FSOS

Device Management Command Line Reference

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1 STM Commands

1.1 stm prefer

Use the stm prefer Global Configuration command to configure the profile used in Switch Table Management (STM) resource allocation. You can use profile to allocate system memory to best support the features being used in your application. Use profile to approximate the maximum number of unicast MAC addresses, quality of service (QoS) access control entries (ACEs) and unicast routes. Use the no form of this command to return to the default profile.

Command Syntax

stm prefer *PROFILE*

no stm prefer

PROFILE	Profile mode, can be **default**, **ipv4**, **vlan** and **ipv6** **default:** provide balance to all features **vlan:** provide maximum system utilization for VLANs. This profile maximizes system memory for use as a Layer 2 switch **ipv4:** provide maximum system utilization for ipv4 unicast routing. You would typically use this profile for a router or aggregator in the middle of a network **ipv6:** provide maximum system utilization for ipv6 unicast routing. You would typically use this profile for a router or aggregator in the middle of a network

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

System use the default profile when first boot up, this profile balance all the features.

Usage

Users must reload the switch for the configuration to take effect.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the ipv4 profile on the switch:

Switch(config)# stm prefer ipv4

Switch(config)# exit

Switch# reload

You can verify your settings by entering the show stm prefer in privileged EXEC mode.

Related Commands

show stm prefer

1.2 show stm prefer

Use the show stm prefer privileged EXEC command to display information about the profiles that can be used to maximize system resources for a particular feature, or use the command without a keyword to display the profile in use.

Command Syntax

show stm prefer *PROFILE*

PROFILE	Profile mode, can be default, ipv4, vlan , and ipv6. **default:** provide balance to all features **vlan:** provide maximum system utilization for VLANs. This profile maximizes system memory for use as a Layer 2 switch **ipv4:** provide maximum system utilization for unicast routing. You would typically use this profile for a router or aggregator in the middle of a network **ipv6**: Unicast bias, supporting more IPv6 Ucast Routes. This profile is only existed when IPv6 feature is supported.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

If you did not reload the switch after entering the stm prefer Global Configuration command, the show stm prefer privileged EXEC command displays the profile currently in use and not the newly configured profile.

The numbers displayed for each profile represent an approximate maximum number for each feature resource.

Examples

This is an example of output from the show stm prefer command, displaying the profile currently in use:

Switch# show stm prefer

```
Current profile is :default
The selected profile optimizes the resources in
the switch to make balance entry number among
route, mac related tables.
```

```
number of Ethernet features:
  VLAN number                    : 4094
  VLAN forwarding instances      : 4094
  Ucast MAC addresses            : 32768
  Mcast MAC addresses            : 2048
  Blackhole MAC addresses        : 64
  Max applied VLAN mapping       : 1024
  CFM local&remote MEPs          : 1024
  CFM Ethernet Locked Signal     : 48
  G.8031 groups                  : 64
  G.8032 rings                   : 32
number of VLAN class rules:
  MAC based VLAN classification  : 512
  IPv4 based VLAN classification : 512
  IPv6 based VLAN classification : 256
number of IP unicast routing:
  IPv4 host routes               : 3072
  Indirect IPv4 routes           : 6144
  IPv4 ECMP groups               : 16
  IPv6 host routes               : 1024
  Indirect IPv6 routes           : 2048
  IPv6 ECMP groups               : 14
  IP Tunnel Peers                : 8
  NAT For IVI Peers              : 32
  IPv4 policy based routes       : 32
number of IP multicast routing:
  IPv4 Mcast routes              : 511
  IPv4 Mcast total members       : 2044
  IPv6 Mcast routes              : 127
  IPv6 Mcast total members       : 508
number of Security features:
  IPv4 source guard entries      : 1024
  IPv6 source guard entries      : 256
  IPv4 ACL/QOS flow entries      : 863
  IPv6 ACL/QOS flow entries      : 127
```

Related Commands

stm prefer

2 Syslog Commands

2.1 clear logging buffer

To clear messages from the logging buffer, use the clear logging buffer command in Privileged EXEC mode.

Command Syntax

clear logging buffer

Command Mode

Privileged EXECDefault

None

Usage

Clear log messages in logging buffer

Examples

The following shows how to clear logging buffer:

Switch# clear logging buffer

Related Commands

show logging buffer

2.2 logging alarm-trap

To limit messages logged to the syslog servers based on severity, use the logging alarm-trap command in Global Configuration mode. To restore the default level, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

logging alarm-trap (**enable | disable | level** (**high | lower | middle | minor**))

no logging alarm-trap level

enable	Enable logging traps
disable	Disable logging traps
level high	The high alarm level
level lower	The lower alarm level.
level middle	The middle alarm level
level minor	The minor alarm level

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

Logging trap is disabled.

Usage

A trap is an unsolicited message sent to a remote network management host. Logging traps should not be confused with SNMP traps.

Examples

The following shows how to limit messages logged to the log servers based on severity.

Switch(config)# logging alarm-trap enable

Switch(config)# logging alarm-trap level high

Related Commands

logging alarm-trap level middle

2.3 logging file

To enable writing logs into files, use the logging file command in Global Configuration mode.

Command Syntax

logging file (enable | disable)

enable	Enable writing logs to file
disable	Disable writing logs to file

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

Logging file is enabled

Usage

If logging file will enabled, the log will be saved to flash:/syslog every 10 minutes.

Examples

The following shows how to enable logging file function.

Switch(config)# logging file enable

Related Commands

show logging

2.4 logging level file

To set severity level while writing logs into files, use the logging level file command in Global Configuration mode. To return the logging to the default level, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

logging level file (**alert | critical | debug | emergency | error | information | notice | warning |** *severity-level*)

no logging level file

0 | emergency	System is unusable
1 | alert	Immediate action needed
2 | critical	Critical conditions
3 | error	Error conditions
4 | warning	Warning conditions
5 | notice	Normal but significant conditions
6 | information	Informational messages
7 | debug	Debugging messages
severity-level	Severity level. The range is 0 to 7

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

Logging file level is warning.

