
The system : started=warm start   reloaded=by "reload"
My stack unit ID = 1, bootup role = alone
*** NOT FOR PRODUCTION ***
ICX7450-24P Router#

The following is an example of the output displayed from the `show version` command, when a module is removed form the ICX 7450 device.

device# show version
Copyright (c) 1996-2016 Ruckus Networks. All rights reserved.
UNIT 1: compiled on Jun 15 2016 at 02:10:23 labeled as SPR08030b1
(31817924 bytes) from Primary SPR08030b1.bin
SW: Version 08.0.30b1T213
Compressed Boot-Monitor Image size = 786944, Version:10.1.06T215 (spz10106)
HW: Stackable ICX7450-24-HPOE
Internal USB: Serial #: 9900614120200136
Vendor: ATP Electronics, Total size = 1919 MB
==========================================================================
UNIT 1: SL 1: ICX7450-24P POE 24-port Management Module
  Serial #:CYU3350K004
License: ICX7450_L3_SOFT_PACKAGE   (LID: eaw1IKFmFFJ)
License Compliance: ICX7450-PREM-LIC-SW is Non-Compliant
P-ASIC 0: type B548, rev 01  Chip BCM56548_A0
==========================================================================
UNIT 1: SL 3: ICX7400-1X40GQ 1-port 40G Module
  Serial #:CYX3350K0B5
==========================================================================
UNIT 1: SL 4: ICX7400-1X40GQ 1-port 40G Module
  Serial #:CYX3350K06Y
==========================================================================
1000 MHz ARM processor ARMv7 88 MHz bus
8192 KB boot flash memory
2048 MB code flash memory
2048 MB DRAM
STACKID 1  system uptime is 3 minute(s) 9 second(s)
The system started=warm start reloaded-by "reload"
My stack unit ID = 1, bootup role = alone
*** NOT FOR PRODUCTION ***

ICX7450-24P Router#

The following example displays license information for an ICX 7150 stack. The output includes information on the original factory-installed license and the currently active Software Authenticated Upgrade (SAU) license for each stack unit.

UNIT 1: SL 1: ICX7150-24P-2X10G POE 24-port Management Module    <--- 2X10G SAU license installed at factory on this unit
Serial #:BSY3229M001
Current License: 4X10GR    <----- Current License field shows currently installed license
P-ASIC 0: type B160, rev 11 Chip BCM56160_B0

UNIT 1: SL 2: ICX7150-2X1GC 2-port 2G Module

UNIT 1: SL 3: ICX7150-4X10GF 4-port 40G Module

UNIT 2: SL 1: ICX7150-24-4X1G 24-port Management Module
Serial #:BTA3228M004
Current License: 2X10G

UNIT 2: SL 2: ICX7150-2X1GC 2-port 2G Module

UNIT 2: SL 3: ICX7150-4X10GF 4-port 40G Module

1000 MHz ARM processor ARMv7 88 MHz bus
8192 KB boot flash memory
2048 MB code flash memory
1024 MB DRAM
STACKID 1 system uptime is 2 day(s) 18 hour(s) 59 minute(s) 9 second(s)
STACKID 2 system uptime is 2 day(s) 18 hour(s) 59 minute(s) 6 second(s)
The system started at 06:38:57 GMT+00 Sat Apr 22 2017
The system started=warm start reloaded-by "reload"
My stack unit ID = 1, bootup role = active
*** NOT FOR PRODUCTION ***

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30j</td>
<td>The output of the show version command is updated when a module is removed form the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.60</td>
<td>The command has been modified to show both original factory-installed license and current license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The command has been modified to add license information for individual stack units.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show vlan**

Displays the VLAN information.

**Syntax**

```
show vlan [vlan-id [num] | brief { ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id }] | ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id ]
```

**Parameters**

- **vlan-id**
  - Specifies the VLAN ID.
- **num**
  - Specifies the number of Layer 3 VLAN entries to skip before the display begins.
- **brief**
  - Displays the VLAN information summary.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Specifies the Ethernet port for which you want to view VLAN details.
- **lag lag-id**
  - Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- VLAN configuration mode

**Command Output**

The `show vlan brief` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System-max vlan Params</td>
<td>The system maximum VLAN values (maximum, default, and current).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default vlan Id</td>
<td>The default VLAN ID number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Vlan Configured</td>
<td>The total number of VLANs configured on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLANs Configured</td>
<td>The VLAN ID numbers of the VLANs configured on the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following example shows the output of the `show vlan vlan-id` command.

device> show vlan 100

Total PORT-VLAN entries: 2
Maximum PORT-VLAN entries: 64
Legend: [Stk-Stack-Id, S-Slot]
PORT-VLAN 100, Name [None], Priority level0, Spanning tree On
  Untagged Ports: None
  Tagged Ports: (U1/M1) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
  Tagged Ports: (U1/M1) 13 14 15 16
  Tagged Ports: (LAG) 1 5 15 256
  Uplink Ports: None
  DualMode Ports: None
  Mac-Vlan Ports: None
  Monitoring: Disabled

The following example shows the output of the `show vlan` command.

device> show vlan

Total PORT-VLAN entries: 4
Maximum PORT-VLAN entries: 4060
Legend: [Stk-Stack-Unit, S-Slot]
PORT-VLAN 1, Name DEFAULT-VLAN, Priority level0, Spanning tree On
  Untagged Ports: (Stk0/S1) 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
  Untagged Ports: (Stk0/S1) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
  Untagged Ports: (Stk0/S1) 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38
  Untagged Ports: (Stk0/S1) 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48
  Untagged Ports: (Stk0/S2) 1 2
  Tagged Ports: None
  Uplink Ports: None
  DualMode Ports: None
  Mac-Vlan Ports: None
  Monitoring: Enabled

PORT-VLAN 10, Name [None], Priority level0, Spanning tree On
  Untagged Ports: (Stk0/S1) 1
  Tagged Ports: None
  Uplink Ports: None
  DualMode Ports: None
  Mac-Vlan Ports: None
  Monitoring: Enabled

PORT-VLAN 20, Name [None], Priority level0, Spanning tree On
  Untagged Ports: (Stk0/S1) 2
  Tagged Ports: None
  Uplink Ports: None
  DualMode Ports: None
  Mac-Vlan Ports: None
  Monitoring: Disabled

The following example shows the output of the `show vlan brief` command.

device> show vlan brief

System-max vlan Params: Max(4095) Default(64) Current(3210)
Default vlan Id :1
Total Number of Vlan Configured :5
VLANs Configured :1 to 4 10
The following example shows the output of the port-based `show vlan brief ethernet` command. The output indicates the membership type of the VLAN.

device# show vlan brief ethernet 1/1/5

Port 1/1/5 is a member of 3 VLANs
VLANs 5 101 4094
Untagged VLAN : 1
Tagged VLANs : 5 101 4094

The following example shows the output of the port-based `show vlan brief ethernet` command for flexible authentication port.

device> show vlan brief ethernet 1/1/2

Port 1/1/2 is a member of 2 VLANs
VLANs 200 3000
MAC VLANs : 200
Tagged VLANs : 3000

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was modified to display the VLAN membership type in the <code>show vlan brief ethernet</code> command output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <code>lag lag-id</code> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show vlan-group**

Displays the VLAN group configuration information.

**Syntax**

```
show vlan-group [ group-id ]
```

**Parameters**

`group-id`

Displays the VLAN group configuration information for the specified VLAN group ID.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

If you do not specify a group ID, the configuration information for all the configured VLAN groups is displayed.

**Examples**

The following example displays sample output of the `show vlan-group` command.

```
device# show vlan-group
vlan-group 1 vlan 2 to 20
tagged ethe 1/1/1 to 1/1/2
!
```

The following example displays sample output of the `show vlan-group` command for a specific group ID.

```
device# show vlan-group 10
vlan-group 10 vlan 11 to 16
!```
**show voice-vlan**

Displays the configuration of a voice VLAN for a particular port or for all ports.

**Syntax**

```markdown
show voice-vlan [ ethernet stack-id/slot/port ]
```

**Parameters**

*ethernet stack-id/slot/port*

Displays the voice VLAN configuration for the specified Ethernet interface.

**Modes**

- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode

**Examples**

The following is sample output from the `show voice-vlan` command for all ports.

```
device# show voice-vlan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port ID</th>
<th>Voice-vlan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2</td>
<td>1001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/8</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/15</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The following is sample output from the `show voice-vlan` command for a specific port.

```
device# show voice-vlan ethernet 1/1/2

Voice vlan ID for port 1/1/2: 1001
```
**show vrf**
Displays IP information for the specified Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF).

**Syntax**
```
show vrf [ vrf-name | detail | resource [ detail ] ]
```

**Parameters**
- **vrf-name**
  Specifies the VRF for which you want to display the information.
- **detail**
  Displays detailed VRF instance information. When used along with the `resource` keyword, displays detailed resource information.
- **resource**
  Displays resources used by all VRFs.

**Modes**
- User EXEC mode
- Privileged EXEC mode
- Global configuration mode
- Interface configuration mode
- VRF configuration mode

**Command Output**
The `show vrf` command displays the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VRF vrf-name</td>
<td>The name of the VRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default RD</td>
<td>The default route distinguisher for the VRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table ID</td>
<td>The table ID for the VRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes</td>
<td>The total number of IPv4 and IPv6 unicast routes configured on this VRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configured as management-vrf</td>
<td>Indicates that the specified VRF is configured as a management VRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Router-Id</td>
<td>The 32-bit number that uniquely identifies the router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Unicast Routes</td>
<td>The number of unicast routes configured on this VRF.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

The following is sample output from the `show vrf vrf-name` command.

device(config)# show vrf mvrf

VRF mvrf, default RD 1100:1100, Table ID 11
Configured as management-vrf
IP Router-Id: 10.0.0.1
Interfaces:
  ve3300  ve3400
Address Family IPv4
  Max Routes: 641
Number of Unicast Routes: 2
Address Family IPv6
  Max Routes: 64
Number of Unicast Routes: 2
show vsrp

Displays the VSRP information.

Syntax

show vsrp [ aware ] [ vlan vlan-id [ vrid-num ] ] [ vrid vrid-num ]
show vsrp [ brief ]

Parameters

aware
Displays information about VSRP-aware devices.

vlan vlan-id
Displays VSRP information for the VLAN ID.

vrid vrid-num
Displays information for the ports with VSRP enabled.

brief
Displays the VSRP information summary.

Modes

User EXEC mode

Command Output

The show vsrp command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of VSRP routers defined</td>
<td>The total number of VRIDs configured on this device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>The VLAN on which VSRP is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auth-type</td>
<td>The authentication type in effect on the ports in the VSRP VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRID</td>
<td>The VRID for which the VSRP information is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>The device VSRP state for the VRID. The state can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• initialize: The VRID is not enabled (activated). If the state remains “initialize” after you activate the VRID, make sure that the VRID is also configured on the other routers and that the routers can communicate with each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• standby: This device is a backup for the VRID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• master: This device is the master for the VRID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative-status</td>
<td>The administrative status of the VRID. The administrative status can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• disabled: The VRID is configured on the interface but VSRP or VRRP-E has not been activated on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• enabled: VSRP has been activated on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertise-backup</td>
<td>Whether the device is enabled to send VSRP Hello messages when it is a backup. This field can have one of the following values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• disabled: The device does not send Hello messages when it is a backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• enabled: The device sends Hello messages when it is a backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preempt-mode</td>
<td>Whether the device can be preempted by a device with a higher VSRP priority after this device becomes the master. This field can have one of the following values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• disabled: The device cannot be preempted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• enabled: The device can be preempted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>save-current</td>
<td>The source of VSRP timer values preferred when you save the configuration. This field can have one of the following values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• false: The timer values configured on this device are saved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• true: The timer values most recently received from the master are saved instead of the locally configured values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configured</td>
<td>Indicates the parameter value configured on this device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>Indicates the parameter value received from the master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Indicates the formula used for calculating the VSRP priority and the timer scales in effect for the VSRP timers. A timer true value is the value listed in the Configured or Current field divided by the scale value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>The device preference for becoming the master for the VRID. During negotiation, the backup with the highest priority becomes the master. If two or more backups are tied with the highest priority, the backup interface with the highest IP address becomes the master for the VRID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hello-interval</td>
<td>The number of seconds between Hello messages from the master to the backups for a given VRID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dead-interval</td>
<td>The configured value for the dead interval. The dead interval is the number of seconds a backup waits for a Hello message from the master for the VRID before determining that the master is no longer active. If the master does not send a Hello message before the dead interval expires, the backups negotiate (compare priorities) to select a new master for the VRID. If the value is 0, then you have not configured this parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hold-interval</td>
<td>The number of seconds a backup that intends to become the master will wait before actually beginning to forward Layer 2 traffic for the VRID. If the backup receives a Hello message with a higher priority than its own before the hold-down interval expires, the backup remains in the backup state and does not become the new master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initial-ttl</td>
<td>The number of hops a Hello message can traverse after leaving the device before the Hello message is dropped. A metro ring counts as one hop, regardless of the number of nodes in the ring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next hello sent in</td>
<td>The amount of time until the master dead interval expires. If the backup does not receive a Hello message from the master by the time the interval expires, either the IP address listed for the master will change to the IP address of the new master, or this Layer 3 switch itself will become the master. This field applies only when this device is a backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member ports</td>
<td>The ports in the VRID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational ports</td>
<td>The member ports that are currently up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding ports</td>
<td>The member ports that are currently in the forwarding state. Ports that are forwarding on the master are listed. Ports on the Standby, which are in the blocking state, are not listed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `show vsrp aware` command displays the following information:
**Output field** | **Description**
---|---
Last Port | The most recent active port connection to the VRID. This is the port connected to the current master. If a failover occurs, the VSRP-aware device changes the port to the port connected to the new master. The VSRP-aware device uses this port to send and receive data through the backed-up node.

**Examples**

The following example shows the output of the `show vsrp aware` command.

device# show vsrp aware
Aware port listing
VLAN ID  VRID  Last Port
100      1      1/3/2
200      2      1/4/1

The following example shows the output of the `show vsrp vlan vlan-id vrid vrid-num` command.

device# show vsrp vlan 100 vrid 100
VLAN 100
auth-type no authentication
VRID 100
--------
State   Administrative-status  Advertise-backup  Preempt-mode  save-current
master  enabled               disabled          true           false
Parameter          Configured       Current            Unit/Formula
priority           100              50                 (100-0)*(2.0/4.0)
hello-interval     1                1                  sec/1
dead-interval      3                3                  sec/1
hold-interval      3                3                  sec/1
initial-ttl        2                2                  hops
next hello sent in 00:00:00.3
Member ports:      ethe 1/2/5 to 1/2/8
Operational ports: ethe 1/2/5 ethe 1/2/8
Forwarding ports:  ethe 1/2/5 ethe 1/2/8
Restart ports:     1/2/5(1) 1/2/6(1) 1/2/7(1) 1/2/8(1)
show webauth

Displays Web Authentication configuration details.

Syntax

show webauth [allowed-list | authenticating-list | blocked-list | vlan vlan-id | passcode | webpage ]

Parameters

allowed-list
Displays a list of hosts that are currently authenticated.

authenticating-list
Displays a list of hosts that are trying to authenticate.

blocked-list
Displays a list of hosts that are currently blocked from any Web Authentication attempt.

vlan vlan-id
Displays Web Authentication details on a specific VLAN.

passcode
Displays current dynamic passcode details.

webpage
Displays what text has been configured for Web Authentication pages.

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode
Interface configuration mode
Web Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The show webauth command by itself displays information for all VLANs on which Web Authentication is enabled.

Command Output

The show webauth command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WEB AUTHENTICATION (VLAN #)</td>
<td>Identifies the VLAN on which Web Authentication is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attempt-max-num</td>
<td>The maximum number of Web Authentication attempts during a cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host-max-num</td>
<td>The maximum number of users that can be authenticated at one time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ruckus FastIron Command Reference Guide, 08.0.61
Part Number: 53-1005197-10
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>block duration</td>
<td>The number of seconds a user who failed Web Authentication must wait before attempting to be authenticated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cycle-time</td>
<td>The number of seconds in one Web Authentication cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port-down-authenticated-mac-cleanup</td>
<td>Indicates if this option is enabled or disabled. If enabled, all authenticated users are deauthenticated if all the ports in the VLAN go down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reauth-time</td>
<td>The number of seconds an authenticated user remains authenticated. Once this timer expires, the user must reauthenticate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authenticated-mac-age-time</td>
<td>If a user is inactive, this time shows how many seconds a user has before the user-associated MAC address is aged out. The user will be forced to reauthenticate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns-filter</td>
<td>Shows the definition of any DNS filter that has been set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authentication mode</td>
<td>The authentication mode: username and password (default), passcode, captive-portal, or none. Also displays configuration details for the authentication mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADIUS accounting</td>
<td>Whether RADIUS accounting is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trusted port list</td>
<td>The statically-configured trusted ports of the Web Authentication VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure login (HTTPS)</td>
<td>Whether HTTPS is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Page Customizations</td>
<td>The current configuration for the text that appears on the Web Authentication pages. Either “Custom Text” or “Default Text” displays for each page type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• “Custom Text” means the message for the page has been customized. The custom text is also displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• “Default Text” means the default message that ships with the device is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The actual text on the Web Authentication pages can be displayed using the <code>show webauth vlan vlan-id webpage</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host statistics</td>
<td>The authentication status and the number of hosts in each state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `show webauth allowed-list` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAN #: Web Authentication</td>
<td>The ID of the VLAN on which Web Authentication is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Authenticated List MAC Address</td>
<td>The MAC addresses that have been authenticated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AuthMode</td>
<td>The client is authenticated using internal server or external server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Name</td>
<td>The authenticated username.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration Static/Dynamic</td>
<td>If the MAC address was dynamically (passed Web Authentication) or statically (added to the authenticated list using the <code>add mac</code> command) authenticated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authenticated Duration HH:MM:SS</td>
<td>The remainder of time the MAC address will remain authenticated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic ACL</td>
<td>The dynamically assigned ACL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `show webauth authenticating-list` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAN #: Web Authentication</td>
<td>The ID of the VLAN on which Web Authentication is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Address</td>
<td>The MAC addresses that are trying to be authenticated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AuthMode</td>
<td>The client is authenticated using internal server or external server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Name</td>
<td>The User Name associated with the MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Failed Attempts</td>
<td>Number of authentication attempts that have failed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The remaining time the user has to be authenticated before the current authentication cycle expires. Once it expires, the user must enter a valid URL again to display the Web Authentication Welcome page.

The `show webauth` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cycle Time Remaining</td>
<td>The remaining time the user has to be authenticated before the current authentication cycle expires. Once it expires, the user must enter a valid URL again to display the Web Authentication Welcome page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `show webauth blocked-list` command displays the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAN #: Web Authentication</td>
<td>The ID of the VLAN on which Web Authentication is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Block List MAC Address</td>
<td>The MAC addresses that have been blocked from Web Authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AuthMode</td>
<td>The client is authenticated using internal server or external server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Name</td>
<td>The username associated with the MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration Static/Dynamic</td>
<td>If the MAC address was dynamically or statically blocked. The block mac command statically blocks MAC addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block Duration Remaining</td>
<td>The remaining time the MAC address has before the user with that MAC address can attempt Web Authentication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays sample output of the `show webauth` command.

device# show webauth
WEB AUTHENTICATION (VLAN 25): Enable
attempt-max-num: 5 (Default)
host-max-num: 0 (Default)
block duration: 90 (Default)
cycle-time: 600 (Default)
port-down-authenticated-mac-cleanup: Enable (Default)
reauth-time: 28800 (Default)
authenticated-mac-age-time: 3600 (Default)
dns-filter: Disable (Default)
authentication mode: username and password (Default)
    authentication methods: radius
    Local user database name: <none>
Radius accounting: Enable (Default)
Trusted port list: None
Secure Login (HTTPS): Enable (Default)
Web Page Customizations:
    Top (Header): Default Text
    Bottom (Footer): Custom Text
    "SNL Copyright 2009"
Title: Default Text
Login Button: Custom Text
    "Sign On"
Web Page Logo: blogo.gif
    align: left (Default)
Web Page Terms and Conditions: policy1.txt
Host statistics:
    Number of hosts dynamically authenticated: 0
    Number of hosts statically authenticated: 2
    Number of hosts dynamically blocked: 0
    Number of hosts statically blocked: 0
    Number of hosts authenticating: 1
The following example displays sample output of the `show webauth allowed-list` command.

device# show webauth allowed-list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>mode</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>Authenticated Duration</th>
<th>Dynamic ACL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>000c.2973.a42b</td>
<td>ruckus</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1 day, 11:33:16</td>
<td>acl1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1222.0a15.f045</td>
<td>super</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1 day, 11:32:51</td>
<td>acl1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1222.0a15.f044</td>
<td>foundry</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1 day, 11:32:48</td>
<td>acl1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1222.0a15.f043</td>
<td>ruckus</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1 day, 11:32:47</td>
<td>acl1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1222.0a15.f042</td>
<td>spirent</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1 day, 11:32:4</td>
<td>acl1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays sample output of the `show webauth authenticating-list` command.

device# show webauth authenticating-list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>mode</th>
<th>Attempts</th>
<th>Cycle Time Remaining</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>000c.2973.a42b</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>00:01:36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays sample output of the `show webauth blocked-list` command.

device# show webauth blocked-list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>mode</th>
<th>Static/Dynamic</th>
<th>Block Duration Remaining</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>000c.2973.a42b</td>
<td>User1</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>0:00:04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example displays sample output of the `show webauth vlan vlan-id passcode` command.

device# show webauth vlan 25 passcode

Current Passcode : 1389
This passcode is valid for 35089 seconds

The following is a sample output of the `show webauth vlan vlan-id webpage` command.

device# show webauth vlan 25 webpage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Web Page Customizations (VLAN 25):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top (Header): Default Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;&lt;h3&gt;Welcome to Ruckus Networks Web Authentication Homepage&lt;/h3&gt;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom (Footer): Custom Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Copyright 2009 SNL&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title: Default Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Web Authentication&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login Button: Custom Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Sign On&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Page Logo: blogo.gif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>align: left (Default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Page Terms and Conditions: policy1.txt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>The output was modified to include &quot;mode&quot; and &quot;Dynamic ACL&quot; fields.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show who

Displays details of the SSH and Telnet connections.

Syntax

show who

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Examples

The following example displays output of the show who command.

device(config)# show who
Console connections:
    established, privilege super-user, in config mode
    you are connecting to this session
    12 seconds in idle
Telnet server status: Enabled
Telnet connections (inbound):
   1  closed
   2  closed
   3  closed
   4  closed
   5  closed
Telnet connections (outbound):
   6  closed
   7  closed
   8  closed
   9  closed
  10  closed
SSH server status: Disabled
SSH copy-received-cos status: Disabled
SSH connections:
SSH connections (inbound):
   1  closed
   2  closed
   3  closed
   4  closed
   5  closed
SSH connection (outbound):
   6  closed
   7  closed
   8  closed
   9  closed
  10  closed
Commands Sn - Z

slow-start

Configures a slow-start timer interval to extend the time interval beyond the dead-interval time before a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol Extended (VRRP-E) master device assumes the role of master device after being offline. When the original master device went offline, a backup VRRP-E device with a lower priority became the master device.

Syntax

slow-start seconds
no slow-start seconds

Command Default

If a slow-start timer is not configured, the master device assumes control from a backup device immediately after the dead interval.

Parameters

seconds
Sets the number of seconds for the slow-start timer. Range from 1 through 57600.

Modes

VRRP-E router configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When the VRRP-E slow-start timer is enabled, if the master VRRP-E device goes down, the backup device with the highest priority takes over after the expiration of the dead interval. If the original master device subsequently comes back up again, the amount of time specified by the VRRP-E slow-start timer elapses before the original master device takes over from the backup device (which became the master device when the original master device went offline).

This command is supported only for VRRP-E.

The no form removes the slow-start configuration.

Examples

The following example sets the slow-start timer interval to 40 seconds.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp-extended
device(config-vrrpe-router)# slow-start 40
**snmp-client**

Restricts SNMP access to a host with the specified IPv4 or IPV6 address.

**Syntax**

```
snmp-client {ip-address | ipv6 ipv6-address }
no snmp-client {ip-address | ipv6 ipv6-address }
```

**Command Default**

SNMP access is not restricted.

**Parameters**

```
ip-address
  The IPv4 address of the host to which the SNMP access is restricted.
ipv6 ipv6-address
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the host to which the SNMP access is restricted.
```

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can specify only one IP address with one command. However, you can enter the command ten times to specify up to ten IP addresses.

The no form of the command removes the SNMP access restriction.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to allow SNMP access only to the host with IP address 192.168.10.1.

```
device(config)# snmp-client 192.168.10.1
```
**snmp-server community**

Configures the SNMP community string and access privileges.

**Syntax**

```
snmp-server community community-string { ro | rw } [ acl-name | acl-num | ipv6 ipv6-acl-name | view [ mib-view ] ]
no snmp-server community community-string { ro | rw } [ acl-name | acl-num | ipv6 ipv6-acl-name | view [ mib-view ] ]
```

**Command Default**

The SNMP community string is not configured.

**Parameters**

- `community-string`
  
  Configures the SNMP community string that you must enter to gain SNMP access. The string is an ASCII string and can have up to 32 characters.

- `ro`
  
  Configures the community string to have read-only ("get") access.

- `rw`
  
  Configures the community string to have read-write ("set") access.

- `acl-name`
  
  Filters incoming packets using a named standard access control list (ACL).

- `acl-num`
  
  Filters incoming packets using a numbered ACL.

- `ipv6 ipv6-acl-name`
  
  Filters incoming packets using a named IPv6 ACL.

- `view mib-view`
  
  Associates a view to the members of the community string. Enter up to 32 alphanumerics.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `view mib-view` parameter allows you to associate a view to the members of this community string. If no view is specified, access to the full MIB is granted. The view that you want must exist before you can associate it to a community string.

You can set just one access type, either read-only (ro) or read/write (rw) for a single SNMP community instead of setting both access types. The read/write access supersedes read-only configuration and if read/write is configured for a specified community after read only, the running configuration file only saves the rw configuration line.
If you issue the **no snmp-server community public ro** command and then enter the **write memory** command to save the configuration, the read-only "public" community string is removed and will have no SNMP access. If for some reason the device is brought down and then brought up, the **no snmp-server community public ro** command is restored in the system and the read-only "public" community string has no SNMP access.

The **no** form of the command removes an SNMP community string.

**Examples**

The following example configures an SNMP community string with read-only access.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# snmp-server community private ro
```

The following example configures an ACL to filter SNMP packets.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# access-list 25 deny host 10.157.22.98 log
device(config)# access-list 25 deny 10.157.23.0 0.0.0.255 log
device(config)# access-list 25 deny 10.157.24.0 0.0.0.255 log
device(config)# access-list 25 permit any
device(config)# access-list 30 deny 10.157.25.0 0.0.0.255 log
device(config)# access-list 30 deny 10.157.26.0/24 log
device(config)# access-list 30 permit any
device(config)# snmp-server community public ro 25
device(config)# snmp-server community private rw 30
device(config)# write memory
```

The following example associates a view to the members of a community string.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# snmp-server community private rw view view1
```
**snmp-server contact**

Configures the identification of the contact person for the managed node.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
snmp-server contact name
no snmp-server contact name
```

**Command Default**

Contact information is not configured.

**Parameters**

`name`

The contact name. The name can be up to 255 alphanumeric characters. Spaces are allowed.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command removes the contact information.

**Examples**

The following example configures the identification of the contact person for the device.

```plaintext
device(config)# snmp-server contact Sales
```
snmp-server disable

Disables SNMP MIB support.

Syntax

```
snmp-server disable mib table
no snmp-server disable mib table
```

Command Default

SNMP MIB support is enabled.

Parameters

```
mib table
```

Disables MIB support for a given table. Support for the following tables can be disabled:

- `dot1d-tp-fdb`
  Disables SNMP support for dot1dTpFdbTable.

- `dot1q-fdb`
  Disables SNMP support for dot1qFdbTable.

- `dot1q-tp-fdb`
  Disables SNMP support for dot1qTpFdbTable.

- `enet-pw`
  Disables SNMP support for pwEnetTable.

- `pw`
  Disables SNMP support for pwTable.

- `vll-ep`
  Disables SNMP support for fdryVllEndPointTable.

- `vpls-ep-vlan-ext`
  Disables SNMP support for brcdVplsEndptVlanExtStatsTable.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command enables SNMP MIB support.
Examples

The following example disables dot1d-tp-fdb MIB support.

device(config)# snmp-server disable mib dot1d-tp-fdb
**snmp-server enable**

Configures SNMP access only to specific clients.

**Syntax**

```
snmp-server enable ethernet stack/slot/port [ to stack/slot/port | [ ethernet stack/slot/port to stack/slot/port | ethernet stack/slot/port ] ... ]
```

```
no snmp-server enable ethernet stack/slot/port [ to stack/slot/port | [ ethernet stack/slot/port to stack/slot/port | ethernet stack/slot/port ] ... ]
```

```
snmp-server enable vlan vlan-id
```

```
no snmp-server enable vlan vlan-id
```

**Command Default**

SNMP access is not restricted.

**Parameters**

- **ethernet stack/slot/port**
  Specifies the Ethernet interface on which web management should be enabled.

- **to stack/slot/port**
  Specifies the range of Ethernet interfaces.

- **vlan vlan-id**
  Specifies that web management should be enabled on the clients of the specified VLAN.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command removes the SNMP access restriction.

**Examples**

The following example configures the SNMP access only to a client in VLAN 40.

```
device(config)# snmp-server enable vlan 40
```

The following example configures SNMP access to a range of Ethernet interfaces.

```
device(config)# snmp-server enable ethernet 1/1/1 to ethernet 1/1/5
```
**snmp-server enable mib**

Enables MIB support for SNMP server.

**Syntax**

```
snmp-server enable mib mib-name
no snmp-server enable mib mib-name
```

**Command Default**

MIB support is enabled by default.

**Parameters**

*mib-name*

Enables support for one of the following MIBs:

- **np-qos-stat**
  
  Enables SNMP support for brcdNPQosStatTable.

- **tm-dest-qstat**
  
  Enables SNMP support for brcdTMDestUcastQStatTable.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command disables the SNMP MIB support.

**Examples**

The following example enables the brcdTMDestUcastQStatTable MIB support.

```
device(config)# snmp-server enable mib tm-dest-qstat
```
snmp-server enable traps

Enables SNMP traps for various events.

Syntax

snmp-server enable traps event

no snmp-server enable traps event

Command Default

Traps are enabled by default.

Parameters

event

The event for which the traps should be enabled. Enables the traps for one of the following events:

authentication
Generates the trap when the authentication occurs.

cold-start
Generates the trap after a cold start.

fan-failure
Generates the trap when there is a fan failure and when the issue is resolved.

fan-speed-change
Generates the trap when there is a change in fan speed.

ikev2
Generates the trap for Internet Key Exchange Protocol, v2 (IKEv2) events.

ipsec
Generates the trap for Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) events.

link-down
Generates the trap when the link is down.

link-oam
Generates the trap for link OAM.

link-up
Generates the trap when the link is up.

mac-authentication
Generates the trap when a MAC address is added or deleted.

mac-notification
Generates the trap after a MAC authentication.

metro-ring
Generates the trap when there is a change in the Metro Ring configuration.
**module-inserted**
Generates the trap when a module is inserted.