Usage

Specifying a severity-level causes messages only at that level and numerically lower levels to files.

Examples

In the following example, the user specifies that only messages of the levels error, critical, alerts, and emergency be logged to files:

Switch(config)# logging level file 3

Related Commands

logging level module

2.5 logging buffer

To set the number of logs saved in system buffer, use the logging buffer command in Global Configuration mode. To return the logging to the default value, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

logging buffer *buffersize*

no logging buffer

buffersize	< 10-1000 > logging buffer size

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

500

Usage

Specifying the max number of messages showed in CLI **show logging buffer**.

Examples

In the following example, the user save 1000 logging entries in system:

Switch(config)# logging buffer 1000

Related Commands

show logging buffer

2.6 logging level module

To set severity level, use the logging level module command in Global Configuration mode. To return the logging to the default level, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

logging level module (**alert | critical | debug | emergency | error | information | notice | warning |** *severity-level*)

no logging level module

0 | emergency	System is unusable
1 | alert	Immediate action needed
2 | critical	Critical conditions

3 | error	Error conditions
4 | warning	Warning conditions
5 | notice	Normal but significant conditions
6 | information	Informational messages
7 | debug	Debugging messages
severity-level	Severity level. The range is 0 to 7

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

Logging file level is debugging.

Usage

Specifying a severity-level causes messages only at that level and numerically lower levels of the modules.

Examples

In the following example, the user specifies that only messages of the levels error, critical, alerts, and emergency be logged:

Switch(config)# logging level module 3

Related Commands

logging level file

2.7 logging merge

To enable the logging mergence, use the logging merge command in Global Configuration mode. To restore to default value, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

logging merge (enable | disable | fifo-size *size* **| timeout** *seconds***)**

no logging merge (fifo-size | timeout)

enable	Enable logging mergence
disable	Disable logging mergence
fifo-size *size*	Set fifo size. The range is 100 to 10240, default value is 1024
timeout *seconds*	Set timeout. The range is 1 to 300 seconds, default value is 10 seconds

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

Logging mergence is enabled.

Usage

The logging merge command merges all the same logs into one during a specified time range. During this time, the switch buffered these same logs. You can use the timeout keyword to set the time range, and use the fifo-size to set the buffer size.

Examples

The following shows how to enable logging merge function.

Switch(config)# logging merge enable

Related Commands

logging merge timeout *30*

2.8 logging sync

To sync log to logging buffer, use the logging sync command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command Syntax

logging sync

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

When enabled log merge, system will merge all the same logs into one during a specified time range. During this time log will not send to logging buffer. If user wants to sync log to logging buffer, use this command.

Examples

The following shows how to enable logging sync function.

Switch# logging sync

Related Commands

logging merge enable

2.9 logging operate

To log the operations, and use the logging operate command in Global Configuration mode.

Command Syntax

logging operate (**enable | disable**)

enable	Enable logging operations
disable	Disable logging operations

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

Logging operations is disabled

Usage

If logging operate is enabled, all the CLI in configure mode or higher will be save to logger buffer.

Examples

The following shows how to enable logging operate function.

Switch(config)# logging operate enable

Related Commands

logging server

2.10 logging server

To enable the logging to the remote logging servers, use the logging server command in Global Configuration mode.

Command Syntax

logging server (**enable | disable**)

enable	Enable logging server
disable	Disable logging server

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

Logging operations is disabled.

Usage

This command is used to send logger to a remote server.

Examples

The following shows how to use logging server command.

Switch(config)# logging server enable

Related Commands

logging server severity

2.11 logging server address

To log system messages and debug output to a remote server, use the logging server address command in Global Configuration mode. To remove a specified logging server from the configuration, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

logging server address (**mgmt-if |**) (*ipv4-address | ipv6-address*)

no logging server address (**mgmt-if |**) **(***ipv4-address | ipv6-address*)

mgmt-if	Management port
ipv4-address	IPv4 address of the server that will receive the system logging messages
ipv6-address	IPv6 address of the server that will receive the system logging messages

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

System logging messages are not sent to any remote server.

Usage

The logging server address command identifies a remote server (usually a device serving as a syslog server) to receive logging messages. By issuing this command more than once, you can build a list of servers that receive logging messages.

Examples

In the following example, messages are logged to a server at 209.165.202.169:

Switch(config)# logging server address 209.165.202.169

Related Commands

logging server

2.12 logging server facility

To configure the syslog facility in which error messages are sent, use the logging server facility command in Global Configuration mode. To revert to the default of local7, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

logging server facility *facility-type*

no logging server facility

facility-type	Syslog facility. See the “Usage” section of this command reference entry for descriptions of acceptable keywords

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

Default is local4

Usage

The following table describes the acceptable keywords for the facility-type argument.

Facility-type keyword	Facility-id	Description
auth	4	Authorization system
authpriv	10	Authorization priv system
cron	9	Cron facility
daemon	3	System daemon
ftp	11	FTP sytem
kern	0	Kernel
local0–7	16-23	Reserved for locally defined messages
lpr	6	Line printer system
mail	2	Mail system
news	7	USENET news
syslog	5	System log
user	1	User
uucp	8	UNIX-to-UNIX

Examples

The following shows how to use logging file command:

Switch(config)# logging server facility local3

Related Commands

logging server

2.13 logging server severity

To set severity level while writing logs into servers, use the logging server severity command in Global Configuration mode. To revert to the default severity level, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

logging server severity (**alert | critical | debug | emergency | error | information | notice | warning |** *severity-level*)

no logging server severity

0 | emergency	System is unusable
1 | alert	Immediate action needed
2 | critical	Critical conditions
3 | error	Error conditions
4 | warning	Warning conditions
5 | notice	Normal but significant conditions
6 | information	Informational messages
7 | debug	Debugging messages
severity-level	Severity level. The range is 0 to 7

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

Logging server level is warning.

Usage

This command is used to set severity level while writing logs into servers.

Examples

In the following example, the user specifies that only messages of the levels error, critical, alerts, and emergency be logged to server.

Switch(config)# logging server severity 3

Related Commands

logging level module

logging level file

2.14 logging timestamp

To configure the system to apply a time-stamp to debugging messages or system logging messages, use the logging timestamps command in Global Configuration mode. To restore the default timestamp format, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

logging timestamp (**bsd | date | iso | none | rfc3164 | rfc3339**)

no logging timestamp

bsd	BSD style (RFC 3164)
date	Date command style
iso	ISO style (RFC 3339)
none	No timestamp
rfc3164	RFC 3164 style (bsd)
rfc3339	RFC 3339 style (iso)

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

Default timestamp format is BSD.

Usage

This command is used to specify the timestamp in logger message.

Examples

The following shows how to set the timestamp to iso.

Switch(config)# logging timestamp iso

Related Commands

show logging

2.15 show logging

To display the state of system logging (syslog), use the show logging command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command Syntax

show logging

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

This command is used to display the configuration of the log.

Examples

The following shows how to display the configuration of the log.

Switch# show logging

```
Current logging configuration:
============================================================
logging buffer 500
logging timestamp date
logging file enable
logging level file warning
logging level module debug
logging server disable
logging server severity warning
logging server facility local7
logging alarm-trap enable
logging alarm-trap level middle
logging merge disable
logging merge fifo-size 1024
logging merge timeout 10
logging operate disable
```

Related Commands

logging level

2.16 show logging buffer

To display the contents of the standard system logging buffer, use the show logging buffer command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command Syntax

show logging buffer (*number* | **statistics**)

number	Specify the max number of logs
statistics	Display statistics of logging buffers

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

This command is used to display the contents in logging buffer.

Examples

The following shows how to use show logging buffer command.

Switch# show logging buffer statistics

```
Logging buffer statistics:
============================================================
Total processed 153 entries
Total dropped 0 entries
Current have 153 entries
The latest message is:
Aug  6 16:06:44 Switch3 IMISH-6: ready to service
The oldest message is:
Aug  6 13:38:38 Switch LOGGING-5: logging starting up; version=\'2.0rc4\'
```

Related Commands

show logging

3 Mirror Commands

3.1 monitor session destination interface

Use this command to set mirror destination interface.

To remove this setting, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

monitor session *session* **destination interface** *interface*

no monitor session *session* **destination**

session	<1-3> mirror session number
destination interface *interface*	mirror destination interface

Note: Only ethernet or port-channel interface can be set to destination interface.

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

None

Usage

The destination interface can only be physical port or Aggregator interface. It can't be VLAN interface.

Same session can't configure both local destination interface and remote destination VLAN.(About the remote destination VLAN, please refer to chapter "monitor session destination remote".)

Examples

- This example shows how to set the mirror destination port to eth-0-1 in session 1.

  Switch(config)# monitor session 1 destination interface eth-0-1

- This example shows how to remove this setting.

  Switch(config)# no monitor session 1 destination

Related Commands

monitor session *session-id* **source interface**

monitor session *session-id* **source vlan**

show monitor

3.2 monitor session destination group

Use this command to create mirror multi destination group and enter mirror destination group mode.

To remove this setting, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

monitor session *session* **destination group** *groupid*

no monitor session *session* **destination**

session	<1-3> mirror session number
Destination group *groupid*	<1-32>mirror destination group id number

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

None

Usage

Only one session can configure to multi-dest group. The session type only support local destination interface. One session can have multi destination group members which port is physical port. Same session can't configure both local destination interface and remote destination VLAN.(About the remote destination VLAN, please refer to chapter "monitor session destination remote".)

Examples

- This example shows how to create the mirror to multi-destination group in session 1.

  Switch(config)# monitor session 1 destination group 1

- This example shows how to remove this setting.

  Switch(config)# no monitor session 1 destination

Related Commands

monitor session *session-id* **source interface**

member

show monitor

3.3 member

Use this command to add a group member mirror destination interface for a mirror destination group.

To remove this setting, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

member *IFPHYSICAL*

member *IFPHYSICAL*

member IFPHYSICAL	mirror destination interface

Command Mode

Mirror Destination Group Configuration

Default

None

Usage

The destination interface only can be physical port. It can be neither VLAN interface nor Aggregator interface.

Same session can't configure both local destination interface and multi-destination interface

Examples

- This example shows how to add the mirror destination eth-0-1 to group of multi-destination session.

  Switch(config)# member eth-0-1

- This example shows how to remove this setting.

  Switch(config)# no member eth-0-1

Related Commands

monitor session *session-id* **source interface**

monitor session destination group

3.4 monitor session source interface

Use this command to set mirror source interface.

To remove this setting, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

monitor session *session* **source interface** *interface* (**both** | **tx** |**rx**)

no monitor session *session* **source interface** *interface* (**both** | **tx** |**rx**)

session	<1-3> mirror session number
destination interface *interface*	mirror source interface
both	monitor received and transmitted traffic on that interface
rx	monitor received traffic only on that interface
tx	monitor transmitted traffic only on that interface

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

None

Usage

The mirror source interface can be either physical port or Aggregator interface. (e.g. eth-0-1, agg1).

If the parameter for direction [both|tx|rx] is not specified, the default value is both.

Examples

- This example shows how to set the mirror source port to eth-0-11 in session 1.