**module-removed**
Generates the trap when a module is removed.

**new-root**
Generates a control STP trap for newRoot events, as defined in RFC 1493.

**nlp-phy-40g**
Generates the trap during PHY calibration on the 40-Gbps and 4x10-Gbps stack ports.

**power-supply-failure**
Generates the trap when there is a power supply failure and when the issue is resolved.

**redundant-module**
Generates the control enterprise trap snTrapMgmtModuleRedunStateChange for redundant module events.

**syslog**
Generates syslogMsgNotification traps.

**temperature**
Generates the trap when there is a temperature change.

**topology-change**
Generates the control STP trap topologyChange defined in RFC 1493 for topology changes.

**udld**
Generates the control enterprise traps for Unidirectional Link Detection (UDLD) events.

**vsrp**
Generates the control enterprise Virtual Switch Redundancy Protocol (VSRP) trap snTrapVsrpIfStateChange.

### Modes
Global configuration mode

### Usage Guidelines
The **no** form of the command disables the traps.

The **ipsec** and **ikev2** options are only supported on the Ruckus ICX 7450, with an FPGA-based add-on crypto card.

### Examples
The following example enables SNMP traps on the device for MAC notification globally.

```plaintext
device(config)# snmp-server enable traps mac-notification
```

### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>The <strong>mac-notification</strong> keyword was added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>The <strong>ipsec</strong> and <strong>ikev2</strong> keywords were added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
snmp-server enable traps holddown-time

Configures the wait time before starting to send SNMP traps.

Syntax

snmp-server enable traps holddown-time time
no snmp-server enable traps holddown-time time

Command Default

The default hold-down time is 60 seconds.

Parameters

Time

The time in seconds. The valid range is from 1 through 600 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When a device starts up, the software waits for Layer 2 convergence (STP) and Layer 3 convergence (OSPF) before beginning to send SNMP traps to external SNMP servers. Until convergence occurs, the device may not be able to reach the servers, in which case the messages are lost.

By default, a device uses a one-minute hold-down time to wait for the convergence to occur before starting to send SNMP traps. After the hold-down time expires, the device sends the traps, including traps such as "cold start" or "warm start" that occur before the hold-down time expires.

When you have a stack of eight or more units, you must increase the trap hold-down time from the default (60 seconds) to five minutes (300 seconds). This will prevent the loss of initial boot traps.

The no form of the command changes the hold-down time to the default value.

Examples

The following example changes the hold-down time for SNMP traps to 30 seconds.

device(config)# snmp-server enable traps holddown-time 30
**snmp-server enable traps mac-notification**

Enables the MAC-notification trap whenever a MAC address event is generated on a device or an interface.

**Syntax**

```bash
snmp-server enable traps mac-notification
no snmp-server enable traps mac-notification
```

**Command Default**

MAC-notification traps are disabled on the device.

**Modes**

- Global configuration
- Interface configuration

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command disables SNMP traps for MAC-notification events. The SNMP MAC-notification trap functionality allows an SNMPv3 trap to be sent to the SNMP manager when MAC addresses are added or deleted in the device.

**Examples**

The following example enables SNMP traps on the device for MAC-notification globally:

```
device(config)# snmp-server enable traps mac-notification
```

The following example disables SNMP traps on the device for MAC-notification globally:

```
device(config)# no snmp-server enable traps mac-notification
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**snmp-server engineid local**

Modifies the default SNMPv3 engine ID.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
snmp-server engineid local engineid-string
no snmp-server engineid local engineid-string
```

**Command Default**

A default engine ID is generated during system startup.

**Parameters**

`engineid-string`

Specifies the engine ID as a hexadecimal character string with an even number of characters.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The default engine ID guarantees the uniqueness of the engine ID for SNMP version 3. A default engine ID is generated during system startup. To determine the default engine ID of the device, enter the `show snmp engineid` command. Use the `snmp-server engineid local` command to change the default engine ID.

Each user localized key depends on the SNMP server engine ID, so all users must be reconfigured whenever the SNMP server engine ID changes.

**NOTE**

Because the current implementation of SNMP version 3 does not support Notification, remote engine IDs cannot be configured at this time.

The `engineid-string` variable consists of 11 octets, entered as hexadecimal values. There are two hexadecimal characters in each octet. There must be an even number of hexadecimal characters in an engine ID.

The default engine ID has a maximum of 11 octets:

- Octets 1 through 4 represent the agent's SNMP management private enterprise number as assigned by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). The most significant bit of Octet 1 is "1". For example, "000007c7" is the ID for Ruckus in hexadecimal. With Octet 1 always equal to "1", the first four octets in the default engine ID is always "800007c7" (which is 1991 in decimal).
- Octet 5 is always 03 in hexadecimal and indicates that the next set of values represents a MAC address.
- Octets 6 through 11 form the MAC address of the lowest port in the management module.

The engine ID must be a unique number among the various SNMP engines in the management domain.

The `no` form of the command sets the engine ID to the default.
Examples

The following example shows how to change the default engine ID.

device(config)# snmp-server engineid local 800007c70300e05290ab60
**snmp-server group**

Creates user-defined groups for SNMPv1/v2c/v3 and configures read, write, and notify permissions to access the MIB view.

**Syntax**

```
snmp-server group groupname { v1 | v2c } [ access { standard-ACL-id | ipv6 ipv6-ACL-name } ] [ notify viewname ] [ read viewname ] [ write viewname ]
```

```
no snmp-server group groupname { v1 | v2c } [ access { standard-ACL-id | ipv6 ipv6-ACL-name } ] [ notify viewname ] [ read viewname ] [ write viewname ]
```

```
snmp-server group groupname v3 { auth | noauth | priv } [ access { standard-ACL-id | ipv6 ipv6-ACL-name } ] [ notify viewname ] [ read viewname ] [ write viewname ]
```

```
no snmp-server group groupname v3 { auth | noauth | priv } [ access { standard-ACL-id | ipv6 ipv6-ACL-name } ] [ notify viewname ] [ read viewname ] [ write viewname ]
```

**Command Default**

Six default groups are supported to associate the default SNMPv3 user groups and the default SNMPv1/v2c community groups with the view configuration.

**NOTE**

This command is not used for SNMP version 1 and SNMP version 2. In these versions, groups and group views are created internally using community strings. When a community string is created, two groups are created, based on the community string name. One group is for SNMP version 1 packets, while the other is for SNMP version 2 packets.

**Parameters**

*groupname*

Specifies the name of the SNMP group to be created.

*v1*

Specifies SNMP version 1.

*v2c*

Specifies SNMP version 2.

*v3*

Specifies SNMP version 3.

*auth*

Specifies that only authenticated packets with no privacy are allowed to access the specified view. This parameter is available only for SNMPv3 user groups.

*noauth*

Specifies that no authentication and no privacy are required to access the specified view. This parameter is available only for SNMPv3 user groups.
priv

Specifies that authentication and privacy are required from the users to access the view. This parameter is available only for SNMPv3 user groups.

access

Specifies an access list associated with the SNMP group.

standard-ACL-id

Specifies the standard IP access list and allows the incoming SNMP packets to be filtered based on the standard ACL attached to the group.

ipv6

Specifies the IPv6 ACL for the SNMP group.

ipv6-ACL-name

Specifies the IPv6 access list and allows incoming SNMP packets to be filtered based on the IPv6 ACL attached to the group.

notify viewname

Specifies the name of the view that enables you to provide access to the MIB for trap or inform. This allows the administrators to restrict the scope of varbind objects that will be part of the notification. All of the varbinds need to be in the included view for the notification to be created.

read viewname

Specifies the name of the view that enables you to provide read access.

write viewname

Specifies the name of the view that enables you to provide both read and write access.

viewname

Specifies the name of the view to which the SNMP group members have access. If no view is specified, then the group has no access to the MIB. The default viewname is "all", which allows access to the entire MIB.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Maximum number of SNMP groups supported is 10.
The no form of the command removes the configured SNMP server group.

Examples

The following example creates SNMP server group entries for SNMPv3 user group with auth permission.

```
device(config)# snmp-server group admin v3 auth ipv6 acl_1 read all write all notify all
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20a</td>
<td>The ipv6 ipv6-ACL-name keyword-argument pair was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**snmp-server host**

Configures a trap receiver to ensure that all SNMP traps sent by the Ruckus device go to the same SNMP trap receiver or set of receivers, typically one or more host devices on the network.

**Syntax**

```
snmp-server host { host-ipaddr | ipv6 host-ipv6-addr } [ version { v1 | v2c } [ community-string [ port port-num ] ] ]
no snmp-server host { host-ipaddr | ipv6 host-ipv6-addr } [ version { v1 | v2c } [ community-string [ port port-num ] ] ]
```

**Command Default**

The SNMP trap receiver is not configured.

**Parameters**

- **host-ipaddr**
  Specifies the IP address of the trap receiver.

- **ipv6 host-ipv6-addr**
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the trap receiver.

- **version**
  Configures the SNMP version or security model.

  - **v1**
    Specifies SNMP version 1.

  - **v2c**
    Specifies SNMP version 2c.

- **community-string**
  Specifies an SNMP community string configured on the device.

- **v3**
  Specifies SNMP version 3.

- **auth**
  Specifies that only authenticated packets with no privacy are allowed to access the specified view. This parameter is available only for SNMPv3 user groups.

- **noauth**
  Specifies that no authentication and no privacy are required to access the specified view. This parameter is available only for SNMPv3 user groups.

- **priv**
  Specifies that authentication and privacy are required from the users to access the view. This parameter is available only for SNMPv3 user groups.
name
Specifies the SNMP security name or user.

port port-num
Configures the UDP port to be used by the trap receiver. The default port number is 162.

Modes
Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
The device sends all the SNMP traps to the specified hosts and includes the specified community string. Administrators can therefore filter for traps from a device based on IP address or community string. When you add a trap receiver, the software automatically encrypts the community string you associate with the receiver when the string is displayed by the CLI or Web Management interface. The software does not encrypt the string in the SNMP traps sent to the receiver.

The SNMP community string configured can be a read-only string or a read-write string. The string is not used to authenticate access to the trap host but is instead a useful method for filtering traps on the host. For example, if you configure each of your devices that use the trap host to send a different community string, you can easily distinguish among the traps from different devices based on the community strings.

The Multiple SNMP Community Names feature introduced the ability to configure one default community string (where a community string is not mapped to any SNMP context) and one community string per SNMP context for a single trap host. One community name per line is allowed. For protocol-specific MIBS, devices send the trap originating from specific VRF instance and the corresponding community name mapped to the SNMP context associated with that VRF is sent in the trap. When the devices send the trap originating from a default VRF instance, the default community string is sent in the trap. Using the community string in the trap, administrators can easily distinguish among the traps originated from different VRF instances. If you enter the show running-config command it displays multiple snmp-server host command instances for each host; one community name per line.

Specifying the port allows you to configure several trap receivers in a system. With this parameter, a network management application can coexist in the same system. Devices can be configured to send copies of traps to more than one network management application.

The no form of the command removes the configured SNMP server host.

Examples
The following example configures 10.10.10.1 as the trap receiver.

device(config)# snmp-server host 10.10.10.1 version v2c mypublic port 200

The following example configures 2002::2:2 as the trap receiver and specifies that only authenticated packets with no privacy are allowed to access the specified view.

device(config)# snmp-server host ipv6 2002::2:2 version v3 auth user-private port 110
**snmp-server legacy**

Configures legacy values for SNMP MIBs.

**Syntax**

```
snmp-server legacy { iftype | module-type }
no snmp-server legacy { iftype | module-type }
```

**Command Default**

SNMP MIBs have the user-configured values.

**Parameters**

- **iftype**
  
  Configures to the use of legacy Ethernet interface names for ifType.

- **module-type**
  
  Configures to the use of legacy enum values for snAgentConfigModuleType.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command changes the settings back to the non-legacy values.

**Examples**

The following example configures to the use of legacy Ethernet interface names for ifType.

```
device(config)# snmp-server legacy iftype
```
snmp-server location

Configures the SNMP server location.

Syntax

```
snmp-server location string
no snmp-server location string
```

Command Default

The SNMP server location is not configured.

Parameters

```
string
```

The physical location of the server. The string can be up to 255 alphanumeric characters. Spaces are allowed.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can configure a location for a device and save the information locally in the configuration file for future reference. This information is not required for system operation but is suggested.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured location.

Examples

The following example configures the physical location of the SNMP server.

```
device(config)# snmp-server location United States
```
**snmp-server max-ifindex-per-module**

Configures the maximum number of ifindexes per module.

**Syntax**

```
snmp-server max-ifindex-per-module number
no snmp-server max-ifindex-per-module number
```

**Command Default**

The system assigns 64 indexes to each module on the device.

**Parameters**

`number`

Specifies the maximum number of ifindexes per module (20, 40 or 64).

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command resets the maximum number of ifindexes per module as 64.

SNMP Management Information Base (MIB) uses Interface Index (ifIndex) to assign a unique value to each port on a module or slot. You can assign 20, 40, and 64 ifindexes per module.

**Examples**

The following example configures the number of ifindexes per module to 40.

```
device(config)# snmp-server max-ifindex-per-module 40
```
snmp-server preserve-statistics

Decouples SNMP statistics from CLI-based statistics.

Syntax

- `snmp-server preserve-statistics`
- `no snmp-server preserve-statistics`

Modes

- Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command couples the SNMP statistics from the CLI based statistics.

Examples

The following example shows how to decouple SNMP statistics from CLI-based statistics.

```
device(config)# snmp-server preserve-statistics
```
snmp-server pw-check

Controls password check on file operation MIB objects.

Syntax

```
   snmp-server pw-check
   no snmp-server pw-check
```

Command Default

Password check is not configured.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command removes the password check on file operation MIB objects.

Once the password check is enabled, if a third-party SNMP management application does not add a password to the password field when it sends SNMP set requests to a device, by default the device rejects the request.

Examples

The following example configures password check on file operation MIB objects.

```
   device(config)# snmp-server pw-check
```
**snmp-server trap-source**

Configures an interface as the source for all traps.

**Syntax**

```
snmp-server trap-source { ethernet stack-id/slot/port | loopback number | ve number }
no snmp-server trap-source { ethernet stack-id/slot/port | loopback number | ve number }
```

**Command Default**

An SNMP trap generator is not configured.

**Parameters**

- **ethernet stack-id/slot/port**
  Specifies an Ethernet interface address to be used as the source for all traps.
- **loopback number**
  Specifies a loopback interface address to be used as the source for all traps.
- **ve number**
  Specifies a Virtual Ethernet interface address to be used as the source for all traps.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Regardless of the port that the device uses to send traps to the receiver, the traps always arrive from the same source IP address.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured interface as the SNMP trap generator.

**Examples**

The following example configures an Ethernet interface as the SNMP trap generator source.

```
device(config)# snmp-server trap-source ethernet 1/1/1
```

The following example configures a loopback interface as the SNMP trap generator source.

```
device(config)# snmp-server trap-source loopback 10.0.1.1
```
snmp-server user

Creates or changes the attributes of SNMPv3 users, and allows an SNMPv3 user to be associated with the user-defined group name.

Syntax

```
snmp-server user user-name group-name v3 [ access acl-num ] [ auth { md5 | sha } auth-password [ priv { aes | des } password-string ] ]
no snmp-server user user-name group-name v3 [ access acl-num ] [ auth { md5 | sha } auth-password [ priv { aes | des } password-string ] ]
```

Command Default

SNMP users are not configured.

Parameters

- **user-name**
  Specifies the SNMP username or security name used to access the management module.

- **group-name**
  Identifies the SNMP group to which this user is associated or mapped.

- **v3**
  Configures the group using the User Security Model (SNMPv3).

- **access**
  Specifies the access list associated with the user.

- **acl-num**
  Standard IP access list number allowing access. The valid values are from 1 through 99.

- **auth**
  Specifies the type of encryption the user must have to be authenticated.

- **md5**
  Configures the HMAC MD5 algorithm for authentication.

- **sha**
  Configures the HMAC SHA algorithm for authentication.

- **auth-password**
  Specifies the authorization password for the user (8 through 16 characters for MD5; 8 through 20 characters for SHA).

- **priv**
  Configures the encryption type (DES or AES) used to encrypt the privacy password.

- **aes**
  Configures CFB128-AES-128 encryption for privacy.

- **des**
  Configures CBC56-DES encryption for privacy.
password-string
Specifies the DES or AES password string for SNMPv3 encryption for the user. The password must have a minimum of 8 characters.

Modes
Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
The `snmp-server user` command creates an SNMP user, defines the group to which the user will be associated, defines the type of authentication to be used for SNMP access by this user, specifies either the AES or DES encryption types used to encrypt the privacy password.

All users must be mapped to an SNMP group. Groups are defined using the `snmp-server group` command.

**NOTE**
The SNMP group to which the user account will be mapped should be configured before creating the user accounts; otherwise, the group will be created without any views. Also, ACL groups must be configured before configuring user accounts.

**NOTE**
The ACL specified in a user account overrides the ACL assigned to the group to which the user is mapped. If no ACL is entered for the user account, then the ACL configured for the group will be used to filter packets.

The `priv` parameter specifies the encryption type (DES or AES) used to encrypt the privacy password. If the encrypted keyword is used, do the following:

- If **DES** is the privacy protocol to be used, enter `des` followed by a 16-octet DES key in hexadecimal format for the DES-password-key. If you include the encrypted keyword, enter a password string of at least 8 characters.
- If **AES** is the privacy protocol to be used, enter `aes` followed by the AES password key. For a small password key, enter 12 characters. For a big password key, enter 16 characters.

The **no** form of the command removes the SNMP access.

Examples
The following example configures an SNMP user account.

```
device(config)# snmp-server user user1 admin v3 access 2 auth md5 abc123 priv des xyz123
```
**snmp-server view**

Creates an SNMP view.

**Syntax**

```
snmp-server view view-name mib-subtree { excluded | included }

no snmp-server view view-name mib-subtree { excluded | included }
```

**Command Default**

All MIB objects are automatically excluded from any view unless they are explicitly included.

**Parameters**

- `view-name`
  - Configures the alphanumeric name to identify the view. The names cannot contain spaces.

- `mib-subtree`
  - Configures the name of the MIB object or family. You can use a wildcard (*) in the numbers to specify a sub-tree family.

- `excluded`
  - Configures the MIB family identified to be excluded from the view.

- `included`
  - Configures the MIB family identified to be included in the view.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command removes the configured SNMP view.

SNMP views are named groups of MIB objects that can be associated with user accounts to allow limited access for viewing and modification of SNMP statistics and system configuration. SNMP views can also be used with other commands that take SNMP views as an argument.

MIB objects and MIB sub-trees can be identified by a name or by the numbers called object identifiers (OIDs) that represent the position of the object or sub-tree in the MIB hierarchy.

**NOTE**

All MIB objects are automatically excluded from any view unless they are explicitly included; therefore, when creating views using the `snmp-server view` command, indicate which portion of the MIB you want users to access.
Examples

The following example assigns the view called "admin" a community string or user group. The "admin" view allows access to the MIB objects that begin with the 1.3.6.1.4.1.1991 object identifier.

device(config)# snmp-server view admin 1.3.6.1.4.1.1991 included
source-guard enable

Enables IP source guard on a port, per-port-per-vlan, VLAN, virtual interface or on a range of ports.

Syntax

source-guard enable

no source-guard enable

Command Default

IP source guard is disabled.

Modes

Interface configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

You can enable IP source guard on a range of ports within a given slot only. Enabling IP source guard across multiple slots is not supported.

The no form of the command disables IP source guard on the specified interface.

Examples

The following example enables IP source guard on an interface.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/4
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/4)# source-guard enable

The following example enables IP source guard on a virtual interface.

device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# tagged ethernet 1/1/1
Added tagged port(s) ethernet 1/1/1 to port-vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# router-interface ve 2
device(config-vlan-2)# interface ve 2
device(config-vif-2)# source-guard enable

The following example enables IP source guard on specific port in a virtual interface.

device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# tagged ethernet 1/1/1
Added tagged port(s) ethernet 1/1/1 to port-vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# router-interface ve 2
device(config-vlan-2)# interface ve 2
device(config-vif-2)# source-guard enable ethernet 1/1/1

The following command enables IP source guard on a range of ports in the same slot.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# interface ethernet 1/1/21 to 1/1/25
device(config-mif-1/1/21-1/1/25)# source-guard enable
The following error displays if you try to configure ports across multiple slots.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/18 to 2/1/18
Error - cannot configure multi-ports on different slot

The following example configures IP source guard on a VLAN.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 12
device(config-vlan-12)# untagged ethernet 1/1/5 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-12)# tagged ethernet 1/1/23 to 1/1/24
device(config-vlan-12)# source-guard enable ethernet 1/1/23 to 1/1/24

The following example configures IP Source Guard on a single port on a VLAN.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 12
device(config-vlan-12)# untagged ethernet 1/1/5 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-12)# tagged ethernet 1/1/23 to 1/1/24
device(config-vlan-12)# source-guard enable ethernet 1/1/23

The following example configures IP Source Guard on all ports on a VLAN.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 12
device(config-vlan-12)# untagged ethernet 1/1/5 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-12)# tagged ethernet 1/1/23 to 1/1/24
device(config-vlan-12)# source-guard enable

---

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40a</td>
<td>This command was modified to support enabling IP source guard on a range of ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>Added example to configure IP source guard on a VLAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
source-interface

Configures the source IP address of the Network Time Protocol (NTP) packets.

Syntax

```
source-interface { ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | loopback num | ve num }
no source-interface { ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | loopback num | ve num }
```

Command Default

When the system sends an NTP packet, the source IP address is normally set to the lowest IP address of the interface through which the NTP packet is sent.

Parameters

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  - Configures the source IP address for an NTP packet as that of the specified Ethernet interface.

- **lag lag-id**
  - Configures the source IP address for an NTP packet as a LAG virtual interface.

- **loopback num**
  - Configures the source IP address for an NTP packet as that of the specified loopback interface.

- **ve num**
  - Configures the source IP address for an NTP packet as that of the specified Virtual Ethernet interface.

Modes

NTP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The specified interface will be used for the source address for all packets sent to all destinations. If a source address is to be used for a specific association, use the `source` keyword in the `peer` or `server` command.

**NOTE**
If the source interface is not configured, the lowest IP address in the outgoing interface will be used in the NTP packets.

The `no` form of the command resets the source IP address of the NTP packets as the IP address of the interface through which the NTP packets are sent.

Examples

The following example configures the source IP address for an NTP packet as that of the specified Ethernet interface.

```
device(config)# ntp
device(config-ntp)# source-interface ethernet 1/1/3
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add <code>lag lag-id</code> options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
source-ip

Sets the source IP address of an ERSPAN mirror.

Syntax

```
source-ip ip-addr
no source-ip ip-addr
```

Command Default

A source IP is not configured for the ERSPAN profile.

Parameters

`ip-addr`

Specifies the IP address in the format A.B.C.D.

Modes

Monitor profile mode

Usage Guidelines

The source IP address can be any IP on the router.
The `no` form of the command removes the IP address from the monitor profile.

Examples

The following example sets the source IP address in ERSPAN profile 3.

```
device(config)# monitor-profile 3 type ERSPAN
device(config-monitor-profile 3)# source-ip 2.2.2.2
device(config-monitor-profile 3)# exit
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
source-guard enable

Enables IP source guard on a port, per-port-per-vlan, VLAN, virtual interface or on a range of ports.

Syntax

- source-guard enable
- no source-guard enable

Command Default

IP source guard is disabled.

Modes

Interface configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

You can enable IP source guard on a range of ports within a given slot only. Enabling IP source guard across multiple slots is not supported.

The no form of the command disables IP source guard on the specified interface.

Examples

The following example enables IP source guard on an interface.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/4
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/4)# source-guard enable
```

The following example enables IP source guard on a virtual interface.

```
device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# tagged ethernet 1/1/1
Added tagged port(s) ethernet 1/1/1 to port-vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# router-interface ve 2
device(config-vlan-2)# interface ve 2
device(config-vif-2)# source-guard enable
```

The following example enables IP source guard on specific port in a virtual interface.

```
device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# tagged ethernet 1/1/1
Added tagged port(s) ethernet 1/1/1 to port-vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# router-interface ve 2
device(config-vlan-2)# interface ve 2
device(config-vif-2)# source-guard enable ethernet 1/1/1
```

The following command enables IP source guard on a range of ports in the same slot.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e10000-1/1/1)# interface ethernet 1/1/21 to 1/1/25
device(config-mif-1/1/21-1/1/25)# source-guard enable
```
The following error displays if you try to configure ports across multiple slots.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/18 to 2/1/18
Error - cannot configure multi-ports on different slot
```

The following example configures IP source guard on a VLAN.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 12
device(config-vlan-12)# untagged ethernet 1/1/5 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-12)# tagged ethernet 1/1/23 to 1/1/24
device(config-vlan-12)# source-guard enable ethernet 1/1/23 to 1/1/24
```

The following example configures IP Source Guard on a single port on a VLAN.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 12
device(config-vlan-12)# untagged ethernet 1/1/5 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-12)# tagged ethernet 1/1/23 to 1/1/24
device(config-vlan-12)# source-guard enable ethernet 1/1/23
```

The following example configures IP Source Guard on all ports on a VLAN.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# vlan 12
device(config-vlan-12)# untagged ethernet 1/1/5 to 1/1/8
device(config-vlan-12)# tagged ethernet 1/1/23 to 1/1/24
device(config-vlan-12)# source-guard enable
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40a</td>
<td>This command was modified to support enabling IP source guard on a range of ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>Added example to configure IP source guard on a VLAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spanning-tree

Configures STP on all ports on a device.

Syntax

spanning-tree [ single ] [ forward-delay seconds ] [ hello-time seconds ] [ max-age seconds ] [ priority number ]
no spanning-tree [ single ] [ forward-delay seconds ] [ hello-time seconds ] [ max-age seconds ] [ priority number ]

Command Default

STP is not enabled. Once STP is enabled, the STP port parameters are preconfigured with default values.

Parameters

- **single**
  Enables Single STP.

- **forward-delay seconds**
  Configures the time period a port waits before it forwards an RST BPDU after a topology change. This value ranges from 4 through 30 seconds. The default is 15 seconds.

- **hello-time seconds**
  Configures the time interval between two Hello packets. This value ranges from 1 through 10 seconds. The default is 2 seconds.

- **max-age seconds**
  Configures the time period the device waits to receive a Hello packet before it initiates a topology change. The time period ranges from 6 through 40 seconds. The default is 20 seconds.

- **priority number**
  Configures the priority of the bridge. The value ranges from 0 through 65535. A lower numerical value means the bridge has a higher priority. Thus, the highest priority is 0. The default is 32768.

Modes

- Global configuration mode
- VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can specify some or all of the parameters on the same command line.

The **single** option which configures a Single STP is available only in the global configuration mode.

The value of **max-age** must be greater than the value of **forward-delay** to ensure that the downstream bridges do not age out faster than the upstream bridges (those bridges that are closer to the root bridge).

Configuring the STP parameters is optional. All parameters have default values. Additionally, all values will be globally applied to all ports on the system or on the port-based VLAN for which they are defined.
The **no** form of the command disables STP.

**Examples**

The following example configures a Single STP.

```
device(config)# spanning-tree single
```

The following example configures the STP parameters.

```
device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# spanning-tree forward-delay 4 hello-time 5 max-age 4 priority 20
```
spanning-tree 802-1w

Configures the 802.1w parameters.

Syntax

```
spanning-tree 802-1w [single] [ force-version number ] [ forward-delay seconds ] [ hello-time seconds ] [ max-age seconds ] [ priority number ]

no spanning-tree 802-1w [ single ] [ force-version number ] [ forward-delay seconds ] [ hello-time seconds ] [ max-age seconds ] [ priority number ]
```

Interface configuration mode

```
spanning-tree 802-1w { admin-edge-port | admin-pt2pt-mac}

no spanning-tree 802-1w { admin-edge-port | admin-pt2pt-mac}
```

Command Default

The 802.1w port parameters are preconfigured with default values.

Parameters

- **single**
  - Configures Single STP.

- **force-version number**
  - Forces the bridge to send BPDUs in a specific format. 0 for STP compatibility mode and 2 for RSTP default mode.

- **forward-delay seconds**
  - Configures the time period a port waits before it forwards an RST BPDU after a topology change. This value ranges from 4 through 30 seconds. The default is 15 seconds.

- **hello-time seconds**
  - Configures the time interval between two Hello packets. This value ranges from 1 through 10 seconds. The default is 2 seconds.

- **max-age seconds**
  - Configures the time period the device waits to receive a Hello packet before it initiates a topology change. The time period ranges from 6 through 40 seconds. The default is 20 seconds.

- **priority number**
  - Configures the priority of the bridge. The value ranges from 0 through 65535. A lower numerical value means the bridge has a higher priority. Thus, the highest priority is 0. The default is 32768.

- **admin-edge-port**
  - Configures the port to be an operational edge port for all VLANs.

- **admin-pt2pt-mac**
  - Configures the port to be on a point-to-point link link for all VLANs.
Modes

Global configuration mode
VLAN configuration mode
Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The value of `max-age` must be greater than the value of `forward-delay` to ensure that the downstream bridges do not age out faster than the upstream bridges (those bridges that are closer to the root bridge).

Configuring the STP parameters is optional. All parameters have default values. Additionally, all values will be globally applied to all ports on the system or on the port-based VLAN for which they are defined.

The `no` form of the command sets the parameters to the default values.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the 802.1w parameters.

```
device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# spanning-tree 802-1w force-version 6 forward-delay 5 hello-time 4 max-age 4 priority 5
```
spanning-tree 802-1w ethernet

Enables the spanning-tree 802.1w port commands on Ethernet ports.

Syntax

```
spanning-tree 802-1w [ single ] ethernet stackid/slot/port [ admin-edge-port ] [ admin-pt2pt-mac ] [ force-migration-check ] [ path-cost number ] [ priority number ] [ disable ]

no spanning-tree 802-1w [ single ] ethernet stackid/slot/port [ admin-edge-port ] [ admin-pt2pt-mac ] [ force-migration-check ] [ path-cost number ] [ priority number ] [ disable ]
```

Command Default

The 802.1w port parameters are pre-configured with default values.

Parameters

- `single`  
  Configures a Single STP.

- `ethernet stackid/slot/port`  
  Specifies the Ethernet port on which you want to configure the 802.1w parameters.

- `admin-edge-port`  
  Enables the port as an edge port in the domain.

- `admin-pt2pt-mac`  
  Enables a port that is connected to another port through a point-to-point link. The point-to-point link increases the speed of convergence. This parameter, however, does not auto-detect whether or not the link is a physical point-to-point link.

- `force-migration-check`  
  Forces the specified port to sent one RST BPDU. If only STP BPDUs are received in response to the send RST BPDU, then the port will return to sending STP BPDUs.

- `path-cost number`  
  Configures the cost of the port path to the root bridge. 802.1w prefers the path with the lowest cost. The path cost ranges is from 1 through 20,000,000.

- `priority number`  
  Sets the priority for the port. The priority value ranges from 0 through 240, in increments of 16. The default value is 128.

- `disable`  
  Disables 802.1w for the interface on the VLAN.

Modes

Global configuration mode

VLAN configuration mode
Usage Guidelines

Configuring the parameters is optional. All parameters have default values. Additionally, all values will be globally applied to all ports on the system or on the port-based VLAN for which they are defined.

The no form of the command disables the spanning tree on a VLAN.

Examples

The following example shows the spanning tree configuration for the specified Ethernet port.

device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# spanning-tree 802-1w ethernet 1/1/3 admin-edge-port admin-pt2pt-mac force-migration-check path-cost 5 priority 10
spanning-tree ethernet, lag

Configures the path and priority costs for a port or LAG.

Syntax

```
spanning-tree [ single ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id ] { disable | path-cost { number | auto } | priority number }
```

```
no spanning-tree [ single ] [ ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id ] { disable | path-cost { number | auto } | priority number }
```

Command Default

The Ethernet port parameters are pre-configured with default values.

Parameters

- **single**: Configures a Single STP instance.
- **ethernet unit/slot/port**: Specifies the port to be configured.
- **lag lag-id**: Specifies the LAG to be configured.
- **disable**: Disables STP for the interface on the VLAN.
- **path-cost number**: Configures the cost of the port path to the root bridge. STP prefers the path with the lowest cost. The range is from 0 through 65535.
- **auto**: Configures the cost of the port path to be the value set by the system software.
- **priority number**: Sets the priority for the port. The priority value ranges from 0 through 240, in increments of 16; or in an SPX system stack, from 0 through 192 (in steps of 64). The default value is 128.