  Switch(config)# monitor session 1 source interface eth-0-11

- This example shows how to remove this setting.

  Switch(config)# no monitor session 1 source interface eth-0-11

Related Commands

monitor session *session-id* **destination**

show monitor

3.5 monitor session source vlan

Use this command to set mirror source vlan.

To remove this setting, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

monitor session *session* **source vlan** *vlan* (**both** | **tx** |**rx**)

no monitor session *session* **source vlan** *vlan* (**both** | **tx** |**rx**)

session	<1-3> mirror session number
vlan	<1-4094> the source vlan id to be mirrored
both	monitor received and transmitted traffic on that interface
rx	monitor received traffic only on that interface
tx	monitor transmitted traffic only on that interface

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

None

Usage

If the parameter for direction (both|tx|rx) is not specified, the default value is both.

Before configure the monitor session source vlan, User should create vlan by command “vlan database”, and create vlan interface by command “interface vlan” first.

Examples

This example shows how to create vlan and vlan interface.

Switch (config)# vlan database

Switch (config-vlan)# vlan 2

Switch (config-vlan)# exit

Switch(config)#interface vlan2

Switch(config-if)#exit

This example shows how to set the mirror source to vlan2 in session 1.

Switch(config)# monitor session 1 source vlan 2 both

This example shows how to set the mirror source to vlan2 in session 1 to monitor received traffic only.

Switch(config)# monitor session 1 source vlan 2 rx

This example shows how to set the mirror source to vlan2 in session 1 to monitor transmitted traffic only.

Switch(config)# monitor session 1 source vlan 2 tx

This example shows how to remove this setting.

Switch(config)#no monitor session 1 source vlan 2 both

This example shows how to delete vlan and vlan interface.

Switch(config)#no interface vlan2

Switch (config)# vlan database

Switch (config-vlan)# no vlan 2

Switch (config-vlan)# exit

Related Commands

monitor session destination

show monitor

vlan database

vlan *vlan*

interface vlan *vlan*

3.6 monitor session destination remote

Use this command to set mirror remote destination vlan and interface.

To remove this setting, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

monitor session *session* **destination remote vlan** *vlan* **interface** *interface*

no monitor session *session* **destination remote vlan**

session	<1-3> mirror session number
vlan	<2-4094> Remote mirror destination VLAN id
interface	the out-going interface for mirrored packets

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

None

Usage

The destination vlan should be created in vlan database.

The destination interface can only be physical port.

To prevent another copy of packets flood out from the destination outgoing port, user can remove the port from default vlan by command “switchport trunk allowed vlan remove 1”.

Examples

This example shows how to create the vlan:

Switch (config)# vlan database

Switch (config-vlan)# vlan 2

Switch (config-vlan)# exit

This example shows how to set the mirror remote destination vlan to 2 and outgoing port to eth-0-1 in session 1:

Switch(config)# monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 2 interface eth-0-1

This example shows how to remove this setting:

Switch(config)# no monitor session 1 destination remote vlan

This example shows how to delete the vlan:

Switch (config)# vlan database

Switch (config-vlan)# no vlan 2

Switch (config-vlan)# exit

Related Commands

monitor session session-id source interface

monitor session session-id source vlan

vlan database

vlan *vlan*

3.7 monitor mac escape

Use this command to set remote mirror Mac escape feature. When these escape entries are set, the packets with specified MAC-DA will not be mirrored to the remote destination vlan when using Rspan(remote mirror) .

To remove this setting, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

monitor mac escape *MAC MASK*

no monitor mac escape (*MAC MASK* |)

MAC	mac address in HHHH. HHHH. HHHH format
MASK	mac address mask in HHHH. HHHH. HHHH format

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

None

Usage

Mac escape is used for remote mirror. It will not affect the result of local mirror.

If a Mac escape entry is set, the packet with this Mac destination can not be mirrored in remote mirror.

Command “no monitor mac escape <MAC> <MASK>” should delete the specified entry.

Command “no monitor mac escape” should delete all entries.

Examples

This example shows how to set the mirror mac escape

Switch(config)# monitor mac escape 00cc.1122.3344 ffff.ffff.0000

This example shows how to remove this setting

Switch(config)# no monitor mac escape 00cc.1122.3344 ffff.ffff.0000

Related Commands

monitor session *session-id* **destination remote**

3.8 show monitor

Use this command to show the information about monitor.

Command Syntax

show monitor (**session** *session*)

session	<1-3> mirror session number

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

If session id is not specified, any configured sessions should be shown.

Examples

This example shows how to display the information about monitor:

DUT1# show monitor

```
Session  1
----------
Status           : Valid
Type             :  Local Session
Source Ports     :
 Receive Only    :
 Transmit Only   :
 Both            : eth-0-2 eth-0-3
Source VLANs     :
 Receive Only    :
 Transmit Only   :
 Both            :
Destination Port  : eth-0-1
```

Related Commands

monitor session *session-id* **source interface**

monitor session *session-id* **source vlan**

monitor session *session-id* **destination interface**

monitor session *session-id* **destination remote**

3.9 show monitor mac escape

Use this command to show mac escape settings for remote mirror.

Command Syntax

show monitor mac escape

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to display the information about monitor mac escape.

```
Switch# show monitor mac escape
------------------------------------------------------------
        monitor rspan mac escape database
------------------------------------------------------------
count   : 1
------------------------------------------------------------
Mac     : 00:cc:11:22:33:44
Mask    : ff:ff:ff:ff:00:00
------------------------------------------------------------
```

Related Commands

monitor mac escape *MAC MASK*

3.10 monitor destination forwarding enable

Use this command to set mirror destination port forwarding enable.

To remove this setting, use the no form of this command.

Command Syntax

monitor destination forwarding enable

no monitor destination forwarding enable

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

Disabled

Usage

If any mirror destination is configured, this feature can’t be changed.

Examples

- This example shows how to set mirror destination forwarding enable.

  Switch(config)# monitor destination forwarding enable

Related Commands

monitor session *session-id* **destination**

show monitor

4 Device Management Commands

4.1 temperature

To specify the system temperature monitor threshold.

Command Syntax

temperature *low high critical*

no temperature

low	Low alarm temperature degree Celsius <0-50>
high	High alarm temperature degree Celsius <50-85>
critical	Critical alarm temperature degree Celsius <55-90>

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

The default threshold is low temperature 5, high temperature 75, and critical temperature 90.

Usage

The unit for temperature is centigrade.

The critical temperature must higher than high temperature 5 Celsius degrees.

The high temperature must higher than low temperature 5 Celsius degrees.

Examples

This example shows how to specify the temperature thresholds:

Switch# configure terminal

Switch(config)# temperature 5 70 90

Related Commands

show environment

4.2 show environment

Use this command to show the hardware environment information.

Command Syntax

show environment (**slot** *id* |)

id	The ID of stack member.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to display hardware environment information.

Switch# show environment

```
Fan tray status:
Index      Status
1          PRESENT
FanIndex    Status SpeedRate Mode
1-1         OK       30%       Auto
1-2         OK       30%       Auto
1-3         OK       30%       Auto
-------------------------------------------------------
Power status:
Index      Status     Power      Type       Alert
1          PRESENT    OK         AC         NO
2          ABSENT     -          -          -
-------------------------------------------------------
Sensor status (Degree Centigrade):
Index Temperature  Lower_alarm  Upper_alarm Critical_limit
1      64           5            75          90
```

Related Commands

temperature

4.3 boot system

Use this command to specify the system image that the switch loads at startup.

Command Syntax

boot system (*file-name* | **tftp: mgmt-if** *ip-address file-name*)

file-name	The file name that will be used to load at startup
ip-address	The tftp server IP address
file-name	The file name that will be used to load at startup
tftp: mgmt-if	Use management port

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to boot system file_name command.

Switch# boot system tftp: mgmt-if 10.10.29.160 uImage.r

Related Commands

None

4.4 show transceiver

Use this command to show the transceiver information.

Command Syntax

show transceiver (*detail* |)

detail	Show detail include DDM information

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to display transceiver information.

Switch# show transceiver detail

```
Port eth-1-2 transceiver info:
Transceiver Type: 10G Base-SR
Transceiver Vendor Name : OEM
Transceiver PN          : SFP-10GB-SR
Transceiver S/N         : 201033PST1077C
Transceiver Output Wavelength: 850 nm
Supported Link Type and Length:
    Link Length for 50/125um multi-mode fiber: 80 m
    Link Length for 62.5/125um multi-mode fiber: 30 m
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
Transceiver is internally calibrated.
mA: milliamperes, dBm: decibels (milliwatts), NA or N/A: not applicable.
++ : high alarm, +  : high warning, -  : low warning, -- : low alarm.
The threshold values are calibrated.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
          High Alarm   High Warn   Low Warn    Low Alarm
Temperature   Threshold    Threshold    Threshold    Threshold
Port  (Celsius)     (Celsius)    (Celsius)    (Celsius)     (Celsius)
--------- ------------------  ----------  ----------  ----------  ----------
eth-1-2  25.92      95.00       90.00     -20.00       -25.00
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
              High Alarm   High Warn   Low Warn    Low Alarm
     Voltage     Threshold    Threshold   Threshold    Threshold
Port     (Volts)     (Volts)      (Volts)     (Volts)      (Volts)
--------- ----------------- ----------------  ----------------  ---------------  ---------------
eth-1-2   3.32       3.80        3.70        2.90         2.80
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
              High Alarm   High Warn   Low Warn    Low Alarm
      Current     Threshold    Threshold   Threshold    Threshold
Port   (milliamperes)  (mA)        (mA)       (mA)       (mA)
--------- -----------------  ---------------  ----------------  -----------------  ------------
eth-1-2    6.41       20.00       18.00       1.00          0.50
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     Optical     High Alarm   High Warn   Low Warn    Low Alarm
   Transmit Power   Threshold    Threshold    Threshold    Threshold
Port   (dBm)        (dBm)      (dBm)       (dBm)      (dBm)
--------- ------------------  ---------------  ----------------  ----------------  ---------------
eth-1-2    -2.41       2.01       1.00        -6.99        -7.96
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     Optical     High Alarm   High Warn    Low Warn    Low Alarm
   Receive Power    Threshold    Threshold    Threshold    Threshold
Port    (dBm)        (dBm)      (dBm)       (dBm)       (dBm)
```

```
-------- ----------------- -------------- ---------------- --------------- --------------
eth-1-2   -12     -    1.00       0.00       -19.00     -20.00
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Related Commands

None

4.5 update bootrom

Use this command to update bootrom image.

Command Syntax

update bootrom (*flash* | *udisk*)

flash	Source file direction
udisk	Source file direction

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to update bootrom image.

Switch(config)# update bootrom flash:/boot/ bootrom.bin

Related Commands

None

5 Bootrom Commands

5.1 version

Use the version command to show the Bootrom version information.

Command Syntax

version

Command Mode

Bootrom CLI

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to show the U-boot version.

bootrom:> version