Modes

- Global configuration mode
- VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **single** keyword is available only in global configuration mode.
Configuring STP parameter values is optional. All parameters have default values. Additionally, all values will be globally applied to all ports on the system or on the port-based VLAN for which they are defined.

The default path cost depends on the port type:

- 10 Mbps - 100
- 100 Mbps - 19
- 1 Gbps - 4
- 10 Gbps - 2

The `no` form of the command disables the STP on the Ethernet port.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure the path cost and priority for an Ethernet port.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# spanning-tree ethernet 1/1/5 path-cost 15 priority 64
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to include the LAG ID option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**spanning-tree designated-protect**

Disallows the designated forwarding state on a port in STP 802.1d or 802.1w.

**Syntax**

```
spanning-tree designated-protect
no spanning-tree designated-protect
```

**Command Default**

STP (802.1d or 802.1w) can put a port into designated forwarding state.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of this command allows the designated forwarding state on a port in STP 802.1d or 802.1w. If STP tries to put a port into designated forwarding state, the device puts this port into the designated inconsistent STP state. This is effectively equivalent to the listening state in STP in which a port cannot forward any user traffic. When STP no longer marks this port as a designated port, the port is automatically removed from the designated inconsistent state.

**NOTE**

You use this command to enable Designated Protection at the port-level while the designated inconsistent state is a per-STP-instance, per-port state.

**NOTE**

You cannot enable Designated Protection and Root Guard on the same port.

**Examples**

The following example disallows the designated forwarding state on interface 1/1/1.

```
device(config)# ethernet interface 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# spanning-tree designated-protect
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07.3.00g</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spanning-tree root-protect

Configures STP root guard.

**Syntax**

```
spanning-tree root-protect
no spanning-tree root-protect
```

**Command Default**

Root guard is disabled by default.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command disables STP root guard.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to enable RSTP on a port.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# spanning-tree root-protect
```
spanning-tree rstp

Enables 802.1w Draft 3 in a port-based VLAN.

Syntax

spanning-tree [ single ] rstp
no spanning-tree [ single ] rstp

Command Default

RSTP is disabled by default.

Parameters

single

Configures single RSTP on the device.

Modes

Global configuration mode
VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You must enter the command separately in each port-based VLAN in which you want to run 802.1w Draft 3.

This command does not enable STP. To enable STP, first enter the spanning-tree command without the rstp parameter. After you enable STP, enter the spanning-tree rstp command to enable 802.1w Draft 3.

The no form of the command disables RSTP.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable RSTP on a port.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# spanning-tree rstp
speed-duplex

Sets link speed and mode (full or half duplex, or slave or master).

Syntax

```
speed-duplex { 10-full | 10-half | 100-full | 100-half | 1000-full | 1000-half-master | 1000-full-slave | 10g-full | 10g-full-master | 10g-full-slave | 2500-full | 2500-full-master | 2500-full-slave | auto }
```

no speed-duplex

Command Default

By default, the speed is auto-negotiated.

Parameters

- **10-full**
  - 10M, full duplex

- **10-half**
  - 10M, half duplex

- **100-full**
  - 100M, full duplex

- **100-half**
  - 100M, half duplex

- **1000-full**
  - 1G, full duplex

- **1000-full-master**
  - 1G, full duplex, master

- **1000-full-slave**
  - 1G, full duplex, slave

- **10g-full**
  - 10G, full duplex

- **10g-full-master**
  - 10G, full duplex, master

- **10g-full-slave**
  - 10G, full duplex, slave

- **2500-full**
  - 2.5G, full duplex

- **2500-full-master**
  - 2.5G, full duplex, master

- **2500-full-slave**
  - 2.5G, full duplex, slave
auto
Auto-negotiation. This is the default.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The Gigabit Ethernet copper ports are designed to auto-sense and auto-negotiate the speed and duplex mode of the connected device. If the attached device does not support this operation, you can manually enter the port speed to operate at either 10, 100, or 1000 Mbps. The default and recommended setting is 10/100/1000 auto-sense.

On FastIron devices, when setting the speed and duplex-mode of an interface to 1000-full, configure one side of the link as master (1000-full-master) and the other side as slave (1000-full-slave).

Both ends of the link must be configured to operate at the same speed.

The 1000-full setting mode is not applicable to 1G copper ports on the ICX 7250 and ICX 7450 when they are running FastIron software version 8.0.30g (SPR08030g .bin).

On the ICX 7450-32ZP 2.5G ports, this command works in port pairs only. The port speed for the following ports should be changed together: 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, and 31-32.

On the ICX 7750-48C, support for 100-full link speed was added.

The no form of the command restores the default.

**Examples**

The following example changes the port speed of copper interface 1/1/8 on a device from the default of 10/100/1000 auto-sense, to 100 Mbps operating in full-duplex mode.

```bash
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/8
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/8)# speed-duplex 100-full
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.20</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30g</td>
<td>This command was modified to specify that he 1000-full setting mode is not applicable to 1G copper ports on the ICX 7250 and ICX 7450.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was modified to specify that on the ICX 7450-32ZP 2.5G ports, the command works in port pairs only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40a</td>
<td>This command was modified to add support for 100M full-duplex mode on the ICX 7750-48C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spt-threshold

Changes the number of packets the device receives using the RP before switching to the SPT.

Syntax

```
spt-threshold num-of-packets
no spt-threshold num-of-packets
```

Command Default

By default, the device switches from the RP to the SPT after receiving the first packet for a given IPv6 PIM Sparse group.

Parameters

```
num-of-packets
```

Specifies the number of packets as a 32-bit integer.

Modes

Router IPv6 PIM configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Each IPv6 PIM Sparse router that is a DR for an IPv6 receiver calculates a short path tree (SPT) towards the source of the IPv6 multicast traffic. The first time the device configured as an IPv6 PIM router receives a packet for an IPv6 group, it sends the packet to the RP for that group, which in turn will forward it to all the intended DRs that have registered with the RP. The first time the device is a recipient, it receives a packet for an IPv6 group and evaluates the shortest path to the source and initiates a switchover to the SPT. Once the device starts receiving data on the SPT, the device proceeds to prune itself from the RPT.

You can change the number of packets the device receives using the RP before switching to using the SPT. If you enter a specific number of packets, the device does not switch over to using the SPT until it has sent the number of packets you specify using the RP.

The no form of the command resets the default behavior, that is, the device switches from the RP to the SPT after receiving the first packet for a given IPv6 PIM Sparse group. The device maintains a separate counter for each IPv6 PIM Sparse source-group pair.

Examples

The following example changes the number of packets the device receives using the RP before switching to the SPT.

```
device(config)# ipv6 router pim
device(config-ipv6-pim-router)# spt-threshold 1000
```
The following example changes the number of packets the device receives using the RP before switching to the SPT for a specified VRF.

device(config)# ipv6 router pim vrf blue
device(config-ipv6-pim-router-vrf-blue)# spt-threshold 1000
spx allow-pe-movement

Allows you to move PE units to other CB SPX ports without changing the PE ID or changing any related port configuration.

Syntax

spx allow-pe-movement
no spx allow-pe-movement

Command Default

By default, a PE ID may change when a PE unit is moved.

Modes

Global configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables the feature.

The existing PE ID is used but the pe-id cb-port id1 id2 configuration typically used in PE ID assignment is ignored when allow-pe-movement is configured.

All port configuration in the PE still applies.

When you move a PE unit to a new port with spx allow-pe-movement configured, the system detaches the port, and protocols register a "port down" event. When the PE joins with the same number on a new SPX port or LAG, the unit is treated as a new PE, and protocols initialize normally.

Ruckus recommends removing spx allow-pe-movement configuration once you are finished moving PE units. After removing the configuration, execute the write memory command.

Examples

The following example enables retaining IDs when PE units are moved.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx allow-pe-movement

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spx cb-configure

Enters 802.1br control bridge (CB) configuration mode, where SPX ports and LAGs are configured.

Syntax

```
spx cb-configure
no spx cb-configure
```

Modes

Router configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes all CB configuration and is available only when cb-enable configuration is not present.

The spx cb-configure command is available only when the control bridge has been enabled on an eligible router. The router must be an ICX 7750 device.

In CB configuration mode, zero-touch provisioning can be enabled, and zero-touch-ports can be configured. In addition, multicast E-CIDs, SPX ports, SPX LAGs, and PE IDs can be configured. SPX ports and LAGs can be configured in advance or on live links.

Examples

The following example enables 802.1br CB mode and enters CB configuration mode.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx cb-enable
Spanning Tree Protocols require a reload. Are you sure? (enter 'y' or 'n'): y
ICX7750-20Q Router(config)# System is now in 802.1br control bridge (CB) mode.
[ System reload follows ]
!
device# config terminal
device (config)# spx cb-configure
device(config-spx-cb)# ?
clear                         Clear table/statistics/keys
end                           End Configuration level and go to Privileged level
exit                          Exit current level
multi-spx-lag                 Configure two lags of a live link
multi-spx-port                Configure two ports of a live link
no                            Undo/disable commands
pe-id                         PE ID assignment provision
quit                          Exit to User level
show                          Show system information
spx-lag                       Configure one CB lag
spx-port                      Configure one or more CB ports
write                         Write running configuration to flash or terminal actively send probe
zero-touch-enable             actively send probe
zero-touch-ports              Configure zero touch ports
<cr>
device(config-spx-cb)#
```
The following command removes the CB configuration. The first attempt is blocked because the CB is enabled. After the CB is disabled, the command is allowed, but a warning is displayed, and you are required to confirm the request.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# no spx cb-configure
Error! "no spx cb-config" is not allowed due to "spx cb-enable".
device(config)# no spx cb-enable
System is no longer in 802.1br control bridge (CB) mode.
device(config)# no spx cb-config
Warning! will remove all config in "spx cb-config". Are you sure? (enter 'y' or 'n'):

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>The command was modified to include zero-touch-enable and zero-touch-ports commands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spx cb-enable

Enables a standalone ICX 7750 or an ICX 7750 stack as an SPX control bridge (CB).

Syntax

spx cb-enable

no spx cb-enable

Command Default

SPX is not enabled by default.

Modes

Router configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables SPX on the device.

Enter the command on the standalone unit or on the active controller of the ICX 7750 stack that will become the CB for an SPX domain.

If spanning tree protocol (xSTP) is configured on the ICX 7750, the command must be followed by a system reload. In this case, you are prompted that a reload is required. If you confirm the command, the reload occurs automatically. The CB units are then reloaded, but not the PE units.

Use the cb-configure command to configure SPX ports and LAGs.

Examples

The following example enables a CB on an ICX 7750 router.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx cb-enable

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spx interactive-setup

Allows you to configure several options interactively: change existing PE IDs, discover and assign IDs to new PE units, and convert existing or new standalone devices to PE units.

Syntax

spx interactive-setup

Command Default

None.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode.

Usage Guidelines

You can abort SPX interactive-setup at any time by pressing <CTRL>-C.
SPX interactive-setup will abort after two minutes of inactivity.
You can use SPX interactive-setup for configuration that is not possible with SPX zero-touch features.
You can use SPX interactive-setup to handle invalid topologies by specifying units to form a valid topology.
If not all units are discovered when you run spx interactive-setup, you can run the utility again.

Examples

The following example shows options available under spx interactive-setup.

ICX7750-20Q Router# spx interactive-setup
You can abort interactive-setup at any stage by <ctrl-c>
0: quit
1: change PE IDs
2: discover and convert new units (no startup-config flash) to PEs
3: discover and convert existing/new standalone units to PEs
Please type your selection:
The following example uses the SPX interactive-setup utility to change two existing PE IDs.

```
ICX7750-48F Router(config)# spx cb-config
ICX7750-48F Router(config-spx-cb)# no zero-touch-enable <-- You cannot run spx interactive-setup when zero-touch is enabled.
ICX7750-48F Router(config-spx-cb)# end
ICX7750-48F Router# spx interactive-setup
You can abort spx interactive-setup at any stage by <ctrl-c>
0: quit
1: change PE IDs
2: discover and convert new units (no startup-config flash) to PEs
3: discover and convert existing/new standalone units to PEs
Please type your selection: 1
  1/1/3--2/3| 18 |2/5--2/5| 17 |2/4--1/1/16
  +----+        +----+
Type "done" to finish, or a new ID for PE 18 (default 18): 23
Type "done" to finish, or a new ID for PE 17 (default 17): 24
Change IDs: 18->23, 17->24,
Do you want to proceed? (enter 'y' or 'n'): y
T=14m43.4: Sending new IDs to PE(s) 17-18...
power down ports to detach PEs: 1/1/3 1/1/16
power up ports: 1/1/3 1/1/16.
Affected PEs will join with new IDs.
Exit spx interactive-setup, reason: done ID changes
Sica Unit id:24, PoD License Capacity:8
Stack unit 24 Power supply 1 is up
Stack unit 24 Power supply 2 is down
Sica Unit id:23, PoD License Capacity:8
Stack unit 23 Power supply 1 is up
Stack unit 23 Power supply 2 is down
sh spx
T=17m3.2: alone: standalone, D: dynamic cfg, S: static
ID Type Role Mac Address Pri State Comment
  1 S ICX7750-48XGF alone cc4e.24d2.2c00 0 local Ready
  23 D ICX7250-24 spx-pe cc4e.24dc.e9ce N/A remote Ready
  24 D ICX7250-24 spx-pe cc4e.24dc.f166 N/A remote Ready
  +---+
  2/1| 1 |2/4
  +----+        +----+
  1/1/3--2/3| 23 |2/5--2/5| 24 |2/4--1/1/16
  +----+        +----+
```
The following example uses `spx interactive-setup` to discover and add a connected ring of two PEs (ICX 7250 units).

```
ICX7750-48F Router# configure terminal
ICX7750-48F Router(config)# spx cb-enable
System is now in 802.1br control bridge (CB) mode.
ICX7750-48F Router(config)# spx cb-config
ICX7750-48F Router(config-spx-cb)# spx-port 1/1/3
ICX7750-48F Router(config-spx-cb)# spx-port 1/1/16
ICX7750-48F Router# spx interactive-setup
You can abort spx interactive-setup at any stage by <ctrl-c>
0: quit
1: change PE IDs
2: discover and convert new units (no startup-config flash) to PEs
3: discover and convert existing/new standalone units to PEs
Please type your selection: 2
Probing topology to find new units...
Horizontal bars link to discovered units. Vertical bars link to CB or PEs.
#1: icx7250-24-port-management-module CC4E.24DC.E9CE
#2: icx7250-24-port-management-module CC4E.24DC.F166
1/1/3 1/1/16
| | 
| | 
2/3 2/4
++++++ ++++
| 1 |2/5--2/5| 2 |
++++++ ++++

Discovered 1 chain/ring
chain #0: Do you want to select this chain? (enter 'y' or 'n'): y
#1: icx7250-24-port-management CC4E.24DC.E9CE, type an ID (No: 0, default: 17): <-- You can change the default id, or just type enter to use the default
#2: icx7250-24-port-management CC4E.24DC.F166, type an ID (No: 0, default: 18):
2 unit(s) selected: #1: ID=17, #2: ID=18,
#1 #2
++++++ ++++
1/1/3--2/3| 17 |2/5==2/5| 18 |2/4--1/1/16
++++++ ++++
Will produce the above topology. Do you accept it? (enter 'y' or 'n'): y
spx interactive-setup discovers 1 chain(s). valid #=1, selected #=1
Send reload to chain0: #1 CC4E.24DC.E9CE ID=17, D0: 2/3, D1: 2/5 to 2/6 2/8
#2 CC4E.24DC.F166 ID=18, D0: 2/5 to 2/6 2/8, D1: 2/4
Exit spx interactive-setup, reason: 1/1/3 (linking to cc4e.24dc.e9ce) down
Exit spx interactive-setup, reason: 1/1/16 (linking to cc4e.24dc.f166) down
Exit spx interactive-setup, reason: 1/1/3 (linking to cc4e.24dc.e9ce) down
Exit spx interactive-setup, reason: 1/1/16 (linking to cc4e.24dc.f166) down
U18-MSG: PS 1, Internal Power supply is up.
Sica Unit id:16, PoD License Capacity:8
Sica Unit id:17, PoD License Capacity:8
ICX7750-48F Router# show spx
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spx pe-enable

Enables SPX port extender (PE) mode.

Syntax

spx pe-enable

no spx pe-enable

Command Default

PE mode is not enabled by default.

Modes

Router configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables PE mode and returns the unit to regular mode.

NOTE
After you enter the no form of the command, even if you have executed the write memory command to save the spx pe-enable configuration in the PE startup file, the device removes the spx pe-enable configuration from the PE startup file immediately after entering regular mode. Then, when you enter spx pe-enable and reload, the device returns an error because spx pe-enable is not configured in the startup file.

A device cannot be enabled as a PE if stacking is enabled on the unit. The command is available only on an ICX 7450 router.

A standalone unit switches between regular and Provisional-PE mode immediately when spx pe-enable is configured or removed. When a provisional PE returns to regular mode after the no spx pe-enable command is issued, the spx pe-enable configuration is immediately removed from the PE startup file if the file exists. This is to prevent accidentally reloading the unit to PE mode.

The PE can be configured once it is enabled; however, the PE configuration is not saved until the write memory command is entered, followed by the reload command.
Examples

The following example enables an ICX 7450 standalone unit and moves it to Provisional-PE mode.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx pe-enable
Enter provisional PE mode. CLI is limited to spx unit 1.
After finishing all configuration, please "write memory" and reload this unit to be a PE.
[Provisional-PE]ICX7450-48F Router(config)# show running-config
Current configuration:
!
ver 08.0.40b1T213
!
spx pe-enable
spx unit 1
  module 1 icx7450-48f-sf-port-management-module
  module 2 icx7400-xgf-4port-40g-module
  module 4 icx7400-qsfp-1port-40g-module
  spx-port 1/2/1
  spx-port 1/2/3
!
end

[Provisional-PE]device(config)# write memory
Flash Memory Write (118 bytes)
[Provisional-PE]device(config)#
Write spx_pe.boot done.

[Provisional-PE]device(config)# exit
[Provisional-PE]device# reload
Are you sure? (enter 'y' or 'n'): y

The following example shows a provisional PE that returns to regular mode after the `no spx pe-enable` is entered.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx pe-enable
Enter provisional PE mode. CLI is limited to spx unit 1.
After finishing all configuration, please "write memory" and reload this unit to be a PE.
[Provisional-PE]device(config)# write memory
Flash Memory Write (118 bytes)
[Provisional-PE]device(config)#
Write PE startup file done.
[Provisional-PE]device(config)# no spx pe-enable
Leave provisional PE mode. Spx unit 1 configuration becomes invisible.

[Note: the device immediately removes “spx pe-enable” from the PE startup file.]

device(config)#

device(config)# spx pe-enable
Enter provisional PE mode. CLI is limited to spx unit 1.
After finishing all configuration, please "write memory" and reload this unit to be a PE.
[Provisional-PE]ICX7450-48F Router(config)# end
[Provisional-PE]ICX7450-48F Router# reload
Error! provisional PE can only reload to PE mode, but boot file has no "spx pe-enable". Please do "write memory" and try again, or "no spx pe-enable" to go back to switch/router mode.
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spx ping

Pings specified PE data port, based on its ECID, to determine if the port is reachable.

Syntax

spx ping { unit / slot / port }

Parameters

unit / slot / port
Port to be pinged.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

ECID pings can be initiated only from the CB.
ECID pings are not supported for SPX ports.
ECID pings do not work for ports that are physically down.
ECID pings place the port under test in loopback and, as a result, can disrupt control and data traffic on the port.
Each ECID ping is sent to a specific PE, and only one ping can be sent at a time.
If an ECID port ping succeeds, the cause of traffic loss on the port is likely related to an application issue, such as incorrect IP settings. If the ECID port ping fails, the cause of traffic loss on the port is likely related to an SPX infrastructure issue.

show spx csp events distributed

Examples

The following example shows a successful test on PE port 17/1/1. Traffic loss on the port may be due to a problem with IP settings or other applications issues.

ICX7750-48F Router# spx ping 17/1/1
SPX Ping Port is disruptive to control, data traffic. Are you sure, you want to continue (enter 'y' or 'n'): y
ICX7750-48F Router# Received response (seq# 6) for ecid1 ping to 17/1/1 port from PE 17

The following example shows a failed test on PE port 17/1/2. The port cannot be reached, possibly due to an SPX infrastructure issue.

ICX7750-48F Router# spx ping 17/1/2
SPX Ping Port is disruptive to data traffic. Are you sure, you want to continue (enter 'y' or 'n'): y

ICX7750-48F Router# No ecid ping response for spx port 17/1/2, seq 8 from PE 17!
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spx suggested-id

Defines a preferred ID for the PE unit being configured.

Syntax

spx suggested-id number

Command Default

The provisional PE does not suggest an ID by default.

Parameters

number

Decimal number from 17 through 56 proposed as the ID for the PE unit being configured.

Modes

Provisional-PE configuration mode

PE configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The command is available only on the ICX 7450, and only after the `spx pe-enable` command has been entered. That is, the command is available only on a PE or a provisional PE unit; it is not available from the control bridge (CB).

The suggested ID does not necessarily become the PE ID. Reserved configuration on the CB that matches the new PE unit takes precedence. Furthermore, if the ID is already assigned, it is not reassigned.

All SPX configuration created on the provisional PE must be saved with the `write-memory` command, followed by the `reload` command to take effect.

Examples

The following example suggests that the PE being configured be given the PE ID 20 when it joins a CB. Locally, the provisional PE or PE always refers to itself as SPX unit 1.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx pe-enable
Enter provisional PE mode. CLI is limited to spx unit 1.
After finishing all configuration, please "write memory" and reload this unit to be a PE.
[Provisional-PE] device(config)# spx suggested-id 20
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spx unconfigure

Removes the PE startup file and recovers the designated PE unit or units to regular mode.

Syntax

```
spx unconfigure { me | id | all | unit-id id-list }
```

Parameters

- **me**
  - Unconfigures the PE on which the command is issued.
- **id**
  - Entered as a decimal from a CB, unconfigures the PE unit with that ID.
- **all**
  - If issued from a CB, unconfigures all PEs in the SPX domain.
- **unit-id id-list**
  - If issued from a CB, unconfigures multiple PEs designated in the *id-list*. The list of units is separated by commas. No spaces are allowed in the list. A range may also be included; for example:
    - `spx unconfigure unit-id 17-19`
    - `spx unconfigure unit-id 17,18,19-21,23`

Modes

- Provisional-PE mode
- PE mode
- CB router mode

Usage Guidelines

The `spx unconfigure all` command can be issued only on a CB. This form of the command removes the SPX startup file of every PE and CB unit in the SPX domain. It also reloads all PE units. The CB unit from which the command is issued and other CB units in the configuration are not reloaded.

The `spx unconfigure id` command can be issued only from a CB. It removes the PE startup file of the specified PE and reloads it.

The `spx unconfigure unit-id id-list` command can be issued only from a CB. It removes the PE startup file of multiple specified PEs and reloads them.

The `spx unconfigure me` command removes the PE startup file from the PE unit on which the command is issued. The startup configuration file for regular mode is not affected. If it is a PE unit, it reloads. A device in regular mode or in Provisional-PE mode does not reload.

The startup configuration file for regular mode is not affected by the `spx unconfigure` command.
Examples

In the following example, the `spx unconfigure me` command is entered on a PE unit.

```
[PE]local-id@device# spx unconfigure me
This unit will remove the PE startup file and reload as a standalone. Are you sure? (enter 'y' or 'n'):
```

The following example shows the system response when the `spx unconfigure me` command is entered in Provisional-PE mode (on a PE that is configured but for which the configuration has not been written to memory and reloaded).

```
[Provisional-PE]device# spx unconfigure me
This unit will remove the PE startup file. Are you sure? (enter 'y' or 'n'):
```

The following example unconfigures a list of PE units from the CB. No spaces are allowed in the PE list.

```
ICX 7750# configure terminal
ICX 7750(config)# spx unconfigure unit-id 17,18,19-22,25
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>The <code>unit-id</code> key word was added to allow for a list of IDs to be unconfigured simultaneously.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spx unit

Configures a reserved SPX unit or certain parameters on a live SPX unit.

Syntax

```
spx unit id
no spx unit id
```

Command Default

Without prior configuration, the SPX unit joins an SPX domain as a dynamic PE, and its dynamic configuration is lost when it leaves.

Parameters

```
id
```

Designates the PE unit to be configured.

Modes

- CB configuration mode
- PE configuration mode
- Provisional-PE configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes a reserved SPX unit. It can be entered only from a CB unit. An error message is displayed if the no form of the command is entered for a live unit, and the command fails. As an exception, you can remove a live unit that is in a non-operational state due to configuration (module) mismatch. In this case, the CB can remove the configuration, learn the modules from the PE unit, and place it in a ready state.

A CB unit can configure an SPX unit with a unit number from 17 through 56. A PE or provisional PE can only configure unit 1 (itself) and does not have knowledge of its future ID number in the SPX domain.

These command can be configured under spx unit: spx-name, module, spx-port, spx-lag. On a PE or provisional PE, the module command cannot be configured.

If you configure parameters for a live SPX unit, the CB pushes the new configuration to the live unit immediately.

When you create a reserved SPX unit, you must configure modules for the unit. Modules can only be configured on a CB unit.
Examples

The following example creates a configuration for SPX unit 18 from a CB.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx unit 18
device(config-spx-unit-18)# spx-name bldg2-floor2-stk 18
device(config-spx-unit-18)# module 1 icx7450-48f-sf-port-management-module
device(config-spx-unit-18)# module 2 icx7400-xgf-4port-40g-module
device(config-spx-unit-18)# module 4 icx7400-qsfp-1port-40g-module
```

The following example configures an SPX port and an SPX LAG from a CB.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx unit 21
device(config-spx-unit-21)# spx-port 21/2/4
device(config-spx-unit-21)# spx-lag 21/1/10 to 21/1/11
device(config-spx-unit-21)# exit
```
The following example first shows a PE being created, with system-generated ports and module information. The SPX number is always 1 in PE or Provisional-PE configuration mode. SPX ports 1/2/1 and 1/2/3 are generated by the system in this case because there is a 4 X 10-Gbps module in slot 2. The example then shows a user modification to a LAG and an SPX port, still in Provisional-PE mode. As indicated in system messages, you should use the `write memory` command to save the configuration.

```
device(config)# spx pe-enable
Enter provisional PE mode. CLI is limited to spx unit 1.
After finishing all configuration, please "write memory" and reload this unit to be a PE.
[Provisional-PE]device(config)# show run
Current configuration:
!
ver 08.0.40b1T213
!
spx pe-enable
spx unit 1
  module 1 icx7450-48f-sf-port-management-module
  module 2 icx7400-xgf-4port-40g-module
  module 4 icx7400-qsfp-1port-40g-module
  spx-port 1/2/1
  spx-port 1/2/3
!
end
[Provisional-PE]device(config)# spx unit 1
[Provisional-PE]device(config-spx-unit-1)# spx-lag 1/2/1 to 1/2/2
spx-port 1/2/1 is replaced by spx-lag 1/2/1 to 1/2/2.
[Provisional-PE]device(config-spx-unit-1)# no spx-port 1/2/3
spx-port 1/2/3 is removed
[Provisional-PE]device(config-spx-unit-1)# spx-port 1/2/4
[Provisional-PE]device(config-spx-unit-1)# show run
Current configuration:
!
ver 08.0.40b1T213
!
spx pe-enable
spx unit 1
  module 1 icx7450-48f-sf-port-management-module
  module 2 icx7400-xgf-4port-40g-module
  module 4 icx7400-qsfp-1port-40g-module
  spx-lag 1/2/1 to 1/2/2
  spx-port 1/2/4
!
end
[Provisional-PE]device# write memory
Flash Memory Write (124 bytes)
[Provisional-PE]device#
Write PE startup file done.

[Provisional-PE]device# show configuration
Configuration in PE startup file:
!
ver 08.0.40b1T213
!
spx pe-enable
spx unit 1
  module 1 icx7450-48f-sf-port-management-module
  module 2 icx7400-xgf-4port-40g-module
  module 4 icx7400-qsfp-1port-40g-module
  spx-lag 1/2/1 to 1/2/2
  spx-port 1/2/4
!
[Provisional-PE]device# reload
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
spx zero-touch-deny

Configures a standalone unit so that it cannot be discovered by the SPX zero-touch or SPX interactive-setup utility.

Syntax

spx zero-touch-deny

no spx zero-touch-deny

Command Default

By default, an eligible unit is discoverable (within a presentable configuration).

Modes

Global configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command returns the unit to a discoverable state. It does not re-enable the zero-touch feature, however.

The spx zero-touch-deny command also removes zero-touch-enable and spx pe-enable under SPX CB configuration.

The command can be entered from an ICX 7250 or an ICX 7450 standalone.

The command cannot be applied to an ICX 7250 or ICX 7450 that is already in Provisional-PE or PE mode.

If you configure spx pe-enable on a device, the spx zero-touch-deny configuration is removed. Likewise, the spx zero-touch-deny command removes the spx pe-enable command.

Examples

The following example configures the unit so that it cannot be discovered as an SPX PE candidate.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx zero-touch-deny

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**spx-lag**

Configures one end of a multi-port connection on a CB or a PE unit.

**Syntax**

```
spx-lag port-list [pe-group name ]
no spx-lag port-list [pe-group name ]
```

**Command Default**

By default, a LAG does not exist.

**Parameters**

- `port-list`
  Designates the ports to include in the LAG. The port list can contain a list of ports (1/1/2 2/1/2 3/1/2), a range of ports (1/1/2 to 1/1/3), or a combination (1/1/2 to 1/1/3 3/1/2).

- `pe-group name`
  Designates the PE group name associated with the LAG. This option is available in CB configuration mode.

**Modes**

- CB configuration mode
- Provisional-PE mode
- PE mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command with the correct list of ports in the LAG removes the LAG. The optional `pe-group` configuration is ignored when removing the SPX LAG.

An SPX LAG can contain from 2 through 16 ports. An SPX LAG allows noncontiguous ports. The `spx-lag` command can be configured for a control bridge (CB) as a cascade LAG or for a PE unit. An SPX LAG on a CB can span multiple units. An SPX LAG on a PE unit can contain only ports on the same unit.

You can remove a LAG member by re-entering the `spx-lag` command without the port number that you want to remove.

If you create a new SPX LAG that contains a member of another SPX LAG or a previously configured SPX port, the new LAG replaces the old LAG or SPX port.

SPX LAGs and SPX ports are mutually exclusive in their membership. For example, if you configure an SPX LAG containing ports 17/2/1 to 17/2/3, the system removes the configured SPX port 17/2/1. If you configure SPX port 17/2/1, the system removes the port from the LAG and creates the two-port LAG 17/2/2 to 17/2/3.

The system blocks the `spx-lag` command if executing it would make any PE unreachable. However, it allows the command to break a ring into two chains.
The optional PE group name can be used when assigning PE IDs from the CB with the `pe-id` command. It can also be used in the `show spx pe-group` command to focus command output. If you enter the `spx-lag` command and omit the previously assigned PE group name, the name is removed from the LAG, and it is replaced by the primary port of the SPX LAG in the SPX configuration.

**Examples**

The following example configures a LAG that includes ports from CB units 1, 2, and 3.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx cb-configure
device(config-spx-cb)# spx-lag 1/1/10 2/1/2 3/1/1
```

The following example configures a LAG and then configures a second LAG that replaces the first because port 2/1/9 is in both LAGs.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx cb-configure
device(config-spx-cb)# spx-lag 1/1/7 2/1/9 3/1/10
device(config-spx-cb)# spx-lag 1/1/7 2/1/9 3/1/10
spx-lag 1/1/7 2/1/9 3/1/10  is replaced by spx-lag 2/1/9 3/1/12.
```

The following example configures a two-port SPX LAG on a provisional PE.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx pe-enable
Enter provisional PE mode. CLI is limited to spx unit 1.
After finishing all configuration, please "write memory" and reload this unit to be a PE.

[Provisional-PE]device(config)# spx unit 1
[Provisional-PE]device(config)# spx-lag 1/2/1 to 1/2/2
```

The following example is executed from the CB and removes an SPX LAG from a PE unit. The command can be entered from the CB for a live PE or for a reserved configuration.

```
ICX7750-20Q Router# configure terminal
ICX7750-20Q Router(config)# spx unit 17
ICX7750-20Q Router(config-spx-unit-17)# no spx-lag 17/2/1 to 17/2/2
spx-lag 17/2/1 to 17/2/2 is removed
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**spx-mon enable**

Enables spx-mon analysis tools.

**Syntax**

```
spx-mon enable
no spx-mon enable
```

**Command Default**

The tool is disabled by default.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command disables spx-mon.

**Examples**

The following example enables spx-mon tools on the device.