```
Bootrom 3.0.0 (Development build) (Build time: Apr 13 2011 - 15:31:37)
```

Related Commands

None

5.2 setenv

Use this command to set Bootrom environment variables.

Command Syntax

setenv (**ipaddr | serverip** *IPaddres* **| bootcmd** *boot arguments*)

serverip *IPaddress*	Local device or tftp server IP address
boot arguments	Boot form flash or tftp server

Command Mode

Bootrom CLI

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to set Switch IP address as environment variables.

bootrom:> setenv ipaddr 10.10.29.48

This example shows how to set TFTP server IP address as environment variables.

bootrom:> setenv serverip 10.10.29.160

This example shows how to set boot command as environment variables.

bootrom:> setenv bootcmd boot_flash

bootrom:> setenv bootcmd boot_flash OS-ma-v3.0.1.it.r.bin

Related Commands

saveenv

printenv

5.3 saveenv

Use the saveenv command to save the Bootrom environment variables to persistent storage.

Command Syntax

saveenv

Command Mode

Bootrom CLI

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to save the Bootrom environment variables.

bootrom:> saveenv

Saving Environment to EEPROM

Related Commands

printenv

5.4 printenv

Use the printenv command to show the U-boot environment variables.

Command Syntax

printenv

Command Mode

Bootrom CLI

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to show the Bootrom environment variables.

bootrom:> printenv

```
stderr=serial
ipaddr=10.10.29.48
serverip=10.10.29.160
.
Environment size: 818/2044 bytes
```

Related Commands

setenv

5.5 reset

Use the reset command to perform RESET of the CPU.

Command Syntax

reset

Command Mode

Bootrom CLI

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to RESET the CPU in Bootrom.

bootrom:> reset

Related Commands

saveenv

5.6 ping

Use the ping command to send ICMP ECHO_REQUEST to network host.

Command Syntax

ping *IPaddress*

IPaddress	remote host IP address

Command Mode

Bootrom CLI

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to use ping command in Bootrom mode.

bootrom:> ping 10.10.29.160

```
Interface 0 has 2 ports (GMII)
Using octeth0 device
octeth0: Up 100 Mbps Full duplex (port  0)
host 10.10.29.160 is alive
```

Related Commands

saveenv

5.7 ls

Use the ls command to list files in a directory (default is /).

Command Syntax

ls

Command Mode

Bootrom CLI

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to list files in a directory (default is /).

bootrom:> ls

```
Scanning JFFS2 FS: . done
drwxr-xr-x       0 Thu Jan 01 00:00:04 1970 log
drwxr-xr-x       0 Thu Jan 01 00:00:04 1970 boot
drwxr-xr-x       0 Thu Jan 01 00:00:04 1970 conf
-rw-------     144 Thu Jan 13 19:51:01 2000 dhcpsnooping
```

Related Commands

None

5.8 boot_tftp

Use the boot_tftp command to boot system through the specified system image from TFTP server.

Command Syntax

boot_tftp *image name*

image name	Image name of tftp server

Command Mode

Bootrom CLI

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to boot system form TFTP server.

```
bootrom:> boot_tftp OS-ma-v3.0.1.it.r.bin
```

Related Commands

None

5.9 boot_tftp_nopass

Use the boot_tftp_nopass command to boot system through the specified system image from TFTP server with default configuration.

Command Syntax

boot_tftp_nopass *image name*

image name	Image name of tftp server

Command Mode

Bootrom CLI

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to boot system form TFTP server.

bootrom:> boot_tftp_nopass OS-ma-v3.0.1.it.r.bin

Related Commands

None

5.10 boot_flash

Use the boot_flash command to boot system through the specify image or default image in the flash

Command Syntax

boot_flash *image name*

image name	Image name in flash

Command Mode

Bootrom CLI

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to boot system through the specify image in the flash.

bootrom:> boot_flash

Related Commands

None

5.11 boot_flash_nopass

Use the boot_flash_nopass command to boot system through the specify image or default image in the flash with default configuration.

Command Syntax

boot_flash_nopass *image name*

image name	Image name in flash

Command Mode

Bootrom CLI

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to boot system through the specify image in the flash with default configuration.

bootrom:> boot_flash_nopass /boot/OS-ma-v3.0.1.it.r.bin

```
Do you want to  revert  to the default config file ? [Y|N|E]:Y
```

Related Commands

None

5.12 upgrade_uboot

Use the upgrade_uboot command to upgrade the U-boot image from TFTP server.

Command Syntax

upgrade_uboot *image name*

image name	Image name form tftp server

Command Mode

Bootrom CLI

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to upgrade the Bootrom image from TFTP server.

bootrom:> upgrade_uboot u-boot.bin

Related Commands

None

6 Bootup Diagnostic Commands

6.1 diagnostic bootup level

Use this command to set bootup diagnostic level of next Switch reboot.

Command Syntax

diagnostic bootup level (minimal | complete)

no diagnostic bootup level

minimal	Minimal bootup level test
complete	Complete bootup level test

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to set bootup diagnostic level.

Switch# configure terminal

Switch(config)# diagnostic bootup level minimal

Related Commands

None

6.2 show diagnostic bootup level

Use this command to show bootup diagnostic level.

Command Syntax

show diagnostic bootup level

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to show bootup diagnostic level.

Switch# show diagnostic bootup level

```
The current running bootup diag level is complete
The next running bootup diag level is complete
```

Related Commands

None

6.3 show diagnostic bootup result

Use this command to show bootup diagnostic result.

Command Syntax

show diagnostic bootup result (**slot** *id* |)

show diagnostic bootup result detail (**slot** *id* |)

id	The ID of stack member.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to show bootup diagnostic level.

Switch# show diagnostic bootup result detail

```
############################################################
Item Name                Attribute Result Time(usec)
1   EPLD TEST            C       Pass   57
2   EEPROM0 TEST         C       Pass   101262
3   PHY TEST             C       Pass   1161
4   FAN TEST             C       Pass   4668
5   SENSOR TEST          C       Pass   5472
6   PSU TEST             C       Pass   1370
7   L2 UCAST FUNC TEST   C       Pass   40126
```

Related Commands

None

7 PoE Commands

7.1 poe max-budget

Use this command to set maximum consumption Watt of PSE.

Command Syntax

poe max-budget *BUDGET*

no poe max-budget

BUDGET	max consumption limitation value

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

739200 milli - watts

Usage

The setting value accuracy is 100 milli-watts.

Examples

This example shows how to set the PSE max consumption.

Switch# configure terminal

Switch(config)# poe max-budget 15400

Related Commands

show poe pse

7.2 poe legacy

Use this command to set PSE about the detection ability of legacy PD.

Command Syntax

poe legacy (**enable** | **disable**)

no poe legacy

enable	Enable the detection ability of legacy PD device
disable	Disable the detection ability of legacy PD device

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

Disable the ability.

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to set the detection ability of legacy PD device.

Switch# configure terminal

Switch(config)# poe legacy enable

Related Commands

show poe pse

7.3 poe power-management

Use this command to set PSE power management mode.

Command Syntax

poe power-management (**auto** | **manual**)

no poe power-management

auto	Automatically PSE power management mode
manual	Manual PSE power management mode

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

Manual mode

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to set the PSE power management mode.

Switch# configure terminal

Switch(config)# poe power-management manual

Related Commands

show poe pse

7.4 poe power-reserved

Use this command to set reserved consumption from PSE max consumption.

Command Syntax

poe power-reserved *RESERVE*

no poe power-reserved

RESERVE	Reserved percentage <0-100>

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

20%

Usage

The real PSE max consumption is (100 - power-reserved) / 100 * max-budget. The aim of power-reserved is to protect from some PDs consumption ascend suddenly resulting PSE overload, and system PoE software management has not detected the changed, then hardware power off the PDs as unexpected rule.

The enough power-reserve consumption can also make sure PSE can detect the consumption of the new connected PD, then system adjudges whether to power on the PD as PoE management rule.

We strongly recommend setting enough power-reserved consumption, rather than 0.

Examples

This example shows how to set the power-reserved consumption from system max consumption.

Switch# configure terminal

Switch(config)# poe power-reserved 30

Related Commands

show poe pse

7.5 poe power-threshold

Use this command to set PSE alarm threshold of real-time consumption.

Command Syntax

poe power-threshold *THRESHOLD*

no poe power-threshold

THRESHOLD	Threshold percentage <0-100>

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

90%

Usage

When the real-time consumption of PSE is firstly over or under the alarm threshold value, system will tell user by information.

Examples

This example shows how to set the power-threshold value of PSE system consumption

Switch# configure terminal

Switch(config)# poe power-threshold 90

Related Commands

show poe pse

7.6 poe admin

Use this command to set PoE port administration ability.

Command Syntax

poe admin (**enable** | **force-power** | **disable** (**time-range**) *NAME*)

no poe admin

enable	Enable the administration ability
force-power	Force to power on the PD
disable	Disable the administration ability
time-range	power off the PD through the time-range interval
NAME	Periodical or absolute mode time-range name

Command Mode

Interface Configuration

Default

Enable

Usage

There may be dangerous situation when the port administration ability is force-power and port connects none PD.

If system matches the start time of time-range interval, PSE will power off the PD. If system is over the end time of time-range interval, PSE will restore the previous poe admin ability.

If system matches the time-range completely, during the time-rang interval system refuses the command of poe admin.

Examples

This example shows how to set the power-threshold value of PSE system consumption

Switch# configure terminal

Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1

Switch(config-if)# poe admin enable

Switch(config-if)# poe admin force-power

Warning: Is there a valid PD connected to this interface? Yes or No?(y/n):

Switch(config-if)# poe admin disable time-range poeTimeRange

Related Commands

show poe interface brief

7.7 poe budget

Use this command to set PoE port max consumption.

Command Syntax

poe budget *BUDGET*

no poe budget

BUDGET	port max consumption limitation value

Command Mode

Interface Configuration

Default

30000 milli-watts

Usage

The setting value accuracy is 100 milli-watts.

Examples

This example shows how to set PoE port max consumption.

Switch# configure terminal

Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1

Switch(config-if)# poe budget 30000

Related Commands

show poe interface brief

7.8 poe priority

Use this command to set PoE port priority.

Command Syntax

poe priority (**low** | **high** | **critical**)

no poe priority

low	The low priority
high	The high priority
critical	The highest priority

Command Mode

Interface Configuration

Default

Low priority

Usage

Port priority only takes effect in manual power-management mode.

The higher priority port which consumption suddenly increased but within the port max budget can snatch system budget from other port, when PSE is over available budget but within guard reserved budget.

New connected PD with higher priority port which consumption causes PSE overload but the PD within the port max budget can snatch system budget from other port, when PSE is over available budget but within guard reserved budget.

Examples

This example shows how to set PoE port priority.

Switch# configure terminal

Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1

Switch(config-if)# poe priority critical

Related Commands

show poe interface brief

7.9 show poe pse

Use this command to show PSE detail information.

Command Syntax

show poe pse

pse	Power supply equipment

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to show PSE detail information.

Switch# show poe pse

```
PSE Current Power              : 0.00   Watts
PSE Average Power              : 13.60  Watts
PSE Peak Power                 : 54.41  Watts
PSE Max Power                  : 739.20 Watts
PSE Remaining Power            : 739.20 Watts
PSE Utilization threshold      : 90%
PSE Reserve Guaranteed         : 20%
PSE Current Voltage            : 54.47 V
PSE Average Voltage            : 54.44 V
PSE Peak Voltage               : 54.47 V
PSE Legacy Detection           : disabled
PSE Power Management Mode      : manual
```

The key words of display information is explained by below table.

Key words	description
PSE Current Power	PSE total current consumption
PSE Average Power	PSE history average consumption of certain period of time recently
PSE Peak Power	PSE history peak consumption of certain period of time recently
PSE Max Power	PSE pre-setting max consumption
PSE Remaining Power	PSE remaining power including PSE reserved power
PSE Utilization threshold	PSE pre-setting alarm threshold of current consumption percentage
PSE Reserve Guaranteed	PSE pre-setting reserved power percentage
PSE Current Voltage	PSE current voltage of supply power
PSE Average Voltage	PSE average voltage of supply power of certain period of time recently
PSE Peak Voltage	PSE peak voltage of supply power of certain period of time recently
PSE Legacy Detection	PSE detection ability of legacy PD
PSE Power Management Mode	PSE power management mode

Related Commands

show poe interface detail

7.10 show poe interface detail

Use this command to show PoE port detail information.

Command Syntax

show poe interface detail (*IFNAME* |)

IFNAME	Interface name

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to show PoE port detail information.

Switch# show poe interface detail eth-0-1