```
device# configure terminal
device(conf)# spx-mon enable
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spx-port

Configures one or more SPX ports for the control bridge (CB) or a port extender (PE) unit.

Syntax

spx-port unit/slot/port [ pe-group name ]

no spx-port unit/slot/port [ pe-group name ]

Command Default

By default, no SPX port is configured. Some exceptions are noted under Usage Guidelines.

Parameters

unit/slot/port
Designates the port to be configured as an SPX port.

pe-group name
Names the PE group associated with the SPX port or LAG.

Modes

CB configuration mode
SPX configuration mode (on the CB)
Provisional-PE configuration mode
PE configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the SPX port.

The pe-group option is available only for CB SPX ports or LAGs, not for SPX ports or LAGs on a PE unit.

SPX LAGs and SPX ports are mutually exclusive in their membership. For example, if you configure an SPX LAG containing ports 17/2/1 to 17/2/3, the system removes the configured SPX port 17/2/1. If you configure SPX port 17/2/1, the system removes the port from the SPX LAG and creates the two-port LAG 17/2/2 to 17/2/3.

The system blocks the spx-port command if executing it would make any PE unreachable.

The pe-group name option can be used in the pe-id command when assigning PE IDs. It can also be used in the show spx pe-group command to focus command output.

If you enter the spx-port command and omit the previously assigned pe-group name, the name is removed from the port, and it is replaced by the port number in display output.

When you configure spx pe-enable on a device and it enters Provisional-PE mode the first time, the device generates two SPX ports. If it has any 4 X 10-Gbps modules installed, the system generates SPX port 1/x/1 and SPX port 1/x/3, where "x" represents the lowest module number of any 4 X 10-Gbps modules installed. If no 4 X 10-Gbps module is
installed, the device generates up to two SPX ports using installed 40-Gbps modules. If no 4 X 10-Gbps or 40-Gbps module is installed in the device, no SPX ports are generated.

Examples

The following example configures SPX port 1/2/2 on the CB.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx cb-configure
device(config-spx-cb)# spx-port 1/2/2
```

In the following example, the CB configures SPX port 21/2/4 as part of the reserved configuration for PE unit 21.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx unit 21
device(config-spx-unit-21)# spx-port 21/2/4
device(config-spx-unit-21)# exit
device(config)#
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ssh**

Starts an SSH2 client connection to an SSH2 server using password authentication.

**Syntax**

```bash
ssh { hostname | ipv4-address } [ public-key { dsa | rsa } ] [ port-num ]
ssh ipv6 { hostname | ipv6-address } [ public-key { dsa | rsa } ] [ outgoing-interface type number ] [ port-num ]
```

**Command Default**

SSH2 client connection is not established.

**Parameters**

- `hostname`
  Specifies the host name of the SSH server.

- `ipv4-address`
  Specifies the IPv4 address of the SSH server.

- `public-key`
  Configures the type of public key authentication to use for the connection. If you do not enter this parameter, the default authentication type is password.

  - `dsa`
    Specifies the public key authentication type as DSA.

  - `rsa`
    Specifies the public key authentication type as RSA.

- `port-num`
  Specifies that the SSH2 connection will use a non-default SSH2 port. The default is 22.

- `ipv6`
  Identifies the remote IPv6 SSH server.

- `ipv6-address`
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the SSH server.

- `outgoing-interface`
  Configures the outgoing interface for Link-Local address.

  - `type`
    Specifies the interface type.

  - `number`
    Specifies the interface number. Use `?` to get the list of supported interfaces.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode
The following example starts an SSH2 client connection to an SSH2 server using password authentication.

device# ssh 192.168.10.1

The following example starts an SSH2 client connection to an SSH2 server using public key authentication.

device# ssh ipv6 2001::1 public-key dsa

The following example starts an SSH2 client connection to an SSH2 server using public key authentication.

device# ssh ipv6 2001::1 public-key dsa outgoing-interface ethernet 1/1/1 26
ssh access-group

Configures an ACL that restricts SSH access to the device.

Syntax

```
ssh access-group { acl-num | acl-name | ipv6 ipv6-acl-name }
no ssh access-group { acl-num | acl-name | ipv6 ipv6-acl-name }
```

Command Default

SSH access is not restricted.

Parameters

- **acl-num**
  - The standard access list number. The valid values are from 1 through 99.
- **acl-name**
  - The standard access list name.
- **ipv6 ipv6-acl-name**
  - The IPv6 access list name.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of the command removes the SSH access restriction.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an ACL that restricts SSH access to the device. In this example, ACL 10 is configured. The device allows SSH access to all IP addresses except those listed in ACL 10.

```
device(config)# access-list 10 permit host 10.168.144.241
device(config)# access-list 10 deny host 10.168.144.242 log
device(config)# access-list 10 permit host 10.168.144.243
device(config)# access-list 10 deny any
device(config)# ssh access-group 10
```
**ssm-enable**

Globally enables source-specific multicast (SSM).

**Syntax**

```
ssm-enable [ range { address-range | acl-id } ]

no ssm-enable range { address-range | acl-id }
```

**Command Default**

SSM mode is disabled.

**Parameters**

- **range**
  Configures the IP multicast address range.

  - **address-range**
    Configures the SSM range of IP multicast address.

  - **acl-id**
    Specifies the ACL number or name.

**Modes**

- IPv4 PIM router configuration mode
- IPV6 PIM router configuration mode
- VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

PIM-SM must be enabled on any ports on which you want SSM to operate.

In the case of IPv4 PIM router configuration mode, the `address-range` can be specified in the format A.B.C.D.P.Q.R. S where P.Q.R.S is the network mask or as A.B.C.D/L. If the address is not configured, the range will default to 232/8 as assigned by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) for use with SSM.

In the case of IPv6 PIM router configuration mode, the `address-range` can be specified in the format X:X::X:X/M. If the address is not configured, the address range will default to ff30:/12 as assigned by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) for use with SSM.

**Examples**

The following example enables SSM on an IPv6 PIM-SM-enabled port.

```
device(config)# ipv6 router pim
device(config-ipv6-pim-router)# ssm-enable
```
The following example enables SSM on an IPv4 PIM-SM-enabled port.

device(config)# ip router pim
device(config-ip-pim-router)# ssm-enable

The following example enables SSM on an IPv6 PIM-SM-enabled port.

device(config)# ipv6 router pim my_vrf
device(config-ipv6-pim-router-vrf-my_vrf)# ssm-enable ff44::/32
stack disable

Prevents a device from joining a traditional stack and from listening for, or sending, stacking packets.

Syntax

    stack disable
    no stack disable

Command Default

Stacking is disabled by default.

Modes

Global configuration mode and Stack unit configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To remove the restriction that prevents the unit from joining a stack, use the no stack disable command.

Examples

The following example disables the device from joining a stack.

    device# configure terminal
device(config)# stack disable
    Disable stacking. This unit will not be a part of any stack

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.00a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**stack enable**

Enables stack configuration on the device. Enter this command on the intended active controller.

**Syntax**

```
stack enable
no stack enable
```

**Command Default**

Stacking is not enabled on the device.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode
- Stack unit configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of the command to remove stacking capability from the device.

**NOTE**

When you use the `no stack enable` command, the unit can still be called to join an active stack. To prevent this, use the `stack disable` command instead.

You must remove all configuration information from the port before issuing the `stack enable` command.

For manual configuration, the `stack enable` command must be issued on each device in the stack.

**Examples**

The following example enables stack configuration on the device.

```
device# config terminal
device(config)# stack enable
device(config)# stack enable
Enable stacking. This unit actively participates in stacking
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.00a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
stack mac

Manually configures a specific MAC address for a traditional stack.

Syntax

stack mac mac-address

no stack mac mac-address

Command Default

Beginning with FastIron release 08.0.20, when a stack is enabled or when hitless-failover occurs, a default stack MAC address is assigned if none is configured. In earlier releases, the stack assumed the MAC address of the active controller by default.

Parameters

mac-address

Specifies the MAC address to be used for the stack.

Modes

Active stack controller configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Enter the no form of this command to revert to the use of the active controllers' MAC address.

The MAC address is a hexadecimal value entered in the format xxxx.xxxx.xxxx.
Examples

The following example configures the stack MAC address manually as 0000.0163.0022.

```
device(config)# stack mac 0000.0163.0022
device(config)# show running-config
Current configuration:
!
ver 08.0.40
!
stack unit 1
    module 1 icx7750-48-xgc-port-management-module
    module 2 icx7750-qsfp-6port-qsfp-240g-module
stack rconsole-off
stack mac 0000.0163.0022
!
breakout ethe 1/2/6
!
!
!
!
global-stp
!
store-and-forward
!
lag ccep1 dynamic id 3
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.00a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>Stack behavior was modified so that a default MAC address is assigned when the stack is enabled or when hitless failover occurs if no stack MAC address has been configured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
stack secure-setup

Configures a stack automatically, to add units to an existing traditional stack, or to change stack member IDs.

Syntax

    stack secure-setup

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode of a stack unit

Usage Guidelines

Stacking must be enabled with the **stack enable** command before the **stack secure-setup** command can be issued.

When the **stack secure-setup** command is issued on a unit that is not already the active controller, the unit becomes the active controller.

Examples

In the following example, an ICX 7250 traditional stack is formed using **stack secure-setup** command.

```
device# stack secure-setup
device# Discovering the stack topology...
Available UPSTREAM units
Hop(s) Id    Type          Mac Address
1   2   ICX7250-24P   cc4e.24b4.7bc0
2   3   ICX7250-24P   cc4e.24b4.7efc
3   4   ICX7250-24    cc4e.24b4.8670
4   5   ICX7250-24    cc4e.24b4.84c0
5   6   ICX7250-24    cc4e.24b4.8064
6   7   ICX7250-24    cc4e.24b4.83a0
7   8   ICX7250-48    cc4e.24b4.2514
8   9   ICX7250-48    cc4e.24b4.2820
9  10   ICX7250-24    cc4e.24b4.8988
10  11   ICX7250-48P   cc4e.24b4.2f28
11  12   ICX7250-48P   cc4e.24b4.2eb0
No new core units found...
Selected Topology:
Active Id    Type          Mac Address
1            ICX7250-24P   cc4e.24b4.7c50
Selected UPSTREAM units
Hop(s) Id    Type          Mac Address
1   2   ICX7250-24P   cc4e.24b4.7bc0
2   3   ICX7250-24P   cc4e.24b4.7efc
3   4   ICX7250-24    cc4e.24b4.8670
4   5   ICX7250-24    cc4e.24b4.84c0
5   6   ICX7250-24    cc4e.24b4.8064
6   7   ICX7250-24    cc4e.24b4.83a0
7   8   ICX7250-48    cc4e.24b4.2514
8   9   ICX7250-48    cc4e.24b4.2820
9  10   ICX7250-24    cc4e.24b4.8988
10  11   ICX7250-48P   cc4e.24b4.2f28
11  12   ICX7250-48P   cc4e.24b4.2eb0
Do you accept the unit id's (y/n)?: y
```
**stack suggested-id**

Specifies the preferred stack unit ID for a standalone device before it joins a stack.

**Syntax**

```
stack suggested-id stack-unit
no stack suggested-id stack-unit
```

**Parameters**

`stack-unit`

Specifies the numeric stack unit ID.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command removes the stack unit ID.

The `stack suggested-id` command is configured on a standalone device before it joins a stack and becomes a member. The command is not for the active controller. Because the active controller always keeps its bootup ID during stack formation, it does not use the suggested-id value.

The system attempts to assign a bootup ID of a device as its stack unit ID. However, due to timing issues or the possible unavailability of the bootup ID, a device might not get the stack unit ID that you want when the stack is formed. The optional `stack suggested-id` command allows you to specify the stack unit ID for member devices when you are configuring a traditional or mixed stack using the manual configuration method.

**Examples**

The following example sets the stack unit ID on a standalone device to 3.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# stack suggested-id 3
```
**stack suppress-warning**

Stops periodic output of background stack diagnostic reports.

**Syntax**

```
stack suppress-warning
no stack suppress-warning
```

**Command Default**

By default, background diagnostics are displayed periodically on the active stack controller.

**Modes**

Stack active controller configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of the command to restore periodic output of background diagnostic reports.

**Examples**

In the following example, background diagnostic reports are turned off for the stack.

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# stack suppress-warning
```
stack switch-over

Switches active controllers without reloading the stack and without packet loss to services and protocols supported by hitless stacking.

Syntax

```
stack switch-over
```

Command Default

With FastIron release 08.0.20, the `stack switch-over` command is allowed by default. In earlier releases, hitless failover must first be enabled.

Modes

Global configuration mode on a stack controller

Usage Guidelines

Use the `stack switch-over` command before reloading or performing maintenance on the currently active controller. Hitless failover must be enabled for the command to be used; otherwise, an error message is issued.

The command cannot be used during stack election or during configuration of a multi-stack-trunk.

A standby controller must exist and must have learned stack protocols for the command to be used. The standby controller must have the same priority as the active controller for the command to be used.

More than 120 seconds must have passed since the previous switchover or failover for the command to be accepted.

Examples

The following example shows the `stack switch-over` command being entered and the resulting output. You must confirm the switch-over before it can take effect by entering `y` when prompted.

```
device# stack switch-over
Standby unit 8 will become active controller, and unit 1 will become standby
Are you sure? (enter 'y' or 'n'): y
Unit 1 is no longer the active controller
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.00a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.20</td>
<td>Hitless failover is enabled by default. The <code>stack switch-over</code> command is allowed by default as a result.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
stack unconfigure

Returns a stack member to its pre-stacking configuration or state.

Syntax

```
stack unconfigure [ stack-unit | all | me | clean ]
```

Parameters

- **stack-unit**
  Specifies the numerical ID of a stack member. This option is available on the active controller only.

- **all**
  Specifies all stack members. This option is available on the active controller only.

- **me**
  Specifies the stack member from which the command is executed. The command removes the unit from the stack and boots it up as a standalone. When the unit rejoins the stack, its standalone startup-config file is saved in a backup file. This option is available on stack member consoles only.

- **clean**
  Specifies that the startup configuration be removed from the unit on which the command is executed and that the unit be rebooted as a clean unit. This option is available on stack member consoles only.

Modes

- Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

- When a stack unit that did not have an original startup configuration file is unconfigured, it becomes a clean unit. It is possible that this unit could automatically rejoin the stack if its module configuration matches the configuration of the active controller. To prevent this from happening accidentally, disconnect the unit to be unconfigured, and then issue the `stack unconfigure me` command on it.
Examples

In the following example, stack unit 2 is unconfigured in a traditional stack.

device(config)# show stack
alone: standalone, D: dynamic config, S: static config
ID Type Role Mac Address Pri State Comment
1 S ICX7250-24 active 0012.f2eb.a900 128 local Ready
2 S ICX7250-24P standby 00f0.424f.4243 0 remote Ready
3 S ICX7250-24 member 00e0.5201.0100 0 remote Ready

device# stack unconfigure 2
Will recover pre-stacking startup config of this unit, and reset it. Are you sure?
(enter 'y' or 'n'): y
Stack 2 deletes stack bootup flash and recover startup-config.txt from .old

device# show stack
alone: standalone, D: dynamic config, S: static config
ID Type Role Mac Address Pri State Comment
1 S ICX7250-24 active 0012.f2eb.a900 128 local Ready
2 S ICX7250-24P member 0000.0000.0000 0 reserved
3 S ICX7250-24 standby 00e0.5201.0100 0 remote Ready

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Command History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07.4.00</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.00a</td>
<td>The <strong>mixed-stack</strong> option was added. The <strong>rollback</strong> option was deprecated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>Removed the <strong>mixed-stack</strong> option as this is not supported on ICX 7750, ICX 7450, and ICX 7250 devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**stack-port**

Selects only one of the two stacking ports as a stacking port, which allows you to use the other port as a data port.

**Syntax**

```
stack-port unit/slot/port
no stack-port
```

**Command Default**

By default, both default ports serve as stacking ports on a stack unit.

**Parameters**

- **unit**
  - Stack unit ID

- **slot**
  - Slot or module on the unit where the interface resides.

- **port**
  - Interface to be configured as the sole stack port on the unit.

**Modes**

Stack-unit configuration mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

- The *no* form of the command restores both default stacking ports on the device.
- The **stack-port** command should not be used on a live stack. Use the **multi-stack-port** command on a live stack.
- Ports identified in the **stack-port** command must be configured as stacking default ports (refer to **default-ports** command page).

**Examples**

The following example configures Port 3/2/1 as the only stacking port on stack unit 3.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# stack unit 3
device(config-unit-3)# stack-port 3/2/1
Set only one stacking port 3/2/1
```
stack-trunk

Configures a stack to form a trunk from contiguous links on one side of a stack connection.

Syntax

```plaintext
stack-trunk stack-unit/slot/port to stack-unit/slotnum/portnum
no stack-trunk stack-unit/slot/port to stack-unit/slot/port
```

Parameters

- `stack-unit`: Specifies the stack unit ID.
- `slot`: Specifies the slot number.
- `port`: Specifies the port number in the slot.

Modes

Stack unit configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the `no` form of the command to disable the stack trunk configuration.

The `stack-trunk` command must be configured on the stack units on both ends of the trunk. Use this command in a new environment on the first deployment of a stack.

To enable the `stack-trunk` command, the primary port in the trunk must be configured under the `stack-port` command configuration.

Do not use the `stack-trunk` command in a production environment. Use the `multi-stack-trunk` command instead.

Examples

In the following example, ports 1/2/3 and 1/2/4 are configured as a stacking trunk on stack unit 1.

```plaintext
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# stack unit 1
Device(config-unit-1)# stack-trunk 1/2/3 to 1/2/4
```
**static-mac-address**

Configures a static MAC address and assigns the address to the premium queue.

**Syntax**

```
static-mac-address ethernet-mac-address [ lag lag-id | ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ priority number ]
static-mac-address ethernet-mac-address [ lag lag-id | ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ priority number ]
static-mac-address ethernet-mac-address drop
no static-mac-address ethernet-mac-address drop
```

**Command Default**

By default, all MAC addresses are in the best-effort queue.

**Parameters**

- `ethernet-mac-address`
  Specifies the MAC address of the Ethernet interface.

- `lag lag-id`
  Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

- `ethernet unit/slot/port`
  Specifies the Ethernet interface.

- `to`
  Specifies the range of Ethernet ports.

- `priority number`
  Configures a priority for the Ethernet MAC address. The values are from 0 through 7.

- `drop`
  Specifies that packets to and from the designated Ethernet MAC address are to be dropped.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command clears the static MAC address configuration.

**Examples**

The following example configures a static MAC address on a range of Ethernet interfaces with priority 7.

```
device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# static-mac-address 0000.0063.67ff ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/6 priority 7
```
The following example configures a VLAN to drop packets with a source or destination MAC address.

device(config)# vlan 2
device(config-vlan-2)# static-mac-address 0000.0063.67FF drop

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to add the LAG ID option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
static-mac-ip-mapping

Adds the client MAC address mapping to the IP address.

Syntax

```
static-mac-ip-mapping ip-address mac-address
no static-mac-ip-mapping ip-address mac-address
```

Parameters

- `ip-address`
  Specifies the IP address of the client to be used for mapping.
- `mac-address`
  Specifies the MAC address of the client to be used for mapping.

Modes

DHCP server pool configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command removes the client MAC address mapping from the IP address.

Examples

The following example adds the client MAC address mapping to the IP address.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip dhcp-server pool cabo
device(config-dhcp-cabo)# static-mac-ip-mapping 10.10.10.29 0010.9400.0005
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30mb</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
store-and-forward

Resets the switching method for forwarding packets from cut-through to store-and-forward.

Syntax

store-and-forward
no store-and-forward

Command Default

The switching method is cut-through.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default packet-forwarding method to cut-through.

Ethernet devices support two basic switching methods for packet forwarding: store-and-forward and cut-through. The default method on ICX 7750 devices is cut-through. You can configure the store-and-forward command to change it to store-and-forward.

NOTE
You must save the configuration and reload for the change to take effect.

A store-and-forward device does not make a forwarding decision on a data packet until it has received the whole frame and checked its integrity; a cut-through device starts the forwarding process soon after it makes the forwarding decision on an incoming frame that is, it might start forwarding before the entire packet is received. This reduces forwarding latency, especially for longer packets. However, there are many factors to consider when selecting which switching method is best for your environment and in some cases it is desirable to change from the default method and configure a device to store-and-forward.

The following table describes some of the differences in how packets are handled depending on the switching method.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Cut-through</th>
<th>Store-and-forward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding</td>
<td>Data forwarding starts before an entire packet is received</td>
<td>Device waits for entire packet received before processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latency</td>
<td>Low latency, less than 1 micro second.</td>
<td>Higher latency; latency depends on frame size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCS Errors</td>
<td>FCS errors may be propagated from one device to another.</td>
<td>FCS errors are checked and error packets are discarded in the MAC receive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU size</td>
<td>MTU size is validated by MAC receive. Oversize packets are marked as error packets but not dropped in the MAC receive.</td>
<td>MTU size is validated by MAC receive. Oversize packets are dropped at the MAC layer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

This example globally enables **store-and-forward** packet switching and saves the configuration.

```
Device(config)# store-and-forward
Device(config)# write memory
Device(config)# end
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10b</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**stp-bpdu-guard**

Enables STP BPDU Guard on the Ethernet interfaces.

**Syntax**

```
stp-bpdu-guard
no stp-bpdu-guard
```

**Command Default**

STP BPDU Guard is disabled by default.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When a BPDU Guard-enabled port is disabled by BPDU Guard, the device places the port in the errdisable state and displays a message on the console indicating that the port is errdisabled.

The `no` form of the command disables the STP BPDU Guard on the Ethernet interfaces.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to enable the STP BPDU Guard on a port.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/1)# stp-bpdu-guard
```

The following example shows how to enable the STP BPDU Guard on multiple ports.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/9
device(config-mif-1/1/1-1/1/9)# stp-bpdu-guard
```
**stp-group**

Changes the CLI to the STP group configuration level.

**Syntax**

```
stp-group group-id
no stp-group group-id
```

**Parameters**

*group-id*

Specifies the STP group ID. The value ranges from 1 through 32.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of the command exits the STP group configuration level.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to change to the STP group configuration level.

```
device(config)# stp-group 1
device(config-stp-group-1)#
```
**stp-protect**

Prevents an end station from initiating or participating in STP topology changes.

**Syntax**

```
  stp-protect
  no stp-protect
```

**Command Default**

STP protection is disabled by default.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command causes the port to drop STP BPDUs sent from the device on the other end of the link. The `no` form of the command disables STP protection on the port.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to enable STP protection on a port.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/2
device#(config-if-e1000-1/1/2)# stp-protect
```
summary-address (OSPFv2)

Configures route summarization for redistributed routes for an Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR).

Syntax

```
summary-address A.B.C.D E.F.G.H
no summary-address
```

Command Default

Summary addresses are not configured.

Parameters

```
A.B.C.D E.F.G.H
```

IP address and mask for the summary route representing all the redistributed routes in dotted decimal format.

Modes

OSPF router configuration mode
OSPF VRF router configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure an ASBR to advertise one external route as an aggregate for all redistributed routes that are covered by a specified address range. When you configure an address range, the range takes effect immediately. All the imported routes are summarized according to the configured address range. Imported routes that have already been advertised and that fall within the range are flushed out of the AS and a single route corresponding to the range is advertised.

If a route that falls within a configured address range is imported by the device, no action is taken if the device has already advertised the aggregate route; otherwise the device advertises the aggregate route. If an imported route that falls within a configured address range is removed by the device, no action is taken if there are other imported routes that fall within the same address range; otherwise the aggregate route is flushed.

The device sets the forwarding address of the aggregate route to 0 and sets the tag to 0. If you delete an address range, the advertised aggregate route is flushed and all imported routes that fall within the range are advertised individually. If an external link-state-database-overflow condition occurs, all aggregate routes and other external routes are flushed out of the AS. When the device exits the external LSDB overflow condition, all the imported routes are summarized according to the configured address ranges. This parameter affects only imported, type 5 external routes.

The no form of the command disables route summarization.
Examples

The following example configures a summary address of 10.1.0.0 with a mask of 10.255.0.0. Summary address 10.1.0.0, includes addresses 10.1.1.0, 10.1.2.0, 10.1.3.0, and so on. For all of these networks, only the address 10.1.0.0 is advertised in external LSAs:

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf-router)# summary-address 10.1.0.0 10.255.0.0
**summary-address (OSPFv3)**

Configures route summarization for redistributed routes for an Autonomous System Boundary Router (ASBR).

**Syntax**

```
summary-address IPv6-addr/mask
no summary-address
```

**Command Default**

Summary addresses are not configured.

**Parameters**

```
A:B:C:D/LEN
```

IPv6 address and mask for the summary route representing all the redistributed routes in dotted decimal format.

**Modes**

OSPFv3 router configuration mode
OSPFv3 VRF router configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to configure an ASBR to advertise one external route as an aggregate for all redistributed routes that are covered by a specified IPv6 address range. When you configure an address range, the range takes effect immediately. All the imported routes are summarized according to the configured address range. Imported routes that have already been advertised and that fall within the range are flushed out of the AS and a single route corresponding to the range is advertised.

If a route that falls within a configured address range is imported by the device, no action is taken if the device has already advertised the aggregate route; otherwise the device advertises the aggregate route. If an imported route that falls within a configured address range is removed by the device, no action is taken if there are other imported routes that fall within the same address range; otherwise the aggregate route is flushed.

You can configure up to 32 address ranges.

The device sets the forwarding address of the aggregate route to 0 and sets the tag to 0. If you delete an address range, the advertised aggregate route is flushed and all imported routes that fall within the range are advertised individually. If an external link-state-database-overflow condition occurs, all aggregate routes and other external routes are flushed out of the AS. When the device exits the external LSDB overflow condition, all the imported routes are summarized according to the configured address ranges.

If you use redistribution filters in addition to address ranges, the device applies the redistribution filters to routes first, then applies them to the address ranges.

If you disable redistribution, all the aggregate routes are flushed, along with other imported routes.
This option affects only imported, type 5 external routes. A single type 5 LSA is generated and flooded throughout the AS for multiple external routes.

**Examples**

The following example configures a summary address of 2001:db8::/24 for routes redistributed into OSPFv3. The summary prefix 2001:db8::/24 includes addresses 2001:db8::/1 through 2001:db8::/24. Only the address 2001:db8::/24 is advertised in an external link-state advertisement.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# summary-address 2001:db8::/24
```
supportsave (SCP)

Collects logs from different modules and uploads the logs into a remote SCP server.

Syntax

```
supportsave [ all | cancel | core | custom | info | infra | l2 | l3 | os | platform | spx | system | tag | [ unit-id number | tag ] ]
supportsave [ ipv4address ] [ show ]
supportsave [ add_cust_cmd_index { decimal_value "string" } ]
supportsave [ del_cust_cmd_index { all integer } ]
supportsave [ info disable | info enable | list_cust_cmd | show ]
```

Command Default

The supportsave functionality is not active.

Parameters

```
all
  Sends all information to the remote SCP server.
cancel
  Cancels the supportsave command operation.
core
  Sends core information to the remote SCP server.
custom
  Sends custom list of information to the remote SCP server.
info
  Displays information about the supportsave command. If info is enabled, then the collected commands contain additional information like BEGIN, CONTEXT, TIME STAMP, HW/SW INFO, and so on.
infra
  Sends infrastructure information to the remote SCP server.
l2
  Sends Layer 2 information to the remote SCP server.
l3
  Sends Layer 3 information to the remote SCP server.
os
  Sends Operating System information to the remote SCP server.
platform
  Sends platform information to the remote SCP server.
spx
  Sends Sequenced Packet Exchange (SPX) information to the remote SCP server.
```
system
  Sends system information to the remote SCP server.

tag
  Appends a text string to the collected file name on the remote SCP server.

unit-id number
  The unit number can be any ID present in the stack. The unit ID accepts only one integer. The logs are collected
  from the corresponding unit ID and send it to remote server.

show
  Displays the amount of percentage executed in the currently executing command process.

ipv4address
  Designates the IP address for the remote server.

add_cust_cmd index integer
  Adds the given command at the given index in the custom commands list. If there is already a command
  present at the index passed, then add operation will fail.

  string
    The CLI command which is to be added. There is no default value.

  integer
    Index where the command will be added. Valid range 1 to 32. This is a mandatory parameter, with no
    default value.

del_cust_cmd index
  Deletes the given command at the given index in the custom commands list. If there is already a command
  present at the index passed, then add operation will fail.

  all
    Removes all configured custom commands from the supportsave list.

  integer
    Index where the command will be deleted. Valid range 1 to 32. This is a mandatory parameter, with no
    default value.

info disable
  Disables the header to be displayed for all show commands being executed.

info enable
  Enable the header to be displayed for all show commands being executed.

list_cust_cmd
  Displays the custom command list.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

The collected logs are shared with the technical support personnel for investigating issues seen on the device. Once the
supportsave command is executed, logs are collected and uploaded into the remote SCP server.
Parallel execution of `supportsave` command from two different sessions is not allowed. Parallel execution of `supportsave` command and the `copy tftp` or `copy scp` commands is not allowed.

The `supportsave` command supports IPv4.

A maximum of 32 commands can be added to the custom command list. Commands are not expanded while adding a command to the custom commands list. It is recommended not to add any filters with the commands.

Modifying the custom commands list using `supportsave add_cust_cmd` or `supportsave del_cust_cmd` is not allowed while supportsave data collection is in progress.

Time taken by the `supportsave` commands depends on the commands present in the list and the distance of SCP server.

In order to avoid looping, the `supportsave` command cannot be added to the custom command list. Also, the commands which changes the CLI mode (exit, quit) and commands which restart the router (switchover, reload) are not accepted.

The tag string should be less than 11 characters.

The `supportsave` command uses the outbound SSH session

SCP operations are not allowed while `supportsave` is in progress.

Cancelling the `supportsave` command during the file transfer does not cancel the current file transfer. While cancelling the `supportsave` command, you must wait for the current file transfer to complete before executing the `supportsave` command again.

Supportsave is not High Availability (HA) aware.

The `supportsave` command aborts when the remote server is terminated. Additionally, when the data is collected from the remote unit, and if the corresponding unit is powered off, the `supportsave` command is terminated.

Use the `supportsave cancel` command to stop supportsave operations.

### Examples

**Example of `supportsave` command collecting Layer 3 information.**

```plaintext
device# supportsave l3 scp 10.xx.xx.104
User name:root
Password:Supportsave started. This operation may take several minutes.
Press "Shift-A" to abort supportsave operation.
Connecting to remote host......
Sending data (8192 bytes per dot)
.
SCP transfer from device completed
Connection Closed
Supportsave completed in 1 seconds
```

**Example of `supportsave` command adding a custom command to the fifth position in the index.**

```plaintext
device# supportsave add_cust_cmd index 5 "host-max-num 512"
```

**Example of `supportsave` command deleting a custom command from the fifth position in the index.**

```plaintext
device# supportsave del_cust_cmd index 5
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**suppress-acl-seq**

Suppresses sequence numbers associated with all access control list (ACL) rules.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
suppress-acl-seq
no suppress-acl-seq
```

**Modes**

ACL policy configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Upgrading to FastIron release 08.0.50 or a later release adds default sequence numbers (beginning with 10, incrementing by 10) to all configured ACLs.