```
Port Power Administrate       : enabled
Port Power Priority           : critical
Port Operating Status         : detection
```

```
Port IEEE Class          : -
Port Current Power       : 0.00  Watts
Port Average Power       : 0.00  Watts
Port Peak Power          : 0.00  Watts
Port Max Power           : 30.00 Watts
```

The key words of display information is explained by below table

Key words	description
Port Power Administrate	PoE port administration ability
Port Power Priority	PoE pre-setting port priority level
Port Operating Status	Port operating result status **off**: powered off as administration disable **on**: power on and supply power **detection**: PoE is detecting the PD **start up error**: errors occur during start up, such as invalid signature, class error, and start up over-load, short circuit, under-load and so no. **power up error**: errors occur during powering on, such as short circuit, under-load and so on **force power ready**: Port is waiting to be turned on in force power **force power error**: Port was turned on as force power and has error **overload off**: powered off as overload, must wait to restore by PoE system automatically **overload**: port overload, but system allow the burst of load. **priority off**: powered off as PoE priority rule, must wait to restore by PoE system automatically **protection off**: powered off as port status changing 25 times in one minute to protect PD and PSE. **-**: unknown
Port IEEE Class	PD standard class level
Port Current Power	PD current consumption
Port Average Power	PD history average consumption of certain period of time recently
Port Peak Power	PD history peak consumption of certain period of time recently
Port Max Power	PD pre-setting max consumption

Related Commands

show poe interface detail

7.11 show poe interface brief

Use this command to show PoE port brief information.

Command Syntax

show poe interface brief (*IFNAME* |)

IFNAME	Interface name

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to show PoE port brief information.

Switch# show poe interface brief

```
Interface  Admin      Priority  Operating       Class  CurPower  MaxPower
                                 IEEE   Watts    Watts
---------  -----------  --------  -----------------  -----  --------  --------
```

eth-0-1	enabled	critical	detection	-	0.00	30.00
eth-0-2	enabled	critical	detection	-	0.00	30.00
eth-0-3	enabled	critical	detection	-	0.00	30.00
eth-0-4	enabled	critical	detection	-	0.00	30.00

Related Commands

show poe interface brief

7.12 show poe interface power

Use this command to show PoE port power information.

Command Syntax

show poe interface power (*IFNAME* |)

IFNAME	Interface name

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

This example shows how to show PoE port power information.

Switch# show poe interface power eth-0-1

```
Interface  CurPower  AverPower  PeakPower  MaxPower
           Watts     Watts      Watts      Watts
---------  --------  ---------  ---------  --------
eth-0-1    0.00      0.00       0.00       30.00
```

Related Commands

show poe interface brief

8 SmartConfig Commands

8.1 smart-config

To config smartconfig function, use the smart-config command in global configuration mode.

Command Syntax

smart-config (**initial-switch-deployment | hostname-prefix**)

no smart-config (**initial-switch-deployment | hostname-prefix**)

initial-switch-deployment	Enable initial switch automatically deployment
hostname-prefix	Enable hostname prefix feature

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

Initial-switch-deployment and hostname-prefix is enabled.

Usage

None

Examples

The following example shows how to enable smartconfig function:

Switch(config)# smart-config initial-switch-deployment

The following example shows how to disable smartconfig function:

Switch(config)# no smart-config initial-switch-deployment

Related Commands

ip address dhcp

show smart-config config

8.2 show smart-config config

To show configuration of smart-config, use the show smart-config configuration command in privileged EXEC mode.

Command Syntax

show smart-config config

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

The following example shows how to display configuration of smart-config:

Switch# show smart-config config

```
Smart-Config config:
 initial-switch-deployment: on
```

hostname-prefix: on

Send log message to console: on

Related Commands

ip address dhcp

smart-config

9 RebootInfo Commands

9.1 show reboot-info

Use this command to show reboot information.

Command Syntax

show reboot-info (slot *id* **|)**

id	The ID of stack member

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

The following example shows how to display reboot information:

Switch# show reboot-info

```
Times       Reboot Type      Reboot Time(DST)
1           MANUAL           2000/01/01 01:21:35
2           MANUAL           2000/01/01 02:07:52
3           MANUAL           2000/01/01 02:24:59
```

```
4           MANUAL          2000/01/01 03:28:58
5           MANUAL          2000/01/01 03:43:02
6           MANUAL          2000/01/01 03:49:51
7           MANUAL          2000/01/01 04:01:23
8           MANUAL          2000/01/01 04:42:40
9           MANUAL          2000/01/01 04:49:27
10          MANUAL          2000/01/01 20:59:20
```

Related Commands

reset reboot-info (slot *id* **|)**

9.2 reset reboot-info

Use this command to clear reboot information.

Command Syntax

reset reboot-info (slot *id* **|)**

id	The ID of stack member

Command Mode

Global Configuration

Default

None

Usage

None

Examples

The following example shows how to clear reboot information:

Switch(config)# reset reboot-info

Related Commands

show reboot-info (slot *id* **|)**