Before downgrading to a version prior to 08.0.50, run this command to suppress ACL-rule sequence numbers. Although this command removes sequence numbers, it does not change the current order of rules within each ACL.

The `no` form of the command resets the configuration to display default sequence numbers.

**Examples**

The following example suppresses rule sequence numbering.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config)# acl-policy
device(config-acl-policy)# suppress-acl-seq
```

The following example restores default rule sequence numbering.

```plaintext
device# configure terminal
device(config-acl-policy)# no suppress-acl-seq
device(config-acl-policy)# show ip access-list 8
```

Standard IP access list 8: 3 entries
10: permit host 1.1.1.1 log
20: permit 36.10.0.0 0.0.0.255 log
30: deny any log

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
switch-over-active-role

Activates switchover of the active and standby management modules without any packet loss to the services and protocols that are supported by hitless management.

Syntax

switch-over-active-role

Command Default

Switchover is not enabled.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

Hitless failover must be enabled before a hitless switchover can be executed.

If this command is entered when hitless failover is disabled, the following message will appear on the console:

Switch-over is not allowed. Reason: hitless-failover not configured.

NOTE

This command is supported only on FastIron SX devices.

Examples

The following example switches over to the standby module.

device# switch-over-active-role
Are you sure? (enter 'y' or 'n'): y
Running Config data has been changed. Do you want to continue the switch-over without saving the running config? (enter 'y' or 'n'): n
Please save the running config and try switch-over again
**symmetric-flow-control enable**

Enables symmetric flow control globally on all full-duplex data ports of a standalone unit or on all full-duplex data ports of a particular unit in a traditional stack.

**Syntax**

```
symmetric-flow-control enable [unit stack-unit [stack-unit] ...]
no symmetric-flow-control enable [unit stack-unit [stack-unit] ...]
```

**Command Default**

Symmetric flow control is disabled, and tail drop mode is enabled.

**Parameters**

- `unit stack-unit`  
  Specifies one of the units in a stacking system for which symmetric flow control is to be enabled. You can specify up to eight units.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Because flow control is enabled by default on all full-duplex ports, these ports always honor received 802.3x Pause frames, whether or not symmetric flow control is enabled.

The `no` form of the command disables symmetric flow control.

**Examples**

The following example enables symmetric flow control globally on all full-duplex data ports of a standalone unit.

```
device(config)# symmetric-flow-control enable
```

The following example enables symmetric flow control on all full-duplex data ports of unit 4 in a traditional stack.

```
device(config)# symmetric-flow-control enable unit 4
```
symmetric-flow-control set

Sets symmetric flow control parameters.

Syntax

```
symmetric-flow-control set port-type { buffers value [ unit unit-value ] | xoff num xon num }
no symmetric-flow-control set port-type { buffers value [ unit unit-value ] | xoff num xon num }
```

Command Default

- 1G: Buffers: 272; XOFF Limit: 91; XON Limit: 75
- 10G: Buffers: 416; XOFF Limit: 91; XON Limit: 75

Parameters

- **port-type**
  Specifies the port type. The port type can be one of the following:
  - 1
    Sets the buffer limits or XOFF and XON limits for 1G ports.
  - 2
    Sets the buffer limits or XOFF and XON limits for 10G ports.
  - 3
    Sets the buffer limits or XOFF and XON limits for 100G ports.

- **buffers value**
  Sets the total buffer limits. The value can range from 64 through 320 for 1G ports and from 64 through 1632 for 10G ports. The default value for 1G ports is 272 and for 10G ports is 416.

- **unit unit-value**
  Specifies the buffer limit for a stack unit.

- **xoff num**
  Sets the XOFF limit. The minimum value is 60 percent, and the maximum value is 95 percent.

- **xon num**
  Sets the XON limit. The minimum value is 50 percent and the maximum value is 90 percent.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the `show symmetric` command to view the default or configured buffer limit or XON and XOFF thresholds.

The `no` form of the command deletes the configured symmetric flow control values.
Examples

The following example changes the thresholds for all 1G ports.

device(config)# symmetric-flow-control set 1 xoff 91 xon 75

The following example changes the total buffer limit for all 10G ports.

device(config)# symmetric-flow-control set 2 buffers 128

Total buffers modified, 1G: 320, 10G: 128
symmetrical-flow-control enable

Enables symmetrical flow control (SFC) globally for priorities.

Syntax

- symmetrical-flow-control enable [ all ]
- no symmetrical-flow-control enable

Command Default

SFC is globally disabled.

Parameters

- all
  Specifies SFC on all priorities. If you do not specify the all keyword, SFC is enabled only on priorities 0-4. This parameter is optional.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this restores the default flow-control settings.

Configuring the symmetrical-flow-control enable command enables SFC globally for priorities 0-4 by default and optionally for all priorities (0-7)

By default, the system runs in tail-drop mode, with all ports honoring 802.3x flow control and disabling 802.3x transmit. The symmetrical-flow-control enable command enables transmission of 802.3x pause frames.

Configuring the symmetrical-flow-control enable command changes priority-to-PG mapping.

You cannot configure the symmetrical-flow-control enable command if the priority-flow-control command is enabled.

If the symmetrical-flow-control enable command is not enabled, you cannot configure the flow-control generate-only or the flow-control both commands in interface configuration mode.

NOTE
In FastIron Release 08.0.20 and later releases, SFC is not supported for ports across stack units in ICX 7750 devices or across stack units or for ports across master and slave packet-processor (pp) devices in ICX7450-48 units.
Examples

The following example shows how to enable SFC:

Device(config)# symmetrical-flow-control enable

The following example shows how to enable all priorities to send the IEEE 802.3x pause:

Device(config)# symmetrical-flow-control enable all

The following example shows how to enable SFC for Generate-only mode:

Device(config)# symmetrical-flow-control enable
Device(config)# flow-control generate-only

The following example shows how to enable SFC for both Honor and Generate-only mode:

Device(config)# symmetrical-flow-control enable
Device(config)# flow-control both

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
system-max gre-tunnels

Allocates maximum number of GRE tunnels.

Syntax

system-max gre-tunnels number

no system-max gre-tunnels number

Command Default

Default number of GRE tunnels is 16.

Parameters

number

Specifies the number of GRE tunnels to allocate. Valid value are 16 to 64. The default value is 16.

Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

Usage Guidelines

This configuration determines the interface range that is supported for an interface tunnel. For example, if the system-max value is reduced, it is possible that the configured interfaces may be rejected after a system reload.

The no form of the command resets the number of GRE tunnels to 16.

Examples

The following example allocates 60 GRE tunnels.

device# system-max gre-tunnels 60
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# exit
device# reload
**system-max hw-traffic-conditioner**

Configures the maximum number of traffic policies supported on a Layer 3 device.

**Syntax**

```
system-max hw-traffic-conditioner num
```

**Command Default**

The default is 992.

**Parameters**

`num`

Specifies the maximum number of active traffic policies. Value is 992.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Examples**

The following example sets the maximum number of active traffic policies to 992.

```
device(config)# system-max hw-traffic-conditioner 992
```
**system-max igmp-snoop-group-addr**

Sets the maximum number of IGMP group addresses on a device.

**Syntax**

```
system-max igmp-snoop-group-addr num
no system-max igmp-snoop-group-addr
```

**Command Default**

The default number of IGMP group addresses is supported.

**Parameters**

```
num
```

Specifies the maximum number of IGMP group addresses supported. The range is a value from 256 through 8192. The default for IGMP snooping group addresses is 4096.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of this command restores the default maximum.

The configured number of IGMP group addresses is the upper limit of an expandable database. Client memberships exceeding the group limit are not processed.

The following describes the IGMP group address limits for Ruckus devices:

- ICX 7750 switches support 8192 IGMP group addresses.
- ICX 7750 routers support 6K IGMP group addresses.
- ICX 7250 devices support 8192 IGMP group addresses.
- ICX 7450 devices support 8192 IGMP group addresses.

**Examples**

This example sets maximum number of IGMP snooping group addresses to 1600.

```
device(config)# system-max igmp-snoop-group-addr 1600
```
system-max igmp-snoop-mcache

Configures the maximum number of IGMP snooping cache entries supported on a device.

Syntax

```
system-max igmp-snoop-mcache num
no system-max igmp-snoop-mcache
```

Command Default

The default number of IGMP snooping cache entries is supported.

Parameters

```
num
```

Specifies the maximum number of IGMP snooping cache entries supported. The range is a value from 256 through 8192. The default is 512 entries.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default maximum.

The following describes the IGMP snooping multicast cache (mcache) resource limits for Ruckus devices:

- ICX 7750 switches support 8192 IGMP snooping mcache entries.
- ICX 7750 routers support 6K IGMP snooping mcache entries.
- ICX 7250 devices support 8192 IGMP snooping mcache entries.
- ICX 7450 devices support 8192 IGMP snooping mcache entries.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the maximum number of IGMP snooping mcache entries supported on the device to 2000.

```
device(config)# system-max igmp-snoop-mcache 2000
```
**system-max ip-route**  
Increases the capacity of the IP route table.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
system-max ip-route number  
no system-max ip-route number
```

**Command Default**

The default is 12000 for ICX 7250 and ICX 7450 devices and 98304 for ICX 7750 devices.

**Parameters**

`number`

The maximum number of routes in the IP route table.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The supported ranges and defaults for IP routes vary by platform:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Default number of IP routes</th>
<th>Supported range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7250</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>4096 to 15168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7450</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>4096 to 15168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7750</td>
<td>98304</td>
<td>98304 to 131072</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You must save the configuration and reload the software to place the system maximum change into effect.

The `no` form of the command resets the values to the default.

**Examples**

The following example increases the capacity of the IP route table:

```plaintext
device(config)# system-max ip-route 5000
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# exit
device# reload
```
**system-max ip-route-default-vrf**

Configures maximum IPv4 routes to be allocated for the default VRF instance.

**Syntax**

```
system-max ip-route-default-vrf number
no system-max ip-route-default-vrf number
```

**Command Default**

The default number of IPv4 routes to be allocated for the default VRF instance depends on the platform. Refer to the Usage Guidelines section.

**Parameters**

*number*

Specifies the number of IPv4 routes to be allocated for the default VRF instance. Refer to the Usage Guidelines section.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The maximum, minimum, and default number of IPv4 routes to be allocated for the default VRF instance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7250</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7450</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>15168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7750</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>65536</td>
<td>131072</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **no** form of the command resets the number of IPv4 routes allocated for the default VRF instance to the default.

**Examples**

The following example sets the number of IPv4 routes for the default VRF instance as 13000.

```
device(config)# system-max ip-route-default-vrf 13000
device(config)# write memory
```
**system-max ip-route-vrf**

Configures default maximum IPv4 routes to be allocated per user-defined VRF.

**Syntax**

```
system-max ip-route-vrf number
no system-max ip-route-vrf number
```

**Command Default**

The default number of the maximum IPv4 routes to be allocated per user-defined VRF depends on the platform. Refer to the Usage Guidelines section.

**Parameters**

- `number`
  Specifies the number of maximum IPv4 routes to be allocated per user-defined VRF. Refer to the Usage Guidelines section.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The maximum, minimum, and the default number of IPv4 routes to be allocated per user-defined VRF depends on the platform.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7250</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7450</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>15168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7750</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>131072</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **no** form of the command resets the number of maximum IPv4 routes to be allocated per user-defined VRF to the default.

**Examples**

The following example configures the number of IPv4 routes to be allocated per user-defined VRF as 1500.

```
device(config)# system-max ip-route-vrf 1500
device(config)# write memory
```
**system-max ip-vrf**

Configures maximum VRF instances supported by the software.

**Syntax**

```
  system-max ip-vrf number
  no system-max ip-vrf number
```

**Command Default**

The default number of VRF instances supported by the software depends on the platform. Refer to the Usage Guidelines section.

**Parameters**

`number`

Configures the number of VRF instances supported. Refer to the Usage Guidelines section.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The range of maximum and minimum configurable VRF instance and the default values depends on the platform.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7250</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7450</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7750</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `no` form of the command resets the VRF instance to the default value.

**Examples**

The following example configures the maximum number of VRF instance as 20.

```
device(config)# system-max ip-vrf 20
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# end
```
system-max ip6-route

Configures maximum IPv6 routes, used to initialize hardware during system init.

Syntax

```
system-max ip6-route number
no system-max ip6-route number
```

Command Default

The default number of routes depends on the platform. Refer to the Usage Guidelines section.

Parameters

```
number
```

Specifies the number of IPv6 routes. Refer to the Usage Guidelines section.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The maximum and minimum number of IPv6 routes that can be configured depends on the platform.

The `system-max ip6-route` command cannot be configured for ICX7250 and ICX7450 devices, for which system maximum route values are derived from the `ip-route` value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7250</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7450</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7750</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td>7168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `no` form of the command resets the number of IPv6 routes to the default value.

Examples

The following example configures the number of IPv4 routes as 5000.

```
device(config)# system-max ip6-route 5000
device(config)# write memory
```
system-max ip6-route-default-vrf

Configures maximum IPv6 routes to be allocated for the default VRF instance.

Syntax

system-max ip6-route-default-vrf number
no system-max ip6-route-default-vrf number

Command Default

The default number of IPv6 routes to be allocated for the default VRF instance depends on the platform. Refer to the Usage Guidelines section.

Parameters

number

Specifies the number of IPv6 routes to be allocated for the default VRF instance. Refer to the Usage Guidelines section.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The maximum, minimum, and default number of IPv6 routes to be allocated for the default VRF instance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7250</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7450</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td>5120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7750</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>7168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The no form of the command resets the number of IPv6 routes allocated for the default VRF instance to the default.

Examples

The following example sets the number of IPv4 routes for the default VRF instance as 3000.

device(config)# system-max ip6-route-default-vrf 3000
device(config)# write memory
system-max ip6-route-vrf

Configures default maximum IPv6 routes to be allocated per user-defined VRF.

Syntax

system-max ip6-route-vrf number
no system-max ip6-route-vrf number

Command Default

The default number of the maximum IPv6 routes to be allocated per user-defined VRF depends on the platform. Refer to the Usage Guidelines section.

Parameters

number

Specifies the number of maximum IPv6 routes to be allocated per user-defined VRF. Refer to the Usage Guidelines section.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The maximum, minimum, and the default number of IPv6 routes to be allocated per user-defined VRF depends on the platform.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7250</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7450</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICX 7750</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>7168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The no form of the command resets the number of maximum IPv6 routes to be allocated per user-defined VRF to the default.

Examples

The following example configures the number of IPv6 routes to be allocated per user-defined VRF as 1500.

device(config)# system-max ip6-route-vrf 1500
device(config)# write memory
system-max ip-static-arp

Configures the maximum number of static ARP table entries.

**Syntax**

```
system-max ip-static-arp number
no system-max ip-static-arp number
```

**Command Default**

The default is 512 entries.

**Parameters**

`number`

Specifies the number of entries the static ARP table can hold. Valid range is 512 to 6000. The default is 512.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You must save the configuration to the startup-config file and reload the software after changing the static ARP table size to place the change into effect.

The `no` form of the command resets the number of allowable entries the static ARP table to the default value.

**Examples**

The following example increases the maximum number of static ARP table entries you can configure to 1000.

```
device(config)# system-max ip-static-arp 1000
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# end
device# reload
```
system-max ip-subnet-port

Increases the number of IP subnet interfaces that can be configured on each port of the device.

Syntax

```
system-max ip-subnet-port number
no system-max ip-subnet-port number
```

Command Default

The default number of IP subnet interfaces is 24.

Parameters

```
number
```

Specifies the maximum number of IP subnets per port. The range is from 24 through 128. The default value is 24.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You must save the configuration and reload the software to place the system maximum change into effect.

The `no` form of the command resets the value to the default.

Examples

The following example increases the capacity of the IP subnet interfaces.

```
device(config)# system-max ip-subnet-port 64
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# exit
device# reload
```
system-max l3-interface

Configures the maximum number of layer 3 interfaces that can be configured on a system. Applicable for ICX7150 only.

Syntax

```
system-max l3-interface num
no system-max l3-interface num
```

Command Default

By default, 128 layer 3-interfaces can be configured in a system.

Parameters

```
um
```

Specifies the maximum number of the layer 3 interfaces that can be configured. Valid values range from 1 through 382. The default is 128.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command is supported for the ICX 7150 only. For other platforms refer to the system-max virtual-interface command.

The no form of the command removes the configured maximum number of Layer 3 interfaces and resets the maximum value to the default.

Examples

The following example shows how to increase the maximum number of layer 3 interfaces.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# system-max l3-interface 129
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# end
device# reload
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced for the ICX 7150.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**system-max mac**

Changes the capacity of the MAC address table.

**Syntax**

```
  system-max mac number
  no system-max mac number
```

**Command Default**

The default capacity is 32768 MAC addresses.

**Parameters**

```
  number
```

The maximum number of MAC addresses in the MAC table. The valid value is 32768.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Command History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>The command is not valid as you cannot change the number in ICX 7750, ICX 7450, and ICX 7250 devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
system-max mac-notification-buffer

Changes the value of the MAC-notification buffer.

Syntax

```
system-max mac-notification-buffer size
no system-max mac-notification-buffer size
```

Command Default

The default buffer size is 4000.

Parameters

`size` Sets the buffer queue size to maintain MAC-notification events.

Modes

Global configuration

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command sets the MAC-notification buffer to default size. The default buffer value is 4000, maximum value is 16000, and the allowed values are 4000, 8000 and 16000.

Examples

This example changes the value of the MAC-notification buffer:

```
device(config)# system-max mac-notification-buffer 8000
```

This example sets the MAC-notification buffer to default size:

```
device(config)# no system-max mac-notification-buffer 4000
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**system-max max-ecmp**

Configures the maximum limit of ECMP paths at the system level.

**Syntax**

```
system-max max-ecmp [ num ]
no system-max max-ecmp [ num ]
```

**Command Default**

The default value is 8.

**Parameters**

`num`

Specifies the maximum number of ECMP paths and can be from 8 through 32.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `system-max max-ecmp` command is supported only on the Ruckus ICX 7750.

If the maximum number of ECMP paths is not configured at the system level, by default, you can configure the maximum number of IP load sharing paths to a value from 2 through 8.

The configuration of the maximum number of IP load sharing paths to a value more than 8 is determined by the maximum number of ECMP paths configured at the system level using the `system-max max-ecmp` command.

You cannot configure the maximum number of IP load sharing paths higher than the value defined at the system level.

You cannot configure the maximum number of ECMP paths at the system level to a value less than the configured IP load sharing value.

You must save the configuration and reload the device for the maximum ECMP value change to take effect.

The `no` form of the command removes the maximum number of ECMP paths defined at the system level.

**Examples**

The following example defines the maximum number of ECMP paths that can be configured in the system as 20.

```
device(config)# system-max max-ecmp 20
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# exit
device(config)# reload
```
### History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commands Sn - Z**

- `system-max max-ecmp`
**system-max max-ip-mac**

Changes the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be configured on IP interfaces.

**Syntax**

```
system-max max-ip-mac number
no system-max max-ip-mac number
```

**Command Default**

The default maximum of MAC addresses to be configured on IP interfaces is 120.

**Parameters**

`number`

The maximum number of MAC addresses to be configured on IP interfaces. The valid range is from 120 through 248. The default value is 120.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Each physical or virtual Ethernet (VE) interface can be configured with only one MAC address. There is a maximum number of IP interfaces (248 on which an IP MAC address can be configured and the number of Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) virtual interfaces that can be supported simultaneously is affected by any increase over the default number of 120 interfaces. If the `system-max max-ip-mac` command is set above 120, a reduction in the number of IPv4 VRRP entries supported is calculated as `<configured-value> - 120`. For example, if the `system-max max-ip-mac` command is set to 130, the number of IPv4 VRRP entries is reduced by 10 entries (130-120).

You must save the configuration and reload the software before the changed maximum number takes effect.

The `no` form of the command resets the value to the default.

**Examples**

The following example increases the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be configured on IP interfaces.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# system-max max-ip-mac 140
Total IP-MAC entries supported is changed to 140
Total VRRP instances supported changed to 370, IPv4 VRRP instances: 228, IPv6 VRRP instances 120
Reload required. Please write memory and then reload or power cycle.
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# exit
device# reload
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**system-max mld-snoop-group-addr**

Sets the maximum number of multicast listening discovery (MLD) group addresses on a device.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
system-max mld-snoop-group-addr num
no system-max mld-snoop-group-addr
```

**Command Default**

The default number of MLD group addresses is supported.

**Parameters**

- `num`

  Specifies the maximum number of MLD group addresses supported. The range is a value from 256 through 8192. The default for MLD snooping group addresses is 4096.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of this command restores the default maximum.

The configured number of MLD group addresses is the upper limit of an expandable database. Client memberships exceeding the group limit are not processed.

The following describes the MLD group address limits for Ruckus devices:

- ICX 7750 switches support 8192 MLD group addresses.
- ICX 7750 routers support 6K MLD group addresses.
- ICX 7250 devices support 8192 MLD group addresses.
- ICX 7450 devices support 8192 MLD group addresses.

**Examples**

This example sets maximum number of MLD snooping group addresses to 4000.

```
device(config)# system-max mld-snoop-group-addr 4000
```
system-max mld-snoop-mcache

Configures the maximum number of multicast listening discovery (MLD) snooping cache entries supported on a device.

Syntax

```
system-max mld-snoop-mcache num
no system-max mld-snoop-mcache
```

Command Default

The default number of MLD snooping cache entries is supported.

Parameters

```
um
```

Specifies the maximum number of MLD snooping cache entries supported. The range is 256 to 8192. The default is 512 entries.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command restores the default maximum.

The following describes the MLD snooping multicast cache (mcache) resource limits for Ruckus devices:

- ICX 7250 and ICX 7450 devices support up to 8192 MLD snooping mcache entries.
- ICX 7750 switches support up to 8192 MLD snooping mcache entries.
- ICX 7750 routers support 3072 MLD snooping mcache entries.
- In Release 8.0.10a and later releases, ICX 7750 routers support 6144 MLD snooping mcache entries.

Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum number of MLD snooping mcache entries to 8000.

```
device(config)# system-max mld-snoop-mcache 8000
```
**system-max msdp-sa-cache**

Configures the maximum number of source active (SA) messages in the Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) cache.

**Syntax**

```
system-max msdp-sa-cache num
no system-max msdp-sa-cache num
```

**Command Default**

4096 MSDP SA messages is supported.

**Parameters**

`num`

Specifies the maximum number of MSDP SA messages supported. The range is 1024 to 8192. The default is 4096 messages.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of this command restores the default maximum.

**Examples**

The following example sets the maximum number of MSDP SA messages to 6000.

```
device(config)# system-max msdp-sa-cache 6000
```
system-max pim-hw-mcache

Sets the maximum number of SG entries allowed in the device.

Syntax

system-max pim-hw-mcache num
no system-max pim-hw-mcache num

Command Default

1024 SG entries are supported.

Parameters

num

Specifies the maximum number of entries. The range is 256 to 6144; the default: 1024.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The system max pim-hw-mcache replace the system-max pim mcache command.
The no form of the command restores the default maximum.

Examples

The following example sets the maximum number of SG entries allowed in the device to 900.

device(config)# system-max pim-hw-mcache 900
system-max pim6-hw-mcache

Sets the maximum number of SG entries allowed in the device.

Syntax

```
system-max pim6-hw-mcache num
no system-max pim6-hw-mcache num
```

Command Default

512 SG entries are supported.

Parameters

```
um
```

Specifies the maximum number of entries. The range is 256 to 1024; the default: 512.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command restores the default maximum.

You can use the max-mcache command to define the maximum number of repeated PIM traffic sent from the same source address and received by the same destination address.

Examples

The following example sets the maximum number of SG entries allowed in the device to 900.

```
device(config)# system-max pim6-hw-mcache 900
```
system-max rmon-entries

Configures the maximum number of entries allowed in the RMON control table.

Syntax

```
system-max rmon-entries value
no system-max rmon-entries value
```

Command Default

The default number of RMON entries allowed in the RMON control table is 1024 on ICX 7450 and ICX 7250 devices and 2048 on ICX 7750 devices.

Parameters

`value`

Specifies the maximum number of entries. The value can range from 128 to 32768 on ICX 7450 and ICX 7250 devices. The value can range from 2048 to 32768 on ICX 7750 devices.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command configures the maximum number of entries allowed in the RMON control table, including alarms, history, and events.

**NOTE**

In order for the change to take effect, you must save the change to the startup-config file and reload or reboot.

The **no** form of the command resets the maximum number of entries allowed in the RMON table to the default value.

Examples

The following example sets the maximum number of RMON entries to 3000.

```
device(config)# system-max rmon-entries 3000
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# exit
device(config)# exit
device# reload
```
system-max spanning-tree

Configures the system maximum value for the number of spanning tree instances.

**Syntax**

```
system-max spanning-tree number
no system-max spanning-tree number
```

**Command Default**

The default number of spanning tree instances is 32.

**Parameters**

- **number**
  
  Configures the number of spanning tree instances. The range is from 1 through 254.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command resets the system maximum value of spanning tree instances to the default.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to set the maximum number of spanning tree instances.

```
device(config)# system-max spanning-tree 254
```
system-max view

Configures the maximum number of SNMP views available on a device.

Syntax

system-max view number-of-views

no system-max view number-of-views

Command Default

The default number of views is 10.

Parameters

number-of-views

Specifies the maximum number of SNMPv2 and SNMPv3 views. The number of views can range from 10 through 65535. The default value is 10.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command resets the number of views to the default value of 10.

Examples

The following example configures the maximum number of SNMP views as 15.

device(config)# system-max view 15
system-max virtual-interface

Increases the maximum number of virtual routing interfaces you can configure.

Syntax

```plaintext
system-max virtual-interface num
no system-max virtual-interface num
```

Command Default

The default maximum number of virtual interfaces that can be configured is 255.

Parameters

`num`

Specifies the maximum number of the virtual routing interface that can be configured. The range depends on the device being configured.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The number of virtual routing interfaces supported on your product depends on the device and, for chassis devices, the amount of DRAM on the management module. The `write memory` command must be executed to save the changes and a reload is required.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured maximum number of virtual routing interfaces and resets the maximum value to the default.

Examples

The following example shows how to increase the maximum number of virtual routing interfaces.

```plaintext
device(config)# system-max virtual-interface 512
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# end
device# reload
```
**system-max vlan**

Increases the maximum number of VLANs you can configure.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
system-max vlan num
no system-max vlan num
```

**Command Default**

The default maximum value is 64 VLANs.

**Parameters**

*num*

Specifies the maximum number of VLANs you can configure. The range depends on the device being configured.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Although you can specify up to 4095 VLANs, you can configure only 4094 VLANs. VLAN ID 4094 is reserved for use by Single STP. The `write memory` command must be executed to save the changes and a reload is required. The number of VLANs supported on your product depends on the device and, for chassis devices, the amount of DRAM on the management module.

The `no` form of the command removes the maximum number of VLANs and resets the maximum value to 64.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to increase the maximum number of VLANs.

```
device(config)# system-max vlan 2048
device(config)# write memory
device(config)# end
device# reload
```
**table-map**

Maps external entry attributes into the BGP routing table, ensuring that those attributes are preserved after being redistributed into OSPF.

**Syntax**

```
table-map string
no table-map string
```

**Parameters**

`string`

Specifies a route map to be whose attributes are to be preserved. Range is from 1 through 63 ASCII characters.

**Modes**

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv4 unicast VRF configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast VRF configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

Use this command only to set the tag values. Normally, a route map is applied on routes (and therefore the routes are updated) before it is stored in the BGP routing table. Use the `table-map` command to begin the update before the routes are stored in the IP routing table.

Configurations made by this command apply to all peers.

Route maps that contain `set` statements change values in routes when the routes are accepted by the route map. For inbound route maps (route maps that filter routes received from neighbors), the routes are changed before they enter the BGP4 routing table. For tag values, if you do not want the value to change until a route enters the IP routing table, you can use a table map to change the value. A table map is a route map that you have associated with the IP routing table. The device applies the `set` statements for tag values in the table map to routes before adding them to the routing table. To configure a table map, you first configure the route map, then identify it as a table map. The table map does not require separate configuration. You can have only one table map.
NOTE
Use table maps only for setting the tag value. Do not use table maps to set other attributes. To set other route attributes, use route maps or filters. To create a route map and identify it as a table map, enter commands such those shown in the first example below. These commands create a route map that uses an address filter. For routes that match the IP prefix list filter, the route map changes the tag value to 100 and is then considered as a table map. This route map is applied only to routes that the device places in the IP routing table. The route map is not applied to all routes. The first example below assumes that IP prefix list p11 has already been configured.

The no form of the command removes the table map.

Examples
The following example illustrates the execution of the table-map command.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# route-map tag_ip permit 1
device(config-route-map tag_ip)# match ip address prefix-list p11
device(config-route-map tag_ip)# set tag 100
device(config-route-map tag_ip)# exit
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# table-map tag_ip

The following example removes a table map in the IPv6 address family.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# no table-map tag_ip
tacacs-server deadtime

Configures the duration for which the device waits for the primary authentication server to reply before deciding the TACACS server is dead and trying to authenticate using the next server.

Syntax

```
tacacs-server deadtime time
no tacacs-server deadtime time
```

Command Default

The default duration is three seconds.

Parameters

```
time
```

The time in seconds. The valid values are from 1 through 5. The default is 3.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command resets the duration for which the device waits for a reply before deciding that the server is dead.

Examples

The following example configures the dead time as four seconds.

```
device(config)# tacacs-server deadtime 4
```
tacacs-server enable

Configures the device to allow TACACS server management access only to clients connected to ports within port-based VLAN.

Syntax

```
tacacs-server enable vlan vlan-number
no tacacs-server enable vlan vlan-number
```

Command Default

By default, access is allowed on all ports.

Parameters

```
vlan vlan-number
```

Configures access only to clients connected to ports within the VLAN.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can restrict management access to a device to ports within a specific port-based VLAN. VLAN-based access control works in conjunction with other access control methods. Clients connected to ports that are not in the VLAN are denied management access.

The no form of the command removes the restriction.

Examples

The following example shows how to allow TACACS server access only to clients in a specific VLAN.

```
device(config)# tacacs-server enable vlan 10
```
tacacs-server host

Configures the TACACS server host to authenticate access to a device.

Syntax

```
tacacs-server host { ipv4-address | host-name | ipv6-address } [ auth-port port-num [ acct-port port-num [ { accounting-only | authentication-only | authorization-only | default } [ key key-string ] ] ] ]

no tacacs-server host { ipv4-address | host-name | ipv6-address } [ auth-port port-num [ acct-port port-num [ { accounting-only | authentication-only | authorization-only | default } [ key key-string ] ] ] ]
```

Command Default

The TACACS server host is not configured.

Parameters

- `ipv4-address`
  Configures the IPv4 address of the TACACS server.
- `host-name`
  Configures the host name of the TACACS server.
- `ipv6-address`
  Configures the IPv6 address of the TACACS server.
- `auth-port port-num`
  Configures the authentication UDP port. The default value is 1812.
- `acct-port port-num`
  Configures the accounting UDP port. The default value is 1813.
- `accounting-only`
  Configures the server to be used only for accounting. Supported for TACACS+ only.
- `authentication-only`
  Configures the server to be used only for authentication. Supported for TACACS+ only.
- `authorization-only`
  Configures the server to be used only for authorization. Supported for TACACS+ only.
- `default`
  Configures the server to be used for any AAA operation. Supported for TACACS+ only.
- `key key-string`
  Configures the TACACS key for the server. Supported for TACACS+ only.

Modes

Global configuration mode
Usage Guidelines

You can specify up to eight servers. If you add multiple TACACS or TACACS+ authentication servers to the device, the device tries to reach them in the order you add them. To use a TACACS server to authenticate access to a device, you must identify the server to the device. In a TACACS configuration, you can designate a server to handle a specific AAA task. For example, you can designate one TACACS server to handle authorization and another TACACS server to handle accounting. You can specify individual servers for authentication and accounting, and authorization. You can set the TACACS key for each server.

The no form of this command removes the configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a TACACS server to authenticate access to a device.

device(config)# tacacs-server host 192.168.10.1

The following example shows how to specify different TACACS servers for authentication and accounting.

device(config)# tacacs-server host 10.2.3.4 auth-port 1800 acct-port 1850 default key abc
device(config)# tacacs-server host 10.2.3.5 auth-port 1800 acct-port 1850 authentication-only key def
device(config)# tacacs-server host 10.2.3.6 auth-port 1800 acct-port 1850 accounting-only key ghi
tacacs-server key

Configures the value that the device sends to the TACACS server when trying to authenticate user access.

Syntax

```
tacacs-server key key-string
no tacacs-server key key-string
```

Command Default

The TACACS server key is not configured.

Parameters

```
key-string
```

Specifies the key as an ASCII string. The value for the key parameter on the device should match the one configured on the TACACS server. The key can be from 1 to 32 characters in length and cannot include any space characters.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `tacacs-server key` command is used to encrypt TACACS packets before they are sent over the network.

The `no` form of the command removes the TACACS server key configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a TACACS server key.

```
device(config)# tacacs-server key abc
```
**tacacs-server retransmit**

Configures the maximum number of retransmission attempts for a request when a TACACS authentication request times out.

**Syntax**

```
tacacs-server retransmit number
no tacacs-server retransmit number
```

**Command Default**

The default number of retries is three.

**Parameters**

`number`

The maximum number of retries that the software retransmits the request. The valid values are from 1 through 5. The default is 3.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command resets the maximum number of retransmission attempts to the default.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to set the maximum number of retransmission attempts to four.

```
device(config)# tacacs-server retransmission 4
```
tacacs-server timeout

Configures the number of seconds the device waits for a response from a TACACS server before either retrying the authentication request or determining that the TACACS servers are unavailable and moving on to the next authentication method in the authentication method list.

Syntax

```plaintext
tacacs-server timeout time
no tacacs-server timeout time
```

Command Default

The default timeout value is three seconds.

Parameters

```plaintext
time
```

The time in seconds. Valid values are from 1 through 15 seconds. The default is 3.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command sets the timeout value to the default.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the TACACS server timeout value to 10 seconds.

```plaintext
device(config)# tacacs-server timeout 10
```
tag-profile

Configures or changes the tag profile for 802.1ad tagging.

Syntax

```plaintext
tag-profile tag-number
no tag-profile tag-number
```

Command Default

The default tag number is 0x8100.

Parameters

- **tag-number**
  
  Specifies the number of the tag. The value can be 0x8100 (default) or 0xffff.

Modes

- Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Tag profiles on a single port, or a group of ports, can be configured to point to the global tag profile.

The **no** command removes the tag profile configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the tag profile.

```plaintext
device(config)# tag-profile 9500
```
**tag-profile enable**

Directs the individual ports or a range of ports to the tag profile.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
tag-profile enable
no tag-profile enable
```

**Command Default**

The tag profile is not enabled.

**Modes**

Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Tag profiles on a single port, or a group of ports, can be configured to point to the global tag profile.

The tag type and tag profile cannot be configured at the same time.

The `no` form of the command disables the tag profile for ports.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to enable tag profile for a single port.

```plaintext
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# tag-profile enable
```

The following example shows how to enable tag profile for multiple ports.

```plaintext
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1 ethernet 1/2/1
device(config-mif-1/1/1,1/2/1)# tag-profile enable
```
**tagged ethernet**

Tags a port to allow communication among the different VLANs to which the port is assigned.

**Syntax**

```
tagged ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port ] [ lag lag-id to lag-id | lag lag-id ]
```

```
o tagged ethernet stackid/slot/port [ to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port ] [ lag lag-id to lag-id | lag lag-id ]
```

```
tagged lag lag-id [ to lag-id | [ lag lag-id to lag-id | lag lag-id ] ethernet stackid/slot/port to stackid/slot/port | ethernet stackid/slot/port ]
```

```
o tagged lag lag-id [ to lag-id | [ lag lag-id to lag-id | lag lag-id ] ethernet stackid/slot/port]
```

**Parameters**

- `ethernet stackid/slot/port`
  Specifies the Ethernet interface to configure as a tagged port.

- `to stackid/slot/port`
  Specifies a range of Ethernet interfaces.

- `lag lag-id`
  Specifies the LAG virtual interface.

- `to lag-id`
  Specifies a range of LAG IDs.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Tagging does not apply to the default VLAN. The ports are defined as either tagged or untagged at the VLAN level.

The `no` form of the command removes the tagging of the Ethernet ports.

**Examples**

The following example tags the port 1/1/9 to VLAN 4.

```
device(config)# vlan 4
device(config-vlan-4)# tagged ethernet 1/1/9
```

The following example tags the LAG virtual interface 1 to 3 to VLAN.

```
device(config)# vlan 4
device(config-vlan-4)# tagged lag 1 to 3
```
## History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 08.0.61          | This command was modified to add `lag lag-id` options.

**telnet**

Enables a Telnet connection from the device to a remote IPv6 host using the console.

**Syntax**

```
telnet { host-name | host-ipaddress } [ remote-port-num ]
telnet { host-name | host-ipv6address } [ outgoing-interface { ethernet stack/slot/port | ve ve-num } ] [ remote-port-num ]
```

**Parameters**

- `host-name` Specifies the host name of the remote host.
- `host-ipaddress` Specifies the IPv4 address of the remote host.
- `remote-port-num` Specifies the port number on which the device establishes the Telnet connection. Valid values are 1 to 65535. If you do not specify a port number, the device establishes the Telnet connection on port 23.
- `host-ipv6address` Specifies the IPv6 address of the remote host.
- `outgoing-interface` Identifies the interface that must be used to reach the remote host.
  - `ethernet stack/slot/port` Identifies the Ethernet interface that must be used to reach the remote host.
  - `ve ve-num` Identifies the VE interface that must be used to reach the remote host.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `telnet` command establishes a Telnet connection from a device to a remote host using the console. Up to five read-access Telnet sessions are supported on the router at one time. Write-access through Telnet is limited to one session, and only one outgoing Telnet session is supported on the router at one time. To see the number of open Telnet sessions at any time, enter the `show telnet` command.

**Examples**

The following example establishes a Telnet connection to a remote host with the IPv6 address of 2001:DB8:3de2:c37::6.

```
device# telnet 2001:DB8:3de2:c37::6
```
telnet access-group

Configures an ACL that restricts Telnet access to the device.

Syntax

telnet access-group { acl-num | acl-name | ipv6 ipv6-acl-name }

no telnet access-group { acl-num | acl-name | ipv6 ipv6-acl-name }

Command Default

Telnet access is not restricted.

Parameters

acl-num
  The standard access list number. The valid values are from 1 through 99.

acl-name
  The standard access list name.

ipv6 ipv6-acl-name
  The IPv6 access list name.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command removes the Telnet access restriction.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an ACL that restricts Telnet access to the device. In this example, ACL 10 is configured. The device allows Telnet access to all IP addresses except those listed in ACL 10.

device(config)# access-list 10 deny host 10.157.22.32 log
device(config)# access-list 10 deny 10.157.23.0 0.0.0.255 log
device(config)# access-list 10 deny 10.157.24.0 0.0.0.255 log
device(config)# access-list 10 deny 10.157.25.0/24 log
device(config)# access-list 10 permit any
device(config)# telnet access-group 10
device(config)# write memory
**telnet client**

Restricts Telnet access to a host with the specified IP address.

**Syntax**

```
telnet client { ipv4-address [ client-mac ] | any client-mac | ipv6 ipv6-address }
```

```
no telnet client { ipv4-address [ client-mac ] | any client-mac | ipv6 ipv6-address }
```

**Command Default**

Remote Telnet access is not restricted.

**Parameters**

- `ipv4-address`
  - Allows Telnet access only to the host with the IPv4 address.

- `client-mac`
  - The host MAC address.

- `any client-mac`
  - Allows Telnet access to a host with any IP address but with the specified MAC address.

- `ipv6 ipv6-address`
  - Allows Telnet access to a host with the specified IPv6 address.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can specify only one IP address with one command. However, you can enter the command ten times to specify up to ten IP addresses.

The `no` form of the command removes the restriction and allows Telnet access to all the clients.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to allow Telnet access only to the host with IP address 192.168.10.1 and MAC address 1111.2222.3333.

```
device(config)# telnet client 192.168.10.1 1111.2222.3333
```
**telnet login-retries**

Configures the number of attempts you can enter a correct username and password before the device disconnects the Telnet session.

**Syntax**

```
telnet login-retries number
no telnet login-retries number
```

**Command Default**

By default, four attempts are supported.

**Parameters**

`number`

The number of retries the device prompts you for a username and password before disconnecting the Telnet session. The valid values are from 0 through 5. The default is 4.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

If you are connecting to the device using Telnet, the device prompts you for a username and password. By default, you have up to four chances to enter a correct username and password. If you do not enter a correct username or password after four attempts, the device disconnects the Telnet session.

The `no` form of the command resets the number of attempts to the default.

**NOTE**

You must configure Telnet with the `enable telnet authentication local` command to enable only a specific number of Telnet login attempts.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure up to five chances to enter a correct username and password before getting disconnected.

```
device(config)# telnet login-retries 5
```
**telnet login-timeout**

Configures the login timeout for a Telnet session.

**Syntax**

```
telnet login-timeout time
no telnet login-timeout time
```

**Command Default**

The default login timeout is one minute.

**Parameters**

- `time`
  
  Time in minutes. The valid values are from 1 through 10. The default is 1.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The no form of the command sets the login timeout value to the default.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to set the login timeout value of a Telnet session to ten minutes.

```
device(config)# telnet login-timeout 10
```
**telnet server enable**

Configures Telnet access only to clients in a specific VLAN.

**Syntax**

```
telnet server enable vlan vlan-num
no telnet server enable vlan vlan-num
```

**Command Default**

Telnet access is not restricted.

**Parameters**

- **vlan vlan-num**
  
  Configures access only to clients connected to ports within the VLAN.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can restrict Telnet access to a Ruckus device to ports within a specific port-based VLAN. VLAN-based access control works in conjunction with other access control methods. Clients connected to ports that are not in the VLAN are denied management access.

The `no` form of the command allows Telnet access to all clients.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to allow Telnet access only to clients connected to ports within port-based VLAN 40.

```
device(config)# telnet server enable vlan 40
```
telnet server suppress-reject-message

Configures the device to suppress the Telnet connection rejection message.

**Syntax**

```
telnet server suppress-reject-message
no telnet server suppress-reject-message
```

**Command Default**

Rejection messages are sent.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

By default, if a device denies Telnet management access to the device, the software sends a message to the denied Telnet client. You can optionally suppress the rejection message. When you enable the option, a denied Telnet client does not receive a message from the device. Instead, the denied client simply does not gain access.

The `no` form of the command configures the device to send the rejection message.

**Examples**

The following example shows the configuration to suppress the connection rejection message sent by the device to a denied Telnet client.

```
device(config)# telnet server suppress-reject-message
```
**telnet strict-management-vrf**

Allows incoming Telnet connection requests only from the management VRF and not from the out-of-band (OOB) management port.

**Syntax**

```
telnet strict-management-vrf
no telnet strict-management-vrf
```  

**Command Default**

When the management VRF is configured, incoming Telnet connection requests are allowed from the ports that belong to the management VRF and from the OOB management port.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `telnet strict-management-vrf` command is applicable only when the management VRF is configured. If a management VRF is not configured, configuring the `telnet strict-management-vrf` command displays an error message.

The `telnet strict-management-vrf` command does not prevent a connection initiated from the OOB management interface if the management interface VRF and the management VRF are the same. The user must configure either the `management exclude all oob` command or the `management exclude telnet oob` command.

For the Telnet server, changing the management VRF configuration or configuring the `telnet strict-management-vrf` command does not affect the existing Telnet connections. The changes are applied only to new incoming connection requests.

The `telnet strict-management-vrf` command and the `management exclude` command are mutually exclusive. If the latter command is configured, outbound Telnet connections are not blocked.

The `no` form of the command enables the incoming Telnet connection requests from ports that belong to the management VRF and from the out-of-band management port.

**Examples**

The following example allows incoming Telnet connection requests from the management VRF only.

```
device(config)# telnet strict-management-vrf
```
History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Commands

management exclude
**telnet timeout**

Configures the duration of time, a Telnet session can remain idle before it is timed out.

**Syntax**

```
telnet timeout time
no telnet timeout time
```

**Command Default**

The Telnet session never times out.

**Parameters**

- **time**
  
  The time in minutes. The valid values are from 0 through 240. The default is 0; the session never times out.

**Modes**

- Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

An idle Telnet session is a session that is still sending TCP ACKs in response to keep alive messages from the device, but is not being used to send data.

The **no** form of the command resets the default timeout value.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to set the Telnet session idle timeout to 100 minutes.

```
device(config)# telnet timeout 100
```
**temperature warning**

Changes the temperature threshold at which the device sends a syslog message and an SNMP trap.

**Syntax**

```
temperature warning { stack-id temp-threshold }
```

**Command Default**

The default threshold varies by the hardware device. Refer to the hardware installation guide for your device.

**Parameters**

- `stack-id`
  
  Stack number. Value is from 1 to 8.
  
- `temp-threshold`
  
  Temperature warning level, in Celsius. See Usage Guidelines for more details.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

There is no no form of this command.

When setting the `temp-threshold` option, you must not set this level higher than the maximum value allowed by your device. The temperature warning level must be at least five degrees Celsius less than the temperature shutdown level, which is automatically set by the device.

**Examples**

The following example sets the temperature threshold to 75°C.

```
device# temperature warning 1 75
```
**terminal monitor**

Enables the real-time display for a Telnet or SSH session.

**Syntax**

```
terminal monitor
```

**Command Default**

Real-time display is not enabled.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The command toggles the feature on and off. The CLI displays a message to indicate the status change for the feature. To enable or disable the feature in the management session, enter the `terminal monitor` command again.

Any terminal logged on to a Ruckus switch can receive real-time Syslog messages when the `terminal monitor` command is issued.

**Examples**

The following example enables real-time display for a Telnet or SSH session.

```
device# terminal monitor
Syslog trace was turned ON
SYSLOG: <9>device, Power supply 2, power supply on left connector, failed
SYSLOG: <14>device, Interface ethernet 6, state down
SYSLOG: <14>device, Interface ethernet 2, state up
```

The following example disables real-time display for a Telnet or SSH session.

```
device# terminal monitor
Syslog trace was turned OFF
```
tftp client enable

Configures the device to allow TFTP access only to clients in a specific VLAN.

Syntax

  tftp client enable vlan vlan-num
  no tftp client enable vlan vlan-num

Command Default

TFTP client access is enabled for all the clients.

Parameters

  vlan vlan-num
  
  Configures access only to clients connected to ports within the VLAN.

Modes

  Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can restrict TFTP access to a Ruckus device to ports within a specific port-based VLAN. VLAN-based access control works in conjunction with other access control methods. Clients connected to ports that are not in the VLAN are denied management access.

The no form of the command allows access to all clients.

Examples

The following example shows how to allow TFTP access only to clients connected to ports within port-based VLAN 40.

device(config)# tftp client enable vlan 40
**tftp disable**

Disables TFTP client access.

**Syntax**

- `tftp disable`
- `no tftp disable`

**Command Default**

TFTP client access is enabled.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command enables TFTP client access.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to disable TFTP client access.

```console
device(config)# tftp disable
```
tftp-server

Specifies the address or name of the TFTP server to be used by the DHCP client.

Syntax

tftp-server { address | name server-name }

Parameters

address
   Specifies the IP address of the DHCP server.

name server-name
   Configures the TFTP server specified by the server name.

Modes

DHCP server pool configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

If DHCP options 66 (TFTP server name) and option 150 (TFTP server IP address) are both configured, the DHCP client ignores option 150 and tries to resolve the TFTP server name (option 66) using DNS.

Examples

The following example specifies the TFTP server to be used by the DHCP client.

device(config)# ip dhcp-server-pool cabo
device(config-dhcp-cabo)# tftp-server 10.7.5.48
tftp-server (IMAGE)

Configures the TFTP server location where auto image copy can download a software image.

Syntax

```
tftp-server ip-address image-location path
no tftp-server ip-address image-location path
```

Command Default

No TFTP server location is configured for auto image copy downloads.

Parameters

- **ip-address**
  - Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server.

- **image-location path**
  - Specifies the directory path to the software image on the TFTP server.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

To avoid image mismatch issues, set up a TFTP server for auto image copy before configuring a stack.

The `no` form of the command removes the TFTP server configuration.

Examples

The following example specifies a TFTP server location where a software image is located:

```
device(config)# tftp-server 10.1.2.1 image-location /server/builds/
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.00a</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
timers (BGP)

Adjusts the interval at which BGP KEEPALIVE and HOLTIME messages are sent.

Syntax

```
timers { keep-alive keepalive_interval hold-time holdtime_interval }
no timers
```

Parameters

- **keep-alive keepalive_interval**
  - Frequency in seconds with which a device sends keepalive messages to a peer. Range is from 0 through 65535 seconds. The default is 60.

- **hold-time holdtime_interval**
  - Interval in seconds that a device waits to receive a keepalive message from a peer before declaring that peer dead. Range is from 0 through 65535 seconds. The default is 180.

Modes

BGP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The KEEPALIVE and HOLTIME message interval is overwritten when the fast-external-failover command takes effect on a down link to a peer.

You must enter a value for **keep-alive** before you can enter a value for **hold-time**. Both values must be entered. If you only want to adjust the value of one parameter, enter the default value of the parameter that you do not want to adjust.

The **no** form of the command clears the timers.

Examples

The following example sets the keepalive timer for a device to 120 seconds and the hold-timer to 360 seconds.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-router)# timers keep-alive 120 hold-time 360
```
**timers (OSPFv2)**

Configures Link State Advertisement (LSA) pacing and Shortest Path First (SPF) throttle timers.

**Syntax**

```
timers { lsa-group-pacing interval | throttle spf start hold max }
```

**Command Default**

See the parameters section for specific defaults.

**Parameters**

- **lsa-group-pacing interval**
  
  Specifies the interval at which OSPF LSAs are collected into a group and refreshed, check-summed, or aged by the OSPF process. Valid values range from 10 to 1800 seconds. The default is 240 seconds.

- **throttle spf**
  
  Specifies start, hold and maximum wait intervals for throttling SPF calculations for performance. The values you enter are in milliseconds.

  - **start**
    
    Initial SPF calculation delay. Valid values range from 0 to 60000 milliseconds. The default is 0.

  - **hold**
    
    Minimum hold time between two consecutive SPF calculations. Valid values range from 0 to 60000 milliseconds. The default is 0.

  - **max**
    
    Maximum wait time between two consecutive SPF calculations. Valid values range from 0 to 60000 milliseconds. The default is 0.

**Modes**

- OSPF router configuration mode
- OSPF VRF router configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The device paces LSA refreshes by delaying the refreshes for a specified time interval instead of performing a refresh each time an individual LSA refresh timer expires. The accumulated LSAs constitute a group, which the device refreshes and sends out together in one or more packets.

The LSA pacing interval is inversely proportional to the number of LSAs the device is refreshing and aging. For example, if you have a large database of 10,000 LSAs, decreasing the pacing interval enhances performance. If you have a small database of about 100 LSAs, increasing the pacing interval to 10 to 20 minutes may enhance performance.

The **no timers lsa-group-pacing** command restores the pacing interval to its default value.

The **no timers throttle spf** command sets the SPF timers back to their defaults.
Examples

The following example sets the LSA group pacing interval to 30 seconds.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf router)# timers lsa-group-pacing 30

The following example sets the SPF delay to 10000 milliseconds, the hold time to 15000 milliseconds, and the maximum wait time to 30000 milliseconds.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router ospf
device(config-ospf router)# timers throttle spf 10000 15000 30000
timers (OSPFv3)

Configures Link State Advertisement (LSA) pacing and Shortest Path First (SPF) timers.

Syntax

timers { lsa-group-pacing interval | spf start hold }

Command Default

Enabled.

Parameters

lsa-group-pacing interval

Specifies the interval at which OSPFv3 LSAs are collected into a group and refreshed, check-summed, or aged by the OSPFv3 process. Valid values range from 10 to 1800 seconds. The default is 240 seconds.

spf

Specifies start and hold intervals for SPF calculations for performance. The values you enter are in milliseconds.

start

Initial SPF calculation delay. Valid values range from 0 to 65535 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.

hold

Minimum hold time between two consecutive SPF calculations. Valid values range from 0 to 65535 seconds. The default is 10 milliseconds.

Modes

OSPFv3 router configuration mode

OSPFv3 router VRF configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The device paces LSA refreshes by delaying the refreshes for a specified time interval instead of performing a refresh each time an individual LSA refresh timer expires. The accumulated LSAs constitute a group, which the device refreshes and sends out together in one or more packets.

The LSA pacing interval is inversely proportional to the number of LSAs the device is refreshing and aging. For example, if you have a large database of 10,000 LSAs, decreasing the pacing interval enhances performance. If you have a small database of about 100 LSAs, increasing the pacing interval to 10 to 20 minutes may enhance performance.

The no timers lsa-group-pacing command restores the pacing interval to its default value.

The no timers spf command sets the SPF timers back to their defaults.
The following example sets the LSA group pacing interval to 30 seconds.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# timers lsa-group-pacing 30
```  
The following example sets the SPF delay time to 10 and the hold time to 20.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router ospf
device(config-ospf6-router)# timers spf 10 20
```
timers (RIP)

Specifies how often RIP update messages are sent.

Syntax

\[
\text{timers} \{ \text{update-timer time-out-timer hold-down-timer garbage-collection-timer} \} \\
\text{no timers} \{ \text{update-timer time-out-timer hold-down-timer garbage-collection-timer} \}
\]

Command Default

Defaults differ by timer. Refer to timer parameter descriptions.

Parameters

update-timer

Sets the amount of time between RIP routing updates. The default is 30 seconds. Possible values are 3 through 21845 seconds.

timeout-timer

Sets the amount of time after which a route is considered unreachable. The default is 180 seconds. Possible values are 9 through 65535 seconds.

hold-down-timer

Sets the amount of time during which information about other paths is ignored. The default is 180 seconds. Possible values are 0 through 65535 seconds.

garbage-collection-timer

Sets the amount of time after which a route is removed from the RIP routing table. The default is 120 seconds. Possible values are 0 through 65535.

Modes

RIP router configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The \text{no} form of the command returns all timers to their default settings.

RIP must be enabled before you can set the timers. All timer values, including values that are not being modified, must be present when you enter the command.

Examples

The following command sets the RIP update timer to 30 seconds, the RIP timeout timer to 180 seconds, the RIP hold-down timer to 185 seconds, and the RIP garbage collection timer to 120 seconds.

\[
\text{device\# configure terminal} \\
\text{device(config)# router rip} \\
\text{device(config-rip-router)# timer 30 180 185 120}
\]
timers (RIPng)

Adjusts RIPng timers.

Syntax

    timers { update-timer time-out-timer hold-down-timer garbage-collection-timer }

    no timers { update-timer time-out-timer hold-down-timer garbage-collection-timer }

Command Default

Defaults differ by timer. Refer to timer parameter descriptions.

Parameters

    update-timer
        Sets the amount of time between RIPng routing updates. The default is 30 seconds. Possible values are 3 through 65535 seconds.

    timeout-timer
        Sets the amount of time after which a route is considered unreachable. The default is 180 seconds. Possible values are 9 through 65535 seconds.

    hold-down-timer
        Sets the amount of time during which information about other paths is ignored. The default is 180 seconds. Possible values are 9 through 65535 seconds.

    garbage-collection-timer
        Sets the amount of time after which a route is removed from the RIPng routing table. The default is 120 seconds. Possible values are 9 through 65535.

Modes

RIPng router configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command returns the timers to their default settings.

RIPng must be enabled before you can set the timers.

You must enter values for all of the timers, even those you do not want to reset. This is true for the no form of the command as well.
Examples

The following example adjusts the setting for the garbage collection timer and retains default settings for all other timers.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# ipv6 router rip
device(config-ripng-router)# timers 30 180 180 110
timeout (EFM-OAM)

Configures the time in seconds for which the local Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) waits to receive OAM Protocol Data Units (OAMPDUs) from the remote entity.

Syntax

```
timeout value
no timeout value
```

Command Default

The default value is 5 seconds.

Parameters

```
value
```

Specifies the time in seconds for which the local DTE must wait for OAMPDUs from the remote entity. The value range can be from 1 through 10 seconds.

Modes

EFM-OAM protocol configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If the local DTE does not receive any OAMPDU within the specified period, the peer is considered down and the EFM-OAM discovery process will start over again.

The no form of the command restores the default value of 5 seconds.

Examples

The following example configures the timeout value as 10 seconds.

```
device(config)# link-oam
device(config-link-oam)# timeout 10
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
topology-group

Configures the topology group.

Syntax

```
topology-group group-id
no topology-group group-id
```

Command Default

A topology group is not configured.

Parameters

`group-id`

Specifies the topology group ID. The ID ranges from 1 through 256.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Each topology group contains a master VLAN and can contain one or more member VLANs and VLAN groups. You must configure the master VLAN and member VLANs or member VLAN groups before you configure the topology group.

You can configure up to 30 topology groups. Each group can control up to 4096 VLANs. A VLAN cannot be controlled by more than one topology group. The topology group must contain a master VLAN and can also contain individual member VLANs, VLAN groups, or a combination of individual member VLANs and VLAN groups.

The `no` form of the command removes the topology group.

Examples

The following example configures the topology group with ID 2 and adds master VLAN and member VLANs.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# topology-group 2
device(config-topo-group-2)# master-vlan 2
device(config-topo-group-2)# member-vlan 3
device(config-topo-group-2)# member-vlan 4
device(config-topo-group-2)# member-vlan 5
```
**traceroute**

Determines the path through which a Ruckus device can reach another device.

**Syntax**

```
traceroute [ vrf vrf-name ] ipv4-address [ source-ip ip-address ] [ minttl min-value ] [ maxttl max-value ] [ numeric ] [ timeout value ]
traceroute host-name [ source-ip ip-address ] [ minttl min-value ] [ maxttl max-value ] [ numeric ] [ timeout value ]
traceroute ipv6 [ vrf vrf-name ] ipv6-address [ minttl min-value ] [ maxttl max-value ] [ numeric ] [ timeout value ]
traceroute ipv6 host-name [ minttl min-value ] [ maxttl max-value ] [ numeric ] [ timeout value ]
```

**Parameters**

- `vrf vrf-name`
  Specifies the Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance.
- `ipv4-address`
  Specifies the host IPv4 address.
- `source-ip ip-address`
  Configures an IP address to be used as the origin for the traceroute.
- `minttl min-value`
  Specifies the minimum Time to Live (TTL) value (hops). The value can range from 1 through 255. The default value is 1.
- `maxttl max-value`
  Specifies the maximum TTL value (hops). The value can range from 1 through 255. The default value is 30.
- `numeric`
  Displays IP addresses in number format instead by name.
- `timeout value`
  Configures echo request timeout, in seconds. The value can range from 1 through 120. The default value is 2.
- `host-name`
  Specifies the host name.
- `ipv6`
  Displays IPv6-related information.
- `ipv6-address`
  Specifies the host IPv6 address.

**Modes**

User EXEC mode

Privileged EXEC mode
Usage Guidelines

The CLI displays trace-route information for each hop as soon as the information is received. Traceroute requests display all responses to a given TTL. In addition, if there are multiple equal-cost routes to the destination, the device displays up to three responses by default.

Examples

The following example issues an IPv4 traceroute.

device> traceroute 10.33.4.7

The following example issues an IPv6 traceroute.

device> traceroute ipv6 2001:DB8::21:22
**track-port**

Configures network reachability tracking for a specific Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) or VRRP Extended (VRRP-E) port.

**Syntax**

```
track-port { ethernet stackid/slot/port | lag lag-id | ve num } [ priority num ]
no track-port { ethernet stackid/slot/port | lag lag-id | ve num } [ priority num ]
```

**Command Default**

The network reachability of VRRP and VRRP-E ports or IPsec tunnels is not tracked.

**Parameters**

- **ethernet stackid slot port**
  Configures network reachability tracking for a specific Ethernet interface. A forward slash “/” must be entered between the stackid, slot, and port numbers.

- **lag lag-id**
  Configures network reachability tracking for a specific LAG virtual interface. The LAG is identified by a decimal number.

- **ve number**
  Configures network reachability tracking for a virtual Ethernet interface. Valid values range from 1 through 255.

- **priority num**
  Sets the track priority. Valid numbers are from 1 through 254. The tracking priority number is used when a tracked interface up or down event is detected. For VRRP, if the tracked interface becomes disabled, the current router priority is reduced to the track-port priority. (For VRRP only, interface tracking does not have any effect on an owner router; the owner priority can not be changed under configuration from 255.) For VRRP-E, if the tracked interface becomes disabled, the current router priority is reduced by the track-port priority. For VRRP, the default is 2, and for VRRP-E, the default is 5.

**Modes**

VRID interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This command can be used to track interfaces for VRRP or VRRP-E.

For VRRP, the tracked interface can be any valid Ethernet, or virtual Ethernet interface other than the one on which this command is issued. The maximum number of interfaces you can track per virtual router is 8.

Enter the `no track-port` command with the specified options to remove the tracked port configuration.
Examples

The following example configures network reachability tracking on interface 1/1/6 and sets the track priority to 60.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip address 10.53.5.3/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# track-port ethernet 1/2/4 priority 60
```
track-port (VSRP)

Configures the VRID on one interface to track the link state of another interface on the device.

Syntax

```
track-port { ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | ve number } [ priority number ]
no track-port { ethernet unit/slot/port | lag lag-id | ve number } [ priority number ]
```

Command Default

The VRID does not track an interface.

Parameters

- **ethernet unit/slot/port**
  Configures the Ethernet interface to track.

- **lag lag-id**
  Configures LAG virtual interface to track.

- **ve number**
  Configures the virtual Ethernet interface to track.

- **priority number**
  Changes the VSRP priority of the interface. The range is from 1 through 254.

Modes

VSRP VRID configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Configuring this command is useful for tracking the state of the exit interface for the path for which the VRID is providing redundancy.

If the interface configured for tracking goes down, the VSRP VRID priority is reduced by the amount of the track port priority you specify.

The `priority` option changes the priority of the specified interface, overriding the default track port priority. To change the default track port priority, use the `backup track-priority` command.

The `no` form of the command removes the link state tracking.

Examples

The following example configures the VRID to track an Ethernet interface.

```
device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# track-port ethernet 1/2/4
```
The following example configures the VRID to track a VE interface.

device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
device(config-vlan-200-vrid-1)# track-port ve 4 priority 4

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>The command was modified to include the lag-id option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
traffic-policy count

Configures a traffic policy and enables counting the number of bytes and the conformance level per packet.

Syntax

```
traffic-policy traffic-policy-def count
no traffic-policy traffic-policy-def count
```

Command Default

No traffic policy is applied.

Parameters

```
traffic-policy-def
```

Specifies the name of the traffic policy definition, in no more than seven alphanumeric characters.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of this command deletes a traffic policy definition.

Examples

This example configures a traffic policy named TPD and enables counting of bytes and conformance levels.

```
device#configure terminal
device(config)#traffic-policy TPD count
```
traffic-policy rate-limit adaptive

Configures an ACL-based flexible-bandwidth traffic policy to define rate limits on packets so that you can allow for bursts above the limit.

Syntax

```
traffic-policy traffic-policy-def rate-limit adaptive cir cir-value cbs cbs-value pir pir-value pbs pbs-value count
traffic-policy traffic-policy-def rate-limit adaptive cir cir-value cbs cbs-value pir pir-value pbs pbs-value exceed-action drop [ count ]
traffic-policy traffic-policy-def rate-limit adaptive cir cir-value cbs cbs-value pir pir-value pbs pbs-value exceed-action permit-at-low-pri [ count | remark-cos [ count ] ]
no traffic-policy traffic-policy-def rate-limit adaptive cir cir-value cbs cbs-value pir pir-value pbs pbs-value count
no traffic-policy traffic-policy-def rate-limit adaptive cir cir-value cbs cbs-value pir pir-value pbs pbs-value exceed-action drop [ count ]
no traffic-policy traffic-policy-def rate-limit adaptive cir cir-value cbs cbs-value pir pir-value pbs pbs-value exceed-action permit-at-low-pri [ count | remark-cos [ count ] ]
```

Command Default

No traffic policy is applied.

Parameters

- **traffic-policy-def**
  Specifies the name of the traffic policy definition, in no more than seven alphanumeric characters.

- **count**
  Enables counting the number of bytes and the conformance level per packet. The single-rate three-color marker (srTCM) mechanism described in RFC 2697 is used.

- **cir cir-value**
  Specifies the committed information rate (CIR) in Kbps, that is, the guaranteed rate of inbound traffic that is allowed on a port. The range is 64 through 1,000,000 Kbps.

- **cbs cbs-value**
  Specifies the committed burst size (CBS), that is, the number of bytes per second allowed on a port before some packets exceed the CIR. You must specify a value greater than 0.

- **pir pir-value**
  Specifies the peak information rate (PIR) in Kbps, that is, the most inbound traffic that is allowed on a port. The **pir-value** must be equal to or greater than the **cir-value**.

- **pbs pbs-value**
  Specifies the peak burst size (PBS), that is, the most bytes per second allowed in a burst before all packets exceed the PIR. You must specify a value greater than 0.
**exceed-action**
Specifies the action for traffic that is more than is configured in the \textit{cir-value} variable. If you do not configure this keyword, traffic that exceeds the \textit{cir-value} is dropped.

**drop**
Specifies dropping traffic that exceeds the rate limit.

**count**
Enables counting the number of bytes and the conformance level per packet. The two-rate three-color marker (trTCM) mechanism described in RFC 2698 is used.

**permit-at-low-pri**
Specifies permitting packets that exceed the \textit{cir-value} and forward them at the lowest priority.

**remark-cos**
Sets the 802.1p priority of dropped packets to 0, that is, it sets the COS/PCP field value to 0 for the low priority traffic for any packet exceeding the rate limit set by the traffic policy.

**Modes**
Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**
The \texttt{no} form of this command deletes a traffic policy definition.

Traffic policies must be referenced by one or more ACLs before they can be effective. The policies are effective on ports to which the ACLs that reference them are bound.

**NOTE**
You cannot delete a traffic policy definition that a port is currently using. To delete a traffic policy, you must first unbind the associated ACL.

It is recommended that you specify a PBS value that is equal to or greater than the size of the largest possible IP packet in the stream.

**Examples**
This example configures a traffic policy named TPDA4 that specifies a CIR of 10000 Kbps, a CBS of 1600 Kbps, a PIR of 20000 Kbps, and a PBS of 1000 Kbps and dropping any traffic that exceeds those limits.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# traffic-policy TPDA4 rate-limit adaptive cir 10000 cbs 1600 pir 20000 pbs 4000 exceed-action drop
```
**traffic-policy rate-limit fixed**

Configures an ACL-based fixed-rate traffic policy to define rate limits on packets. It either drops all traffic that exceeds the limit, or forwards it at the lowest priority level.

**Syntax**

```
traffic-policy traffic-policy-def rate-limit fixed cir-value count
traffic-policy traffic-policy-def rate-limit fixed cir-value exceed-action drop [ count ]
traffic-policy traffic-policy-def rate-limit fixed cir-value exceed-action permit-at-low-pri [ count | remark-cos [ count ] ]
no traffic-policy traffic-policy-def rate-limit fixed cir-value count
no traffic-policy traffic-policy-def rate-limit fixed cir-value exceed-action drop [ count ]
no traffic-policy traffic-policy-def rate-limit fixed cir-value exceed-action permit-at-low-pri [ count | remark-cos [ count ] ]
```

**Command Default**

No traffic policy is applied.

**Parameters**

- **traffic-policy-def**
  Specifies the name of the traffic policy definition, in no more than seven alphanumeric characters.

- **cir-value**
  Specifies the committed information rate (CIR) in Kbps, that is, the guaranteed rate of inbound traffic that is allowed on a port. The range is 64 through 1,000,000 Kbps.

- **count**
  Enables counting the number of bytes and the conformance level per packet. The single-rate three-color marker (srTCM) mechanism described in RFC 2697 is used.

- **exceed-action**
  Specifies the action for traffic that is more than is configured in the `cir-value` variable. If you do not configure this keyword, traffic that exceeds the `cir-value` is dropped.

- **drop**
  Specifies dropping traffic that exceeds the rate limit.

- **count**
  Enables counting the number of bytes and the conformance level per packet. The single-rate three-color marker (srTCM) mechanism described in RFC 2697 is used.

- **permit-at-low-pri**
  Specifies permitting packets that exceed the `cir-value` and forward them at the lowest priority.

- **remark-cos**
  Sets the 802.1p priority of dropped packets to 0, that is, it sets the COS/PCP field value to 0 for the low priority traffic for any packet exceeding the rate limit set by the traffic policy.
Modes
Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
The `no` form of this command deletes a traffic policy definition.

Traffic policies must be referenced by one or more ACLs before they can be effective. The policies are effective on ports to which the ACLs that reference them are bound.

**NOTE**
You cannot delete a traffic policy definition that is currently in use on a port. To delete a traffic policy, you must first unbind the associated ACL.

Examples
This example configures a traffic policy named TPD1 that specifies a CIR of 100 Kbps and dropping any traffic that exceeds the limit.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# traffic-policy TPD1 rate-limit fixed 100 exceed-action drop
```
transform

Configures a transform set for an IPsec proposal.

Syntax

    transform esp

Command Default

Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)

Parameters

    esp

        Specifies the Encapsulating Security Payload transform set.

Modes

IPsec proposal configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Only ESP is currently supported. Therefore, you do not need to configure the transform set for an IPsec proposal because the only option is configured by default.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure ESP as the transform set for an IPsec proposal named ipsec_prop.

    device(config)# ipsec proposal ipsec_prop
    device(config-ipsec-proposal-ipsec_prop)# transform esp

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**trunk-threshold**

Configures the threshold value for the number of active member ports in a LAG, below which all the ports in a LAG group are disabled.

**Syntax**

```
trunk-threshold number
no trunk-threshold number
```

**Command Default**

The trunk threshold is set to 1.

**Parameters**

`number`

Specifies the number of ports as the threshold number. You can specify a threshold from 1 (the default) up to the number of ports in the LAG group.

**Modes**

LAG configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

When a LAG is shut down because the number of ports drops below the configured threshold, the LAG is kept intact and it is re-enabled if enough ports become active to reach the threshold.

**NOTE**

The `trunk-threshold` command cannot be used in conjunction with protected link groups.

**NOTE**

The `trunk-threshold` command is only applicable for the configuration of static LAGs.

The `trunk-threshold` command should be configured only at one end of the LAG. If it is set on both ends, link failures will result in race conditions and the LAG not function properly. Use a short LACP timeout when setting the `trunk-threshold` value equal to the number of links in the LAG or connecting to third-party devices.

The `no` form of the command removes the `trunk-threshold` configuration.
Examples

The following example shows how to establish a LAG group consisting of four ports, and then establish a threshold for this LAG group of three ports. If the number of active ports drops below three, then all the ports in the LAG group are disabled.

```bash
device(config)# lag blue static
device(config-lag-blue)# ports ethernet 1/3/1 to 1/3/4
device(config-lag-blue)# trunk-threshold 3
```
trust dscp

Configures the device to honor DSCP-based QoS for routed and switched traffic.

Syntax

```
trust dscp
no trust dscp
```

Command Default

The interface honors the Layer 2 CoS value.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables the device from honoring DSCP-based QoS.

**NOTE**

This command is not supported with 802.1p priority override.

Examples

The following example honors DSCP-based QoS.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# trust dscp
```
trust-port

Configures ports of a Web Authentication VLAN as trusted ports.

Syntax

trust-port ethernet stack/slot/port [to stack/slot/port ]
no trust-port ethernet stack/slot/port [to stack/slot/port ]

Command Default

Ports of a Web Authentication VLAN are not trusted.

Parameters

ethernet stack/slot/port
Confirms the specified Ethernet interface as a trusted port.

to stack/slot/port
Confirms a range of Ethernet interfaces as trusted.

Modes

Web Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

All hosts connected to the trusted ports need not authenticate and are automatically allowed access to the network.
The no form of the command removes the trusted port configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an Ethernet interface as a trusted port.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# trust-port ethernet 1/1/1

The following example shows how to configure a range of ports as trusted.

device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# trust-port ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/10
tunnel destination

Configures the destination address for a specific tunnel interface.

Syntax

tunnel destination { ip address }

no tunnel destination { ip address }

Command Default

No tunnel interface destination is configured.

Parameters

ip address

Specifies the IPv4 address of an interface.

Modes

Interface tunnel configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

ICX 7150 devices do not support tunnels.
You must ensure that a route to the tunnel destination exists on the tunnel source device and create a static route if necessary.
The no form of the command removes the configured destination for the tunnel interface.

Examples

The following example configures the IP address 10.1.2.3 as the destination address for a specific tunnel interface.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface tunnel 3
device(config-tnif-3)# tunnel destination 10.1.2.3

Related Commands

tunnel source
tunnel mode gre ip

Enables generic routing encapsulation (GRE) over on a tunnel interface and specifies that the tunneling protocol is IPv4.

Syntax

tunnel mode gre ip

no tunnel mode gre ip

Command Default

GRE is disabled.

Modes

Interface tunnel configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

ICX 7150 devices do not support tunnels.

Use the no tunnel mode gre ip command to disable the GRE IP tunnel encapsulation method for the tunnel interface.

Examples

The following example enables GRE IP encapsulation on a tunnel interface.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface tunnel 3
device(config-tnif-3)# tunnel mode gre ip

Related Commands

interface tunnel
tunnel mode ipsec

Configures the mode of a virtual tunnel interface (VTI) as IPsec.

Syntax

- tunnel mode ipsec ipv4
- no tunnel mode ipsec ipv4

Command Default

The tunnel mode is not configured for a VTI.

Parameters

ipv4

Specifies the application of IPSec protection for IPv4 packets transmitted over the tunnel. Only IPv4 is currently supported for IPSec.

Modes

Tunnel interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

ICX 7150 devices do not support tunnels.

The no form of the command removes the IPsec mode configuration for the VTI.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the mode for tunnel 1 to IPsec for IPv4 traffic.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config) interface tunnel 1
device(config-tnif-1)# tunnel mode ipsec ipv4
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.41</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tunnel mode ipv6ip

Configures the tunnel mode as a manual IPv6 tunnel.

Syntax

```
tunnel mode ipv6ip
no tunnel mode ipv6ip
```

Command Default

A tunnel is not configured.

Modes

Interface tunnel configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can use a manually configured tunnel to connect two isolated IPv6 domains. You should deploy this point-to-point tunneling mechanism if you need a permanent and stable connection.

ICX 7150 devices do not support tunnels.

The `no` form of the command removes the configured tunnel mode.

Examples

The following example configures the tunnel mode as a manual IPv6 tunnel.

```
device(config)# interface tunnel 1
device(config-tunif-1)# tunnel source ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-tunif-1)# tunnel destination 10.162.100.1
device(config-tunif-1)# tunnel mode ipv6ip
device(config-tunif-1)# ipv6 enable
```
**tunnel path-mtu-discovery**

Enables Path MTU Discovery (PMTUD).

**Syntax**

```
tunnel path-mtu-discovery { age-timer { time | infinite } | disable }
no tunnel path-mtu-discovery { age-timer { time | infinite } | disable }
```

**Command Default**

PMTUD is enabled by default.

**Parameters**

`age-timer`

Configures the time after which the path MTU resets to its original value.

`time`

Sets the time after which the path MTU resets to its original value. Valid values are 10 to 30 minutes. The default value is 10 minutes.

`infinite`

Sets the aging time as infinite, that is, disables aging for PMTUD.

`disable`

Disables aging for PMTUD.

**Modes**

Tunnel interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

ICX 7150 devices do not support tunnels.

The **no** form of the command disables PMTUD and resets the aging to the default value of 10 minutes.

**Examples**

The following example changes the reset time (default age timer) to a value of 25.

```
device(config)# tunnel interface 1
device(config-tnif-1)# tunnel path-mtu-discovery age-timer 25
```

The following example disables aging for PMTUD.

```
device(config)# tunnel interface 1
device(config-tnif-1)# tunnel path-mtu-discovery disable
```
tunnel protection ipsec profile

Configures an IPsec profile for an IPsec virtual tunnel interface (VTI).

Syntax

```
tunnel protection ipsec profile ipsec-profile-name
no tunnel protection ipsec profile ipsec-profile-name
```

Command Default

An IPsec profile is not configured for the VTI.

Parameters

```
ipsec-profile-name
```

Specifies the name of the IPsec profile to secure packets that go out on this interface.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Before executing this command, the tunnel mode must be set to ipsec by using the `tunnel mode ipsec` command.

ICX 7150 devices do not support tunnels.

The `no` form of the command removes the IPsec profile configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure an IPsec profile named prof_blue on a VTI with the tunnel ID 1 for an IPsec IPv4 tunnel.

```
device# configure terminal
device (config)# interface tunnel 1
device(config-tnif-1)# tunnel mode ipsec ipv4
device(config-tnif-1)# tunnel protection ipsec profile prof_blue
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.41</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tunnel source

Configures the source address or a source interface for a specific tunnel interface.

Syntax

tunnel destination { ip address | ethernet unit / slot / port | loopback number | ve vlan_id }

no tunnel destination { ip address | ethernet unit / slot / port | loopback number | ve vlan_id }

Command Default

No source address or interface is configured.

Parameters

ip address
  Specifies the IPv4 address of an interface.

ethernet unit / slot / port
  Specifies an Ethernet interface.

loopback number
  Specifies an loopback port.

ve vlan_id
  Specifies a VE interface.

Modes

Interface tunnel configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use the no tunnel source command to remove the configured source for the tunnel interface.

The tunnel source address should be one of the router IP addresses configured on a physical, loopback, or VE interface, through which the other end of the tunnel is reachable. The source interface must have at least one IP address configured on it.

ICX 7150 devices do not support tunnels.

Examples

The following example configures the IP address 10.1.2.4 as the source address for a specific tunnel interface.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface tunnel 3
device(config-tunif-3)# tunnel source 10.1.2.4
The following example sets an Ethernet interface as a source tunnel.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# interface tunnel 1
device(config-tnif-1)# tunnel source ethernet 1/3/1

Related Commands

tunnel destination
tunnel tos

Configures the Type of Service (ToS) value for an IPsec virtual tunnel interface (VTI).

Syntax

`tunnel tos tos`

`no tunnel tos tos`

Command Default

The Type of Service is not configured for the IPsec VTI.

Parameters

`tos`

Specifies the Type of Service (ToS) value. The range is from 0 through 255.

Modes

Tunnel interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When ToS is not configured for an IPsec VTI, the ToS value that is configured on the inner IP header is copied to the outer IP header.

ToS configuration is only supported on IPsec tunnel interfaces. The mode of the VTI must be set to `ipsec` before executing this command.

ICX 7150 devices do not support tunnels.

The `no` form of the command removes the ToS configuration on the VTI.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a ToS value of 3 for an IPsec tunnel identified as 1.

```
device(config)# interface tunnel 1
device(config-tnif-1)# tunnel mode ipsec ipv4
device(config-tnif-1)# tunnel tos 3
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.41</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tunnel vrf

Configures the base VRF for an IPsec virtual tunnel interface (VTI).

Syntax

tunnel vrf name

no tunnel vrf name

Command Default

The default VRF is the base VRF for the IPsec VTI.

Parameters

name

Specifies the name of the base VRF.

Modes

Tunnel interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Configuration of a base VRF is only supported on IPsec tunnel interfaces. The mode of the VTI must be set to ipsec before executing this command.

ICX 7150 devices do not support tunnels.

The no form of the command removes the base VRF configuration for the VTI.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a VRF named blue as the base VRF for an IPsec tunnel identified as 1.

device(config)# interface tunnel 1
device(config-tnif-1)# tunnel mode ipsec ipv4
device(config-tnif-1)# tunnel vrf blue

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.41</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
unknown-unicast limit (enable)

Configures the maximum number of unknown unicast packets allowed per second.

**unknown-unicast limit num kbps**

**no unknown-unicast limit num kbps**

Unknown unicast rate limiting is disabled.

**num**

Specifies the maximum number of unknown unicast packets per second. The value can be 1 to 8388607.

**kbps**

Enables byte-based limiting. The value can be 1 to Max Port Speed.

Interface configuration mode

Use 0 or the no form of the command to disable limiting.

The following example enables a unknown unicast limit of 131072 kbps.

```
device(config)# interface ethernet 9/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-9/1/1)# unknown-unicast limit 131072 kbps
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>The command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
unknown-unicast limit (logging)

Enables Syslog logging of unknown unicast packets.

Syntax

unknown-unicast limit num kbps [ log ]
no unknown-unicast limit num kbps [ log ]

Command Default

Unknown unicast rate logging is disabled.

Parameters

num

Specifies the maximum number of packets per second. The value can be any 1 to 8388607.

kbps

Enables byte-based limiting. The value can be 1 to Max Port Speed.

log

Enables Syslog logging when the unknown unicast limit exceeds num kbps.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Use 0 or the no form of the command to disable limiting.

Examples

The following example enables unknown unicast logging when the configured limit exceeds 100 Kbps.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/2/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/2/1)# unknown-unicast limit 100 kbps log

History

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Release version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.10</td>
<td>The command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40a</td>
<td>The command was modified to include the keyword log.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**unmount disk0**

Unmounts the external USB.

**Syntax**

```
unmount disk0
```

**Modes**

User EXEC mode.

**Examples**

The following example unmounts the external USB.

```
device# unmount disk0
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**untagged**

Adds untagged ports to the VLAN.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
untagged { [ethernet unit/slot/port [to unit/slot/port] ...] [lag lag-id [to lag-id] ...] }
no untagged { [ethernet unit/slot/port [to unit/slot/port] ...] [lag lag-id [to lag-id] ...] }
```

**Parameters**

- **ethernet unit/slot/port [to unit/slot/port]**
  - Configures and adds a port, set of ports, or range of ports as untagged.

- **lag lag-id [to lag-id]**
  - Configures a LAG virtual interface, set of LAG virtual interfaces, or range of LAG virtual interfaces to be added as untagged ports. (LAG ID is a decimal value.)

- **to**
  - When followed by a port number, configures a range of ports. When followed by a LAG ID, configures a range of LAGs.

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

You can combine individual Ethernet ports, Ethernet port ranges, LAGs, and LAG ranges in the same command if you wish.

The `no` form of the command removes the untagged ports on the VLAN.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to add a range of untagged Ethernet ports to a port-based VLAN.

```plaintext
device(config)# vlan 222 by port
device(config-vlan-222)# untagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/8
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was modified to include LAG ID options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
update-lag-name

Changes the name of an existing LAG without causing any impact on the functionality of the LAG.

Syntax

```
update-lag-name new-name
```

Parameters

`new-name`

Specifies the new name for the LAG.

Modes

LAG configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The new name must be unique and unused.

Examples

The following example renames LAG blue to blue1.

```
device(config)# lag blue static
device(config-lag-blue)# update-lag-name blue1
INFORMATION: Lag blue with ID 1 is updated to new name blue1
device(config)#
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
update-time (BGP)

Configures the interval at which BGP next-hop tables are modified. BGP next-hop tables should always have IGP (non-BGP) routes.

Syntax

```
update-time sec
no update-time sec
```

Parameters

- **sec**
  Update time in seconds. Valid values range from 0 through 30. Default is 5 seconds.

Modes

- BGP configuration mode
- BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When this command is entered in BGP global configuration mode, it applies only to the IPv4 address family. Use this command in BGP address-family IPv6 unicast configuration mode for BGP4+ configurations.

The update time determines how often the device computes the routes (next-hops). Lowering the value set by the `update-time` command increases the convergence rate.

By default, the device updates the BGP next-hop tables and affected BGP routes five seconds following IGP route changes. Setting the update time value to 0 permits fast BGP convergence for situations such as a link failure or IGP route changes, starting the BGP route calculation in sub-second time.

**NOTE**

Use the `advertisement-interval` command to determine how often to advertise IGP routes to the BGP neighbor.

Examples

The following example permits fast convergence for the IPv4 unicast address family.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# update-time 0
```

The following example sets the update time interval to 30 the IPv6 unicast address family.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# router bgp
device(config-bgp-router)# address-family ipv6 unicast
device(config-bgp-ipv6u)# update-time 30
```
update-time (RIP)

Specifies how often the device sends RIP route advertisements to its RIP neighbors.

Syntax

update-time value
no update-time value

Command Default

By default, the update interval is 30 seconds.

Parameters

value

Specifies the update interval in seconds. Allowable values are from 3 through 21845.

Modes

RIP router configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command returns the update interval to its default value.
The update time can also be modified through the RIP timers command.

Examples

The following example configures the RIP router to send route advertisements to its neighbors every two minutes (120 seconds).

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)# update-time 120
use-radius-server

Maps a RADIUS server to a port.

Syntax

use-radius-server ip-address
no use-radius-server ip-address

Command Default

The RADIUS server is not mapped to any port.

Parameters

ip-address

The IP address of the RADIUS server.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

Once the RADIUS server is mapped to a port, the port sends the RADIUS request to the configured RADIUS server.

The no form of the command removes the mapping of the RADIUS server to the port.

Examples

The following example shows how to map a RADIUS server to the interface 1/1/3 (port 3). Port 3 sends a RADIUS request to 10.10.10.103 first, because it is the first server mapped to the port. If the request fails, the server will go to 10.10.10.110.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# use-radius-server 10.10.10.103
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# use-radius-server 10.10.10.110
use-v2-checksum

Enables the v2 checksum computation method for an IPv4 Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol version 3 (VRRPv3) session.

Syntax

use-v2-checksum
no use-v2-checksum

Command Default

VRRPv3 uses the v3 checksum computation method.

Modes

VRRP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The **no** form of this command enables the default v3 checksum computation method in VRRPv3 sessions. Some non-Ruckus devices only use the v2 checksum computation method in VRRPv3. This command enables the v2 checksum computation method in VRRPv3 and provides interoperability with these non-Ruckus devices.

Examples

The following example shows the v2 checksum computation method enabled in IPv4 and IPv6 VRRPv3 instances.

```
device(config)# interface ve 3
device(config-vif-3)# ipv4 vrrp vrid 2
device(config-vif-3-vrid-2)# version v3
device(config-vif-3-vrid-2)# use-v2-checksum

device(config)# interface ve 3
device(config-vif-3)# ipv6 vrrp vrid 2
device(config-vif-3-vrid-2)# use-v2-checksum
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.01</td>
<td>This command was introduced for IPv6 VRRPv3 sessions running on FastIron device images.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.10b</td>
<td>This command was modified for IPv4 VRRPv3 sessions running on FastIron device images.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
use-vrrp-path (RIP)

Suppresses RIP advertisements for interfaces on which Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) or VRRP Extended (VRRP-E) backup routers are configured.

Syntax

```
use-vrrp-path
no use-vrrp-path
```

Command Default

RIP advertisements are enabled.

Modes

RIP configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The command applies only to devices configured for Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) or for VRRP Extended (VRRPE). The same command syntax is used for both protocols. The command applies only if you have specified an IP address to back up and is valid only on Layer 3 Switches.

Normally for Layer 3, a VSRP backup includes route information in RIP advertisements for an interface with a VRRP or VRRP-E backup. As a result, other Layer 3 switches receive multiple paths for the backed-up interface and may sometimes unsuccessfully use the path to the backup router rather than the path to the master.

Use the command to suppress RIP advertisements from the backup router on the interface. This ensures that the interface advertises paths to the master router only.

The no form of this command resets the default behavior, and the interface sends RIP advertisements from the backup router.

Examples

The following example shows how to suppress RIP advertisements from backup VRRP or VRRP-E routers.

```
device(config)# router rip
device(config-rip-router)# use-vrrp-path
```
username

Creates or updates a user account.

Syntax

```plaintext
username username-string { [ privilege privilege-level ] { password password-string | create-password password-string | nopassword } | access-time begin-time to end-time | enable | expires days }

no username username-string [ [ privilege privilege-level ] { password password-string | create-password password-string | nopassword } | access-time begin-time to end-time | enable | expires days ]
```

Command Default

The user account is not created.

Parameters

- **username-string**
  The configured username. You can enter up to 48 characters.

- **privilege**
  Sets the user's privilege level. The default privilege level is 0. You can specify one of the following levels:
  - 0  Super User level (full read-write access).
  - 4  Port Configuration level.
  - 5  Read Only level.

- **password**
  Configures the password for the user. You can enter up to 48 characters.

- **create-password**
  Creates an encrypted password for the user. You can enter up to 48 characters.

- **nopassword**
  Configures the user login without a password.

- **access-time**
  Configures the access permission for a specified period of time of the day, that is, between the specified beginning access time and ending access time.

- **enable**
  Enables the user for login access after the login access is disabled.

- **expires**
  Configures the password expiration time in days. The valid values are from 1 through 365.
**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You must be logged in with Super User access (privilege level 0) to add or delete user accounts or configure or modify other access parameters.

By default, user account details can be deleted or modified without any authentication. Unauthorized deletion or modification of the user account can be prevented using the `service local-user-protection` command. If the user account security is enabled using the `service local-user-protection` command, deletion of user accounts or changing the password or privilege level of the user is permitted only upon successful validation of the existing user password.

If the `enable strict password enforcement` command is enabled on the device, for the password string, you must enter a minimum of eight characters containing the following combinations:

- At least two uppercase characters
- At least two lowercase characters
- At least two numeric characters
- At least two special characters

You can use the `show user` command to display the user account details.

The `no` form of the command removes the user or the other user parameters.

**Examples**

The following example configures the privilege level of Super User access (0) for a user.

```
device(config)# username user1 privilege 0 password *******
```

The following example configures an unencrypted password for a user.

```
device(config)# username user1 password xpassx
```

The following example configures an encrypted password for a user.

```
device(config)# username user1 create-password xpassx
```

The following example creates a user account without a password.

```
device(config)# username user1 nopassword
```

The following example configures the access time for a user.

```
device(config)# username user1 access-time 00:00:00 to 12:00:00
```

The following example enables a user account if it is disabled.

```
device(config)# username user1 enable
```

The following example sets the user password to expire in 30 days.

```
device(config)# username user1 expires 30
```
The following example prompts the user to confirm existing password before successful password modification.

device(config)# username user1 password xpassx
device(config)# service local-user-protection
device(config)# username user1 password ypasswordy
User already exists. Do you want to modify: (enter 'y' or 'n'): y
To modify or remove user, enter current password: ******

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was modified to prompt the user to enter a valid password before deleting a user account or modifying the password or privilege level of the user.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
username (Local database)

Creates a user record in the local user database.

Syntax

username username password password-string
no username username [ password password-string ]

Command Default

User records are not created.

Parameters

username
Specifies the username for the user as an ASCII string. You can specify up to 31 characters.

password password-string
Specifies the password for the user. You can specify up to 29 characters.

Modes

Local user database configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can add up to 30 usernames and passwords to a local user database.

The no form of the command removes the user record from the local user database.

Examples

The following example creates a new user account and adds it to a local user database.

device(config)# local-userdb userdb1
device(config-localuserdb-userdb1)# username XYZ password A5!fk3p
**vendor-class**

Specifies the vendor type (option 60) and configuration value for a DHCP client.

**Syntax**

```
vendor-class { ascii } ascii string
```

**Parameters**

- **ascii**
  
  Specifies the ascii keyword.

- **ascii string**
  
  Specifies the ASCII string value of the DHCP client.

**Modes**

DHCP server pool configuration mode

**Examples**

The following example specifies option 60 using the ASCII option for a Ruckus AP.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# ip dhcp-server-pool ruckus
device(ip dhcp-server pool ruckus)#  vendor-class ascii "Ruckus CPE"
device(ip dhcp-server pool ruckus)# deploy
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.30mb</td>
<td>An additional example was added in the Examples section for option 60.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>Support for this command was added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**verify**

Allows the verification of boot images based on hash codes and the generation of hash codes where needed.

**Syntax**

`verify { md5 | sha1 | crc32 } { primary | secondary } [ string ]`

**Parameters**

- **md5**
  Verifies the file content using an MD5 checksum and generates a 16-byte hash code.

- **sha1**
  Verifies the file content using SHA-1 and generates a 20-byte hash code.

- **crc32**
  Verifies the file content using CRC32 and generates a 4-byte hash code.

- **primary**
  Verifies the primary boot image.

- **secondary**
  Verifies the secondary boot image.

- **string**
  A valid image file name or a generated hash code value.

**Modes**

Privileged EXEC mode

**Usage Guidelines**

This feature lets you select from three data integrity verification algorithms:

- MD5: Message-digest algorithm (RFC 1321)
- SHA1: US Secure Hash Algorithm (RFC 3174)
- CRC: Cyclic redundancy check algorithm

**Examples**

The following example shows how the **verify** command can be used to generate an MD5 hash value for the secondary image.

```
device# verify md5 secondary
device#.................................Done
Size = 2044830, MD5 01c410d6d153189a4a5d36c955653862
```
The following example shows how the `verify` command can be used to generate a SHA-1 hash value for the secondary image.

```
device# verify sha1 secondary
device#.........................Done
Size = 2044830, SHA1 49d12d26552072337f7f5fcaef4cf4b742a9f525
```

The following example shows how the `verify` command can be used to generate a CRC32 hash value for the secondary image.

```
device# verify crc32 secondary
device#.........................Done
Size = 2044830, CRC32 b31fcbc0
```

The following example shows how the `verify` command can be used to verify the hash value of a secondary image with a known value.

```
device# verify md5 secondary 01c410d6d153189a4a5d36c955653861
device#.........................Done
Size = 2044830, MD5 01c410d6d153189a4a5d36c955653861
Verification SUCCEEDED.
```

The following example shows how the `verify` command can be used to verify the SHA-1 hash value of a secondary image with a known value.

```
device# verify sha1 secondary 49d12d26552072337f7f5fcaef4cf4b742a9f525
device#.........................Done
Size = 2044830, sha 49d12d26552072337f7f5fcaef4cf4b742a9f525
Verification SUCCEEDED.
```

The following example shows how the `verify` command can be used to verify the CRC32 hash value of a secondary image with a known value.

```
device# verify crc32 secondary b31fcbc0
device#.........................Done
Size = 2044830, CRC32 b31fcbc0
Verification SUCCEEDED
```
version

Sets the version number for a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) session.

Syntax

version (v2 | v3)
no version (v2 | v3)

Command Default

VRRP version 2 is the default.

Parameters

v2
Configures VRRP version 2 for this session.

v3
Configures VRRP version 3 for this session.

Modes

Virtual routing ID interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of this command resets the VRRP session to the default of version 2.

VRRP version 2 supports IPv4 addresses, and VRRP version 3 supports both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

**NOTE**
Mixed mode (VRRPv2 and VRRPv3) is not supported in the same VRRP virtual routing ID (VRID) session.

Examples

The following example sets VRRP routing instance VRID 1 to version 3.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# router vrrp
device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip address 10.53.5.1/24
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6)# ip vrrp vrid 1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/6-vrid-1)# version v3
violation

Configures the device to take actions when a security violation occurs; either drop packets from the violating address (and allow packets from secure addresses), or disable the port for a specified time.

Syntax

```
violation { restrict age | shutdown time }
no violation { restrict age | shutdown time }
```

Command Default

The action to be taken when security violation occurs is not configured.

Parameters

- `restrict`
  - Configures the device to drop packets from a violating address and allow packets from secure addresses.

- `age`
  - Configures the time, in minutes, for which the device drops packets from a violating address. The valid values are from 0 through 1440 minutes. The default is 5 minutes. Specifying 0 drops packets from the violating address permanently.

- `shutdown time`
  - Configures the device to disable the port for a specified amount of time, in minutes, when a security violation occurs. The valid values are from 0 through 1440 minutes. Specifying 0 shuts down the port permanently when a security violation occurs.

Modes

- Port security configuration mode
- Port security interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

A security violation can occur when a user tries to connect to a port where a MAC address is already locked, or the maximum number of secure MAC addresses has been exceeded. When a security violation occurs, an SNMP trap and syslog message are generated. You can configure the device to take one of two actions when a security violation occurs; either drop packets from the violating address (and allow packets from secure addresses), or disable the port for a specified time.

When the `restrict` option is used, the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be restricted is 128. If the number of violating MAC addresses exceeds this number, the port is shut down. An SNMP trap and the following syslog message are generated: "Port Security violation restrict limit 128 exceeded on interface ethernet port_id ". This is followed by a port shutdown syslog message and trap. Aging for restricted MAC addresses is done in software. There can be a worst case inaccuracy of one minute from the specified time. The restricted MAC addresses are denied in hardware.
The no form of the command removes the security violation action settings.

Examples

The following example configures the device to drop packets from a violating address and allow packets from secure addresses.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/7/11
device(config-if-e1000-1/7/11)# port security
device(config-port-security-e1000-1/7/11)# violation restrict

The following example shows how to specify the number of minutes that the device drops packets from a violating address.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/7/11
device(config-if-e1000-1/7/11)# port security
device(config-port-security-e1000-1/7/11)# violation restrict 5

The following example shuts downs the port for 5 minutes when a security violation occurs.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/7/11
device(config-if-e1000-1/7/11)# port security
device(config-port-security-e1000-1/7/11)# violation shutdown 5
virtual-ip

Configures the IP address of the external captive portal server as the virtual IP address.

Syntax

```
virtual-ip { ip-address | ASCII string }
no virtual-ip { ip-address | ASCII string }
```

Command Default

A virtual IP address is not configured.

Parameters

- `ip-address`
  Specifies the IP address of the external captive portal server where the web pages are hosted.

- `ASCII string`
  Specifies the server name of the external captive portal server where the web pages are hosted.

Modes

Captive portal configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command removes the virtual IP address configuration.

Examples

The following example configures the IP address of the external captive portal server as the virtual IP address.

```
device(config)# captive-portal cp_ruckus
device(config-cp-cp_ruckus)# virtual-ip 10.21.240.42
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30j</td>
<td>This command was added to FastIron 8.0.30j</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
virtual-port

Configures the HTTP port number to facilitate HTTP services for the clients in external Web Authentication.

Syntax

```
virtual-port http-port-number
no virtual-port http-port-number
```

Command Default

A virtual port number is not configured.

Parameters

```
http-port-number
```

Specifies the port number. By default, HTTPS is used and the default port number for HTTPS is 443.

Modes

Captive portal configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The protocol configured in the Captive Portal profile must be the same as the protocol configured as part of web management access using the `web-management` command.

You can also specify HTTP mode and the default port number for HTTP is 80.

The `no` form of the command removes the virtual port number configuration.

Examples

The following example configures the virtual port number used by HTTP.

```
device(config)# captive-portal cp_ruckus
device(config-cp-cp_ruckus)# virtual-port 80
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.0.30j</td>
<td>This command was added to FastIron 8.0.30j</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**vlan**

Creates VLANs.

**Syntax**

```
vlan vlan-id [ to vlan-id | [ vlan-id to vlan-id | vlan-id ] ... ] [ name string ] [ by port ]
```

```
o VLAN vlan-id [ to vlan-id | [ vlan-id to vlan-id | vlan-id ] ... ] [ name string ] [ by port ]
```

**Command Default**

The default VLAN is 1.

**Parameters**

- **vlan-id**
  - Specifies the VLAN ID.

- **to vlan-id**
  - Creates a range of VLANs.

- **name string**
  - Specifies the name of the VLAN. The name can be up to 32 characters in length.

- **by port**
  - Configures the VLAN as a port-based VLAN.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can configure up to 1023 port-based VLANs on a device running Layer 2 code or 4061 port-based VLANs on a device running Layer 3 code. Each port-based VLAN can contain either tagged or untagged ports. A port cannot be a member of more than one port-based VLAN unless the port is tagged.

**NOTE**

VLAN IDs 4087, 4090, and 4093 are reserved for Ruckus internal use only. VLAN 4094 is reserved for use by Single STP. Also, VLAN IDs 4091 and 4092 may be reserved for Ruckus internal use only. If you want to use VLANs 4091 and 4092 as configurable VLANs, you can assign them to different VLAN IDs.

The `no` form of the command removes the VLAN.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to create a port-based VLAN.

```
device(config)# vlan 222 by port
```
The following example shows the port-based VLAN configuration.

device(config)# vlan 10 name IP_VLAN by port
device(config-vlan-10)# untagged ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/6
added untagged port ethe 1/1/1 to 1/1/6 to port-vlan 10.

The following example shows how to create continuous and discontinuous VLANs.

device(config)# vlan 2 to 7 20 25
device(config-mvlan-2*25)#

The following example shows how to create continuous VLANs.

device(config)# vlan 2 to 7
device(config-mvlan-2-7)#

The following example shows how to create discontinuous VLANs.

device(config)# vlan 2 4 7
device(config-mvlan-2*7)#
**vlan-config**

Configures Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) tasks such as adding ports to a VLAN, moving untagged port membership between VLANs, and removing ports from a VLAN.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
vlan-config add [all-tagged ]
vlan-config move [untagged VLAN ID ]
vlan-config remove [all | vlan VLAN ID ]
```

**Command Default**

These commands work only when there are active VLANs preconfigured on the device.

**Parameters**

- **add**
  - Adds a port to all the configured active VLANs.
  - **all-tagged**
    - Adds an interface to all VLANs as tagged members.

- **move**
  - Moves an untagged port from one VLAN to another VLAN.
  - **untagged VLAN ID**
    - Moves the specific untagged VLAN port to another VLAN. It also moves the default VLAN of a dual mode port to another VLAN. The VLAN ID ranges from 1 to 4095.

- **remove**
  - Removes a tagged or an untagged port from the VLAN.
  - **all**
    - Removes all VLANs from the physical port.
  - **vlan VLAN ID**
    - Removes the VLAN as specified by the VLAN ID from the physical port. The VLAN ID ranges from 1 to 4095.

**Modes**

- Interface configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Using the **vlan-config add** command, you can associate a port to all active VLANs in the system. This command cannot be run on a multiple interface command mode. It is not available on a private VLAN-enabled port and is not applicable to VLAN groups, MCT VLANs, GVRP, SPX PE ports, and flex-auth ports.
NOTE
The command line prompt will not be available for the next command until the port is added to all VLANs in the system.

Using the `vlan-config move` command, you can move untagged ports from one VLAN to another without having to remove an untagged port from the old VLAN and to again add it to the new VLAN. This command can be run on a multiple interface command mode.

NOTE
- If a new VLAN is not configured, the system allows creation of a new VLAN and the port is added to it. However, if the port is part of a port extender device and has allowed VLANs configured on it, then the system does not allow creation of a new VLAN.
- The VLAN port that is being moved should either be a dual mode port or should be part of a non-default VLAN. A port cannot be moved to or from a private VLAN.

Examples

The following example adds an interface to all tagged VLANs in the system.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/9
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/9) vlan-config add all-tagged

The following example moves the specific untagged membership of 1/1/9 from a VLAN to VLAN 40 in the system.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/9
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/9) vlan-config move untagged 40

The following example removes all VLANs from the physical port in the system.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/9
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/9) vlan-config remove all

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.50</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**vlan-group**

Configures a VLAN group.

**Syntax**

```
vlan-group num vlan vlan-id [ to vlan-id ]
no vlan-group num vlan vlan-id [ to vlan-id ]
```

**Command Default**

A VLAN group is not configured.

**Parameters**

- **num**
  Specifies the group VLAN ID. The values can be from 1 through 32.

- **vlan vlan-id**
  Specifies the starting VLAN ID to create a VLAN group.

- **to vlan-id**
  Specifies the ending VLAN ID. This is a continuous range of individual VLAN IDs.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Specify the low VLAN ID first and the high VLAN ID second. The command adds all of the specified VLANs to the VLAN group. You can add up to 256 VLANs with the command at one time.

If a VLAN within the range you specify is already configured, or if the range contains more than 256 VLANs, the VLAN group is not created and an error message is displayed.

To add more than 256 VLANs, enter the `add-vlan` command in VLAN group configuration mode.

The `no` form of the command deletes the VLAN group.

**Examples**

The following example shows the VLAN group configuration.

```
device(config)# vlan-group 1 vlan 2 to 255
```
voice-vlan

Creates a voice VLAN at the global level.

Syntax

voice-vlan vlan-id

no voice-vlan vlan-id

Command Default

A global voice VLAN is not configured.

Parameters

vlan-id

Specifies the VLAN identifier. The range is from 1 through 4095 (excluding all reserved VLANs).

Modes

Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The global voice VLAN is the default VLAN for voice traffic and is used:

- When the RADIUS server does not return VLAN information after authentication success.
- When the RADIUS server is not reachable for first authentication and auth-timeout-action is set to success.
- Any time that the RADIUS server is not reachable, auth-timeout-action is set to critical vlan, and voice-vlan is configured for critical action.
- When authentication fails, auth-fail-action is set to restricted and voice-vlan is configured for restricted action.

The no form of the command removes the global voice VLAN configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure VLAN 4 as the global voice VLAN.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# authentication
device(config-authen)# voice-vlan 4

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
vrf

Configures a Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) and enters VRF configuration mode.

Syntax

```
vrf vrf-name
no vrf vrf-name
```

Command Default

A VRF is not created.

Parameters

`vrf-name`

Specifies the name of the VRF. The name can be up to 255 characters.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

ICX 7150 devices do not support VRFs.

The `no` form of the command removes the VRF.

Examples

The following example configures a VRF and enters VRF configuration mode.

```
device(config)# vrf vrf1
device(config-vrf-vrf1)#
```
vrf forwarding

Assigns a VRF routing instance to an interface.

Syntax

vrf forwarding vrf-name
no vrf forwarding vrf-name

Command Default

The default VRF.

Parameters

vrf-name

Specifies the name of the VRF that the interface is being assigned to.

Modes

Interface configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

When the VRF is configured on a tunnel, all IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are removed. The tunnel loopback configuration is removed.

The no form of the command removes the VRF routing instance assigned to an interface. IP addresses and protocol configuration on this Layer 3 interface are removed.

Examples

The following examples assigns a VRF instance to the Ethernet interface 1/1/1.

device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/1
device(config-if-e1000-1/1/1)# vrf forwarding guest

The following example shows how to configure a forwarding VRF named red on an IPsec tunnel interface identified as 1.

device(config)# interface tunnel 1
device(config-tnif-1)# tunnel mode ipsec ipv4
device(config-tnif-1)# vrf forwarding red
vsrp

Configures VSRP on a device.

Syntax

vsrp vrid vrid-num
no vsrp vrid vrid-num

Command Default

VSRP is not configured.

Parameters

vrid vrid-num

Configures the VRID for the VLAN. The VRID range is from 1 through 255.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command clears the VSRP configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the VRID.

device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp vrid 1
vsrp auth-type

Configures a simple text-string as a password in packets sent on the interface.

Syntax

```
vsrp auth-type { no-auth | simple-text-auth password }
no vsrp auth-type { no-auth | simple-text-auth password }
```

Command Default

By default, no authentication is configured.

Parameters

- **auth-type**
  - Configures the VSRP authentication type.
- **no-auth**
  - Configures the VRID and interface without authentication.
- **simple-text-auth password**
  - Configures the VRID to use simple text authentication with a password up to 8 characters long.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If the interfaces on which you configure the VRID use authentication, the VSRP packets on those interfaces also must use the same authentication.

- No authentication - The interfaces do not use authentication.
- Simple - The interfaces use a simple text-string as a password in packets sent on the interface. If the interfaces use simple password authentication, the VRID configured on the interfaces must use the same authentication type and the same password.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a simple password.

```
device(config)# vlan 200
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp auth-type simple-text-auth ourpword
```
vsrp-aware

Configures the security features on a VSRP-aware device.

Syntax

```
vsrp-aware vrid vrid tc-vlan-flush
vsrp-aware vrid vrid tc-vlan-flush
no vsrp-aware vrid vrid tc-vlan-flush
vsrp-aware vrid { no-auth | simple-text-auth password } { port-list { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] } }
no vsrp-aware vrid { no-auth | simple-text-auth password } { port-list { [ ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ] ... ] [ lag lag-id [ to lag-id ] ... ] } }
```

Command Default

VSRP-aware security features are not configured.

Parameters

- **vr id vrid**
  Specifies the VRID of the VSRP device. The valid range is from 1 through 255.

- **tc-vlan-flush**
  Flushes the MAC addresses learned on the VSRP-aware VLAN upon topology change.

- **no-auth**
  Configures no authentication as the preferred VSRP-aware security method. The VSRP device will not accept incoming packets that have authentication strings.

- **simple-text-auth password**
  Defines an authentication string to accept incoming VSRP Hello packets. The password can be up to 8 characters in length.

- **port-list**
  Specifies the set of ports to include in the configuration.

- **ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port ]**
  Specifies the Ethernet ports, set of ports, or range of ports.

- **lag lag-id [ to lag-id ]**
  Specifies a LAG, set of LAGs, or range of LAGs to include in the port list.

- **to**
  Specifies a range of Ethernet interfaces or LAG IDs.

Modes

VLAN configuration mode
Usage Guidelines

When the `tc-vlan-flush` option is enabled, MAC addresses will be flushed at the VLAN level, instead of at the port level. MAC addresses will be flushed for every topology change received on the VSRP-aware ports. When you configure the `tc-vlan-flush` option on a VSRP-aware device, and the device receives VSRP Hello packets from the VSRP master, VSRP authentication is automatically configured. However, if the VSRP-aware device does not receive VSRP Hello packets from the VSRP master when the `tc-vlan-flush` option is configured, you must manually configure VSRP authentication.

You can specify a list of ports, separated by a space, or a range of ports, or you can combine lists and ranges.

You can combine individual Ethernet ports, Ethernet port ranges, LAGs, and LAG ranges in the same command if you wish.

The `no` form of the command clears the security features on the VSRP-aware device.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the MAC addresses to be flushed at the VLAN level.

device(config)# vlan 200  
device(config-vlan-200)# vsrp-aware vrid 11 tc-vlan-flush

The following example shows how to configure a simple authentication string for the VSRP.

device(config)# vlan 10  
device(config-vlan-10)# vsrp-aware vrid 3 simple-text-auth pri-key

The following example shows how to configure no authentication for the VSRP.

device(config)# vlan 10  
device(config-vlan-10)# vsrp-aware vrid 2 no-auth

The following example shows how to configure no authentication for a range of Ethernet ports.

device(config)# vlan 10  
device(config-vlan-10)# vsrp-aware vrid 4 no-auth port-list ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/1/4

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.0.61</td>
<td>This command was updated to include the LAG ID option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**web access-group**

Configures an ACL that restricts web management access to the device.

**Syntax**

```
web access-group \{ acl-num | acl-name | ipv6 ipv6-acl-name \}
```

```
no web access-group \{ acl-num | acl-name | ipv6 ipv6-acl-name \}
```

**Command Default**

Web management access is not restricted.

**Parameters**

- `acl-num`
  - The standard access list number. The valid values are 1 through 99.

- `acl-name`
  - The standard access list name.

- `ipv6 ipv6-acl-name`
  - The IPv6 access list name.

**Modes**

Global configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The `no` form of the command removes the restriction of web management access for an ACL.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure an ACL that restricts web management access to the device. In this example, ACL 12 is configured. The device denies web management access from the IP addresses listed in ACL 12 and permits web management access from all other IP addresses. Without the last ACL entry for permitting all packets, this ACL would deny web management access from all IP addresses.

```
device(config)# access-list 12 deny host 209.157.22.98 log
device(config)# access-list 12 deny 209.157.23.0 0.0.0.255 log
device(config)# access-list 12 deny 209.157.24.0/24 log
device(config)# access-list 12 permit any
device(config)# web access-group 12
device(config)# write memory
```
web client

Restricts web management access to a host with a specified IP address.

Syntax

```
web client {ip-address | ipv6 ipv6-address }
no web client {ip-address | ipv6 ipv6-address }
```

Command Default

Web management access is not restricted.

Parameters

- **ip-address**
  
  The IPv4 address of the host to which the web management access is restricted.

- **ipv6 ipv6-address**
  
  The IPv6 address of the host to which the web management access is restricted.

Modes

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can specify only one IP address with one command. However, you can enter the command ten times to specify up to ten IP addresses.

The **no** form of the command removes the web management access restriction.

Examples

The following example shows how to restrict web management access to the host with IP address 192.168.10.1.

```
device(config)# web client 192.168.10.1
```
The `web-management` command configures web management access options.

### Syntax

```plaintext
web-management [ enable ( vlan vlan-id | ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port | ethernet unit/slot/port to unit/slot/port ] ) ]

no web-management [ enable ( vlan vlan-id | ethernet unit/slot/port [ to unit/slot/port | ethernet unit/slot/port to unit/slot/port ] ) ]

web-management [ allow-no-password | connection-receive-timeout timeout-value | frame { bottom | front-panel | menu } | hp-top-tools | http | https | list-menu | page-menu | page-size size | session-timeout time | tcp-port port-num ]

no web-management [ allow-no-password | connection-receive-timeout timeout-value | frame { bottom | front-panel | menu } | hp-top-tools | http | https | list-menu | page-menu | page-size size | session-timeout time | tcp-port port-num ]

web-management [ refresh { front-panel | port-statistic | rmon | stp | tftp } refresh-time ]

no web-management [ refresh { front-panel | port-statistic | rmon | stp | tftp } refresh-time ]
```

### Command Default

Web management is enabled.

### Parameters

**enable**

- Enables web management only to clients in a specific VLAN or Ethernet interface.
  - `vlan vlan-id`
    - Specifies that web management should be enabled on the clients of the specified VLAN.
  - `ethernet unit/slot/port`
    - Specifies the Ethernet interface on which web management should be enabled.
  - `to unit/slot/port`
    - Specifies the range of Ethernet interfaces.

**allow-no-password**

- Allows the web server to have no password.

**connection-receive-timeout timeout-value**

- Specifies the web connection receive timeout.

**frame**

- Enables a frame.
  - `bottom`
    - The bottom frame.

**page-menu**

- Specifies the web page menu.

**page-size size**

- Specifies the web page size.

**session-timeout time**

- Specifies the web session timeout.

**tcp-port port-num**

- Specifies the range of TCP ports.
front-panel
  The front-panel frame.

menu
  The menu frame.

hp-top-tools
  Enables the support of HP Top Tools.

http
  Enables web management for HTTP access.

https
  Enables web management for HTTPS access.

list-menu
  Displays the web menu as a list.

page-menu
  Enables the page menu.

page-size size
  Configures the maximum number of entries on a page.

session-timeout time
  Configures the web session timeout in seconds. Valid values are from 5 through 65000.

tcp-port port-num
  Configures the HTTP port. The default port is 80.

refresh
  Configures the page refresh (polling time) in seconds.

  front-panel
    Configures the front-panel refresh time.

  port-statistic
    Configures the port statistic refresh time.

  rmon
    Configures the RMON statistics refresh time.

  stp
    Configures the STP statistics refresh time.

  tftp
    Configures the TFTP statistics refresh time.

refresh-time
  The refresh time in seconds.

Modes
  Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines
  The no form of the command removes the web management configurations.
Examples

The following example shows how to enable web management for HTTPS access.

device(config)# web-management https

The following example shows how to enable web management access only to clients connected to ports within port-based VLAN 10.

device(config)# web-management enable vlan 10

The following example shows how to enable web management access on a range of Ethernet interfaces.

device(config)# web-management enable ethernet 1/1/1 to 1/2/3

The following example shows how to configure the front-panel refresh time to 30 seconds.

device(config)# web-management refresh front-panel 30
**webauth**

Configures a Web Authentication VLAN and enters the Web Authentication configuration mode.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
webauth
no webauth
```

**Modes**

VLAN configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `enable` command in the Web Authentication configuration mode to enable Web Authentication.

The `no` form of the command removes the Web Authentication VLAN.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure a Web Authentication VLAN.

```plaintext
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config(config-vlan-10-webauth))#
```

The following example deletes a Web Authentication VLAN.

```plaintext
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# no webauth
```
webauth-redirect-address

Configures a redirect address for Web Authentication to prevent the display of error messages saying that the certificate does not match the name of the site.

Syntax

```
webauth-redirect-address address-string
no webauth-redirect-address [address-string]
```

Command Default

By default, the Web Authentication address returned to the browser is the IP address of the switch.

Parameters

`address-string`

Specifies the redirect address. You can specify up to 64 alphanumeric characters.

Modes

- Global configuration mode
- Web Authentication configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

You can enter any value for the address string, but entering the name on the security certificate prevents the display of error messages saying that the security certificate does not match the name of the site.

On a Layer 2 device, the command is supported in Global configuration mode and on a Layer 3 device the command is supported in Web Authentication configuration mode.

The `no` form of the command resets the redirect address to that of the IP address of the switch.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the Web Authentication redirect address on a Layer 3 switch.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# webauth-redirect-address my.domain.net
```
**webpage custom-text**

Customizes the text that appears on the title bar, login button, header, and footer on the Web Authentication pages.

**Syntax**

```
webpage custom-text { bottom footer | login-button button-text | title title-text | top header }
no webpage custom-text { bottom footer | login-button button-text | title title-text | top header }
```

**Command Default**

The default header text is "Welcome to Ruckus Networks Web Authentication Homepage".

The default title bar text is "Web Authentication".

The default login button text is "Login".

The default footer text is "This network is restricted to authorized users only. Violators may be subjected to legal prosecution. Activity on this network is monitored and may be used as evidence in a court of law. Copyright <year> Ruckus Networks."

**Parameters**

- **bottom footer**
  Customizes the footer on a Web Authentication page. Specify up to 255 alphanumeric characters for the string.

- **login-button button-text**
  Customizes the login button that appears on the bottom of the Web Authentication Login page. Enter up to 32 alphanumeric characters for the string.

- **title title-text**
  Customizes the title bar that appears on all Web Authentication pages. You can specify up to 128 alphanumeric characters.

- **top header**
  Customizes the header that appears on all Web Authentication pages. You can specify up to 255 alphanumeric characters.

**Modes**

Web Authentication configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can use the `show webauth` command to view the configured text for Web Authentication pages.

The `no` form of the command resets the text to the default.
Examples

The following example shows how to customize the text on the title bar.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# webpage custom-text title "Ruckus Secure Access Page"
```

The following example shows how to customize the header that appears on all Web Authentication pages.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# webpage custom-text top "Welcome to Network One"
```

The following example shows how to customize the login button that appears on the bottom of the Web Authentication Login page.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# webpage custom-text login-button "Press to Log In"
```

The following example shows how to customize the footer that appears on all Web Authentication pages.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# webpage custom-text bottom "Network One Copyright 2010"
```
**webpage logo**

Customizes the logo that appears on all Web Authentication pages and its placement.

**Syntax**

```
webpage logo { copy tftp { ipv4-address | ipv6-address } file-name | align { left | center | right } }
no webpage logo [ copy tftp { ipv4-address | ipv6-address } file-name | align [ left | center | right ] ]
```

**Command Default**

By default, the logo is left-aligned at the top of the page.

**Parameters**

- `copy tftp`
  Copies an image from the TFTP server to the switch.
- `ipv4-address`
  Specifies the IPv4 address of the TFTP server.
- `ipv6-address`
  Specifies the IPv6 address of the TFTP server.
- `file-name`
  Specifies the name of the file that must be copied from the TFTP server to the switch.
- `align`
  Configures the placement of the logo on the Web Authentication pages.
  - `left`
    Aligns the logo to the left at the top of the page.
  - `right`
    Aligns the logo to the right at the top of the page.
  - `center`
    Aligns the logo to the center at the top of the page.

**Modes**

Web Authentication configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

To customize the banner image, use TFTP to upload an image file from a TFTP server to the FastIron switch. The image file can be in the jpg, bmp, or gif format, and its file size must be 64 KB or less. When you upload a new image file, it will overwrite the existing image file.

The `no` form of the command deletes the logo from all Web Authentication pages and removes it from flash memory.
NOTE
The **webpage logo** command downloads the image file and stores it in the device flash memory. Therefore, it is not necessary to follow this command with a **write memory** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to replace the existing logo with a new one.

```plaintext
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# webpage logo copy tftp 10.10.5.1 ruckuslogo.gif
```

The following example shows how to right-justify the log at the top of the page.

```plaintext
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# webpage logo align right
```
**webpage terms**

Customizes the text box that appears on the Web Authentication Login page.

**Syntax**

```
webpage terms copy tftp {ipv4-address | ipv6-address} file-name
no webpage terms copy tftp {ipv4-address | ipv6-address} file-name
```

**Command Default**

By default, the text box is empty and is not visible.

**Parameters**

- **copy tftp**
  
  Copies an ASCII text file from a TFTP server to the switch.

  - **ipv4-address**
    
    The IPv4 address of the TFTP server.

  - **ipv6-address**
    
    The IPv4 address of the TFTP server.

  - **file-name**
    
    Specifies the name of the text file on the TFTP server.

**Modes**

Web Authentication configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

The text file size must not exceed 2 KB.

**NOTE**

The `webpage terms` command downloads the text file and stores it in the device flash memory. Therefore, it is not necessary to follow this command with a `write memory` command.

The `no` form of the command reverts back to the default; that is, the textbox is empty and not visible.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to create or replace a text box.

```
device(config)# vlan 10
device(config-vlan-10)# webauth
device(config-vlan-10-webauth)# webpage terms copy tftp 10.10.5.1 policy.txt
```
wpad

Specifies the Proxy Auto-Config (PAC) file location using the Web Proxy Auto-Discovery (WPAD) protocol.

Syntax

```
wpad ASCII-string
no wpad ASCII-string
```

Parameters

`ASCII-string`

The full network location of the PAC file.

Modes

DHCP server pool configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

The `no` form of the command removes the specified string from the server pool.

Examples

The following example specifies the location of the PAC file.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp-server pool cabo
```

History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.40</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
write terminal

Displays the running configuration.

Syntax

write terminal

Modes

User EXEC mode
Privileged EXEC mode
Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

This command performs the same function as the show running-config command.
Examples

The following example displays the running configuration.

device(config)# write terminal
Current configuration:
!
ver 08.0.30
!
stack unit 1
  module 1 icx7450-24-port-management-module
  module 2 icx7400-xgf-4port-40g-module
  module 3 icx7400-qsfp-1port-40g-module
  module 4 icx7400-qsfp-1port-40g-module
!
!
vlan 1 name DEFAULT-VLAN by port
!
vlan 2 name IP_IPX_Protocol by port
!
vlan 10 by port
!
authentication
  disable-aging
!
boot sys fl sec
ip address 10.25.224.197 255.255.255.0 dynamic
ip dns domain-list englab.ruckuswireless.com
ip dns server-address 10.31.2.10
ip default-gateway 10.25.224.1
!
ntp
!
!
dot1x-mka-enable
!
!
sflow sample 566
sflow polling-interval 30
sflow max-packet-size 1200
sflow export cpu-traffic 18
sflow export system-info 30
sflow destination 2.2.2.2
sflow destination 3.3.3.3
sflow destination 4.4.4.4
sflow source-port 9999
sflow enable
!
!
end
**xwindow-manager**

Specifies the IP addresses of systems that are running the X Window System Display Manager and are available to the client.

**Syntax**

```
xwindow-manager ip-address [ ip-address ] [ ip-address ]
```

```
no xwindow-manager ip-address [ip-address] [ip-address]
```

**Parameters**

`ip-address`

Specifies an IP address of the system running the X Window System Display Manager.

**Modes**

DHCP server pool configuration mode

**Usage Guidelines**

You can configure a maximum of three X Window System Display Manager IP addresses in a DHCP server pool.

The `no` form of the command removes the X Window System Display Manager IP addresses from the DHCP server pool.

**Examples**

The following example configures the IP addresses of systems that are running the X Window System Display Manager in a DHCP server pool.

```
device(config)# ip dhcp-server pool cabo
device(config-dhcp-cabo)# xwindow-manager 10.38.12.1 10.38.12.3 10.38.12.5
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
<th>Command history</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0.30b</td>
<td>This command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**zero-touch-enable**

Allows the CB in a Campus Fabric (SPX) domain to discover PE candidates and convert them to active PE units.

**Syntax**

```
zero-touch-enable
no zero-touch-enable
```

**Command Default**

Disabled by default.

**Modes**

CB configuration sub-mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

The **no** form of the command disables zero-touch functions.

The command should be disabled if the user does not intend to discover new units in the domain.

Ruckus recommends removing **zero-touch-enable** configuration after all PEs are added.

The command cannot discover existing PE or provisional PE units.

The command is available only on an ICX 7750 device configured as a CB.

Related commands:

- **zero-touch-ports**
- **spx interactive-setup**
- **spx zero-touch-deny**

**Examples**

The following example enables the zero-touch utility. It also removes **spx zero-touch-deny** configuration, if present.

```
device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx cb-configure
device(config-spx-cb)# zero-touch-enable
```

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release version</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
zero-touch-ports

Defines additional ports on which candidate PE units can be discovered when the zero touch provisioning utility or spx interactive-setup is enabled.

Syntax

```
zero-touch-ports portlist
no zero-touch-ports portlist
```

Command Default

By default, ports are not used for PE discovery.

Parameters

```
portlist
```

Port, list of ports, port range, or combination to be used for discovering 802.1br (SPX) PE candidates.

Modes

CB configuration mode.

Usage Guidelines

The no form of the command disables zero-touch and spx-interactive probes on the specified ports and makes them available for other uses.

Only CB ports can be configured as zero-touch ports.

Port ranges for zero-touch ports are independent from SPX port or LAG ranges. Changing one range does not affect the other.

Ports designated as zero-touch ports are used only to discover new PE candidates. They do not modify existing SPX ports or LAGs. For example, if a user connects a new link between the CB and an existing PE unit, the new link is not discovered. The user must manually add or remove a port to or from an existing SPX link or SPX LAG.

Ruckus recommends that zero-touch-ports designation be removed once all candidate PEs have been discovered. Once the designation is removed, the ports can be configured for other purposes.

Related commands:

- zero-touch-enable
- spx interactive-setup
Examples

The following example designates a range of ports from 1/1/10 through 1/1/20 as zero-touch-ports.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx cb-configure
device(config-spx-cb)# zero-touch-ports 1/1/10 to 1/1/20

The following example designates three independent ports (2/1/5, 2/1/7, and 3/1/9) as well as a range of ports (3/1/2 to 3/1/5) as zero-touch ports.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx cb-configure
device(config-spx-cb)# zero-touch-ports 2/1/5 2/1/7 3/1/2 to 3/1/5 3/1/9

The following example removes zero-touch-ports designation from two ports, 1/1/7 and 1/1/8.

device# configure terminal
device(config)# spx cb-configure
device(config-spx-cb)# no zero-touch-ports 1/1/7 to 1/1/8

History

<table>
